THE

GOLDEN BOOK

OF

INDIA

A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE RULING PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES, AND OTHER PERSONAGES, TITLED OR DECORATED OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

BY

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DEDICATED

TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Victoria

QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA

INTRODUCTION

I.—Sources of Information.

NO official authority whatever attaches to this work, or to any statement in it. The Editor has received the most kind and valuable assistance from all those Indian officials who have charge of matters relating to Dignities and Titles; but he is alone responsible for the contents of *The Golden Book of India*. Much of the information has been derived from the Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen whose names are included herein. To each one has been sent, so far as it has been found possible, a prospectus of this work, with a request for information, and with specimens of the form in which that information is desired; and in every case in which that appeal has been responded to, the fullest consideration has been given to the particulars submitted for insertion. It is hoped that, now the work in its experimental form is once before the Indian public, all those who are interested in its accuracy will send their suggestions, whether for additions, or for alterations or corrections, direct to the Editor, care of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., 29 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. It will readily be understood that in a work of such magnitude, involving reference to some thousands of persons, individual correspondence must be impossible; and consequently the Editor, while assuring those who favour him with their communications that these shall receive the most careful attention, hopes that he will be forgiven if he is unable to reply separately to each one.

The task of compiling this much-needed work has been of far greater difficulty than was expected. Some of the difficulty has been due to its novelty; for among those who have sent information regarding themselves and their families, there has naturally been little uniformity in method or scale. This difficulty will, it is anticipated, soon disappear. But the chief difficulty has been owing to the fact that India stands alone among civilised nations in possessing no special Department, College, or Chancery, charged with the duty—a very necessary duty from the point of view alike of

expediency and of national dignity—of recording and certifying national honours and titles, of regulating their conferment, and of controlling their devolution where hereditary. The Foreign Department of the Government of India, being that Department which has charge of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Feudatory States and their Rulers, naturally and properly directs so much of this business of State as cannot by any possibility be shirked. But the question of the very necessary establishment of a Heralds' College, or a Chancery of Dignities, has only once (in 1877) been seriously faced—and then its solution was postponed.

The results of this neglect are already deplorable, and must ere long receive the attention of the Government of India. Indian titles are officially defined to be, either by grant from Government, *i.e.* a new creation by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress through her representative; or "by descent, or by well-established usage." The Government alone can be the judge of the validity of claims, and of their relative strength, in the case of titles acquired by "descent" or by "well-established usage." And it is clear that this Royal Prerogative, to be properly used, ought to be exercised openly and publicly through the medium of a regular College or Chancery. It is, of course, true that the Foreign Department possesses a mass of more or less confidential information, and thoroughly efficient machinery, for deciding all questions of the kind, when such questions are submitted to, or pressed upon, the notice of Government. But when that is not the case, there seems to be no public authority or accessible record for any of the ordinary Indian titles, or for the genealogy of the families holding hereditary titles. Much confusion has already arisen from this, and more is likely to arise. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal alone, there are at this moment some hundreds of families possessing, and not uncommonly using, titles derived from extinct dynasties or from common repute, yet not hitherto recognised formally by the British Government; and these, sometimes justly, but more frequently perhaps unjustly, are in this way placed in a false and invidious position. The State regulation of all these matters, in a plain and straightforward manner, would undoubtedly be hailed with pleasure in India by princes and people alike.

In equal uncertainty is left, in many cases, the position of the descendants of ancient Indian royal and noble families; as also that of the Nobles of Feudatory States, the subjects of ruling and mediatised princes.

Then, too, there is endless confusion in the banners, badges, and devices that are borne, either by the custom of the country or by personal assumption, by various families and individuals. Tod's learned work on *The Annals of Rájásthán*[1] taught us long ago that badges and family emblems were as

[1] Colonel Tod says: "The martial Rajpoots are not strangers to armorial bearings. . . . The great banner of Mewár exhibits a golden Sun on a crimson field; those of the chiefs bear a Dagger. Amber displays the *panchranga*, or five-coloured flag. The lion rampant on an argent field is extinct with the State of Chanderi. In Europe these customs were not introduced till the period of the Crusades, and were copied from the Saracens; while the use of them amongst

characteristic of Rájput chivalry as of the feudalism of Europe—appealing to similar sentiments, and similarly useful for historical and genealogical purposes. To this day hundreds of Chiefs and country gentlemen in Rájputána, in Central India, in Káthiáwár, and in many other parts, use their ancestral devices in their seals or accompanying their signature. Thus every petty Thákur (as well as Chiefs of higher degree), from Oudh in the East to the Western Sea, who can trace his descent from the proud Chauhán clan of Rájputs that gave the last Hindu Emperors to Delhi and Ajmir, still claims his ancestral right to the Chauhán *santak*, or device on seal and for signature, called the "Chakra" (see the drawing at p. 100). Figures of *Hanumán* (the Monkey God), of the Sacred Peacock, and of the Sacred *Garur* or Eagle, take the place, in the heraldry of the East, of the lions, the leopards, and the *fleur-de-lys* of the more elaborate and artificial coat-armour of the West. The *kulcha*, or "lucky *chapáti*" (biscuit), with the silver quatrefoils, on the green flag of the Nizám, the red oriflamme of the "Sun of the Hindus" (the Maháráná of Udaipur), the falcon of Márwár, the Gangetic dolphin of Darbhanga, the white and green stripes of the late Sir Salar Jang, and many other hereditary devices and emblems, have long been and still are familiar in India. But there seems to be no authority by whom the use of such emblems is directed or controlled; nor has the Government of India ever had the prudence to avail itself of the rich store of revenue that might easily, and indeed (from the historical and genealogical point of view) usefully, be raised from the fees and duties to be derived from the extended use of armorial bearings. It is hoped that the publication of this work may have some influence in inducing the Government of India to establish that very necessary institution, a Heralds' College or Chancery of Dignities, in connection with its Political Department—or, perhaps better, to petition Her Majesty to attach a duly-constituted Indian Department to the College of Arms in London under the Garter King of Arms.

In the existing circumstances—it may be hoped only temporarily existing—described above, the Editor has felt constrained, very reluctantly in many cases, to decline to insert the particulars of any titles that have not been more or less formally recognised by the Government of India, except in about half a dozen very special cases, where there could not by any possibility be any doubt of the authenticity of the claims. For instance, in the case of the Raikat of Baikanthpur, in the district of Jalpaiguri, Bengal, the title appears to be unique in India—and there can be no doubt whatever that it has been borne by something like twenty generations of hereditary kinsmen of the Rájás of Kuch Behar; some account of this singularly interesting title has been inserted, though there is some reason to doubt whether it appears in any

the Rajpoot tribes can be traced to a period anterior to the war of Troy. In the Mahábharat, or Great War, twelve hundred years before Christ, we find the hero Bheesama exulting over his trophy, the banner of Arjoona, its field adorned with the figure of the Indian *Hanumán*. These emblems had a religious reference amongst the Hindus, and were taken from their mythology, the origin of all devices."—*Annals of Rájásthán*, vol. i. pp. 123, 124.

official list. And so, too, with a few well-known courtesy titles (*see* § 8 of this Introduction).

2.—Method of Arrangement.

After much thought and deliberation, it has been determined that, at least for this first edition of *The Golden Book*—which in many respects must necessarily have something of the nature of an experiment—the arrangement of the work shall be simply alphabetical. In future editions it is possible that the volume may be divided into separate parts, distinguishing between Ruling Princes on the one hand, and Dignitaries and Titled Personages of British India on the other—or possibly distinguishing between Territorial Titles and others. But the difficulties of classification would be exceedingly great in a large number of cases, and any attempt in that direction would certainly greatly delay the appearance of the work. And, after all, even the most careful and accurate classification would, for practical purposes, be of very little use; for, as the next section of this Introduction will show, there is at present no strict gradation of titles—and of some titles the relative values, strange as this may seem, are different in different parts of India.

In India itself, the relative social importance of the various Dignitaries included in this work is well known, and any attempt further closely to define precedence would be an invidious as well as unnecessary task.

For European readers it may perhaps be sufficient to give very rough and general analogies from the European system. For instance, the relative position of such potentates as the Nizám of the Deccan or the Mahárájá of Mysore to the Indian Empire may not unfitly be compared with that of the King of Saxony to the German Empire. The hereditary Mahárájás, Rájás, and Nawábs of British India occupy a position very similar to that of the British Peerage at home; while the holders of the lower titles may be compared with our Knights Bachelors, and the Knights and Companions of the Military Orders. Among the ruling chiefs, their comparative position and importance may also be estimated by observing the area and population of their respective States, as compared with the smaller Kingdoms and Principalities of Central Europe.

3.—Indian Titles: General.

A list of one hundred and ninety-six different titles known to the Government of India has been compiled in the Indian Foreign Office. Even this long list can hardly be regarded as exhaustive, for it does not include many dynastic appellations which have come to be regarded in the light of titles, such as *Gaekwár*, the dynastic name of the Mahárájás of Baroda; *Sindhia*, that of the Mahárájás of Gwalior; *Holkar*, that of the Mahárájás of Indore. Nor does it include such titles as that of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj* (Youthful Rájá), often applied (as lately in Manipur) to the heir to the Ráj. And it is of course exclusive of the Military Orders of Knighthood.

The majority of these titles are Hindu (derived chiefly from the Sanskrit language), or Muhammadan (derived chiefly from the Persian). The Burmese titles, though lengthy, are few in number; while still fewer are Arakanese (or Magh), Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, Somáli, etc. Two distinguished Parsi families have received the English title of Baronet; while one Madras family, the descendants of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, has the English title of "Prince of Arcot," called also "Amir-i-Arcot." The title of Prince is also often given by courtesy as the English rendering of the title of "Sháhzáda," conferred by Her Majesty the Empress on certain descendants of the Tippu dynasty of Mysore, of the old kings of Oudh, and of former Amirs of Afghanistan.

Some Indian titles are personal; others have been recognised by Her Majesty as hereditary. It is intended in this work to distinguish those which are hereditary from those which are personal.

In the list of one hundred and ninety-six titles mentioned above (which is given below, in section 11 of this Introduction, with a glossary of their meanings where known), some are specific titles, analogous to the English "Duke," "Earl," etc.; such are *Mahárájá*, *Rájá*, *Nawáb*. Some are descriptive titles, somewhat analogous to the "Defender of the Faith" borne by our Gracious Sovereign; such are *Shamsher Jang* ("The Sword of War"), a title borne by His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore, and *Fath Jang*, one of the many titles borne by His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. Titles of the latter form are generally confined to a single personage or dynasty; but a few are common to more than one State, as *Lokendra* ("Protector of the World"), borne by the Chiefs of Dholpur and Dattia.

4.—Indian Titles: Ruling Chiefs.

The normal or typical title of Chiefs or Nobles of Hindu descent is *Rájá* (in the feminine *Ráni*), or some of its numerous kindred forms. Some of the latter are *Ráná*, *Rao*, *Ráwal*, *Ráwat*, *Rai*, *Raikwár*, *Raikbár*, *Raikat*. To these is added, to indicate excess of rank, the prefix *Mahá* ("Great"), as in *Mahárájá*, *Mahárána*, *Mahárao*, *Mahárǎj-Ráná*, etc. The affix *Bahádur* ("Brave," "The Hero") is very commonly added (as an extra honorific) to all Indian titles, Muhammadan as well as Hindu, and is placed at the end of the name, much like the English "Esquire." *Saheb* is a somewhat similar affix, and is very commonly used as a courteous form of address; when used as the supplement of a title it indicates a rank somewhat less than *Bahádur*,—thus *Rao Bahádur* and *Khán Bahádur* are titles usually of rather more consideration than *Rao Saheb* or *Khán Sáheb*. *Thákur* is also a frequently-used Hindu title. Some important feudatory Chiefs bear no other title, but it usually is of less consideration than *Rájá*.

Diwán and *Sardár* are titles very similar in character to that of *Thákur;* but they are common to Hindus and Muhammadans.

The normal or typical title of a Chief or Noble of Muhammadan descent

is *Nawáb* (with *Begam* as its feminine form); usually with the honorific suffix of *Bahádur*, and in forms of courteous address with that of *Saheb*. The title of *Sháhzáda* ("King's Son") is given to some descendants of the Tippu dynasty of Mysore, to some descendants of former Amirs of Kábul, and to some descendants of the old Kings of Oudh. Other Muhammadan titles—sometimes equivalent in consideration to *Nawáb*, but not always—are *Wali*, *Sultán*, *Amir*, *Mir*, *Mirza*, *Mián*, *Khán*; also *Sardár* and *Diwán*, which are common to Hindus and Muhammadans.

Among the Ruling Chiefs there are some exceptional titles, due sometimes to differences of language, sometimes to other known causes, and sometimes of unknown origin. The first and greatest of all the Princes of the Empire is always known as the Nizám of the Deccan—a relic of the time when His Highness's ancestors were mediatised kings under the Emperor of Delhi. The title, though implying in itself fealty to an Imperial authority, is one of the highest dignity, and can hardly be translated by any European title less august than "king"; it is therefore a suitable title for the first mediatised prince under the Indian Empire, charged with the absolute rule over an area more than twice as large as that of Bavaria and Saxony combined, and a population greater than that of the two kingdoms named.

Holkar and *Sindhia* are rather of the nature of dynastic names than of titles; and the *Gaekwár* (the title of one of the greatest of the Ruling Chiefs) is of a similar nature, having been originally a caste name; and all these three are relics of the Mahratta Empire.

Among the exceptional titles due to difference of language may be noticed that of *Jám*, which is of Sindhi or Baluch origin; there are two Jáms of ruling rank in Káthiáwár, and one in Baluchistán. The Ruler of Spiti, an outlying Himalayan principality in the Punjab, is known as the Nono of Spiti—"Nono" being a Thibetan form. One of the Assamese Rájás is known as "the Bohmong"; another simply as "the Mong Rájá." Some of the Madras Chiefs have peculiar titles of local origin. Thus, the Mahárájá of Calicut bears the historic title of "the Zamorin"—probably a local corruption of the Malayalam *Samundri*, or "sea-king." The Mahárájá of Puducotta is known as "the Tondiman"; and some other Madras Rájás are called "the Valiya Rájá." Nine Feudatories (eight in the Bombay Presidency and one at Muscat in Arabia) bear the title of *Sultán*. The descendants of the ancient chiefs of Sind are called *Mirs*; the Chief of Afghanistan is called *Amir*. The Chief of Kalát in Baluchistán is both a *Mir* and a *Wali*, and has been created (like the Amir of Afghanistan) a Grand Commander of the Star of India. In the Aden territory, which is subordinate to the Bombay Government, some of the chiefs bear the title of *Girad*, which is of Somáli origin; others are known by the Arabic titles of *Sultán*, *Amir*, and *Shaikh*. Some of the heads of Hindu religious bodies are hereditary feudal chiefs; and their title is *Mahant*.

All, or most of the titles mentioned above, though recognised by the British Government, have come down to us from earlier times. Her

Majesty has, in a few very special cases, authorised a change of title among the Feudatories; as, for instance, when a *Thákur Saheb* has been authorised to use the higher title of *Mahárájá Bahádur*. But, generally speaking, when it is wished to confer honour on a ruling prince, it is conferred, not by a change in the ancient title of chiefship, but by appointment to one or other of the classes of the Orders of the Star of India or the Indian Empire—by the addition of descriptive titles—by an increase in the number of guns authorised for the salute, such increase being usually a personal one—or by the conferment of Honorary military rank in the Imperial army.

5.—Titles Recognised, and Regularly Conferred by Her Majesty through the Government of India.

In British India there is now a well-established order and gradation of nobility; in which creations and promotions are made by Her Gracious Majesty's representative, the Viceroy, just as similar creations and promotions are made in England. In the higher ranks of this nobility, an additional step or grade in each rank is made by the custom, unknown as yet in England, of making the creation or promotion in some cases personal, in others hereditary. But no rank below that of Rájá for Hindus, or Nawáb for Muhammadans, is now created hereditary.

Rai (or *Rao* in Southern and Western India) for Hindus, and *Khán* for Muhammadans, are the first or least considerable titles conferred by the British Government. These, with or without the affix of *Saheb*, which adds to the dignity, are very commonly *ex officio* titles, held by the subordinate officers of civil departments. Next above *Rai Saheb*, *Rao Saheb*, or *Khán Saheb* comes the title *Rai Bahádur*, *Rao Bahádur*, or *Khán Bahádur;* and this is the title—though it has sometimes also been made simply an *ex officio* title—which is usually first conferred on Indian gentlemen who have distinguished themselves by their munificence, by their patriotism, or in any other way. *Rai Bahádur* is commonly used as the Hindu title in the Bengal Presidency, *Rao Bahádur* as that in the west and south of India, and *Khán Bahádur* for Muhammadans and Parsis; and this rank seems exactly analogous to that of Knight Bachelor in England.

Above this rank is the title of *Rájá* (with the feminine *Ráni*) for Hindus, *Nawáb* (with the feminine *Begam*) for Muhammadans; and this may be hereditary or personal—a remark which applies to all the higher ranks. Next higher is a *Rájá Bahádur*, or a *Nawáb Bahádur*. Higher again, for Hindus, is the title of *Mahárájá*, and above that is *Mahárájá Bahádur*. It is one of the many anomalies of the Indian system as at present existing, that there do not seem to be any Muhammadan analogies to these last two highest Hindu titles, so that a *Nawáb Bahádur* may be the equal either of a *Rájá Bahádur*, or of a *Mahárájá Bahádur*, according to circumstance. These seem to be very analogous to the various steps in the British Peerage.

Parsis share with Muhammadans their lower titles. But where they have attained to higher rank than *Khán Bahádur*, it has been indicated by appointment to one of the Military Orders, or by the conferment of British Knighthood, or (in two cases) by a British Baronetcy.

The ordinary sequence of rank, then, in the aristocracy of British India, is indicated by the subjoined tables:—

Hindus.	*Muhammadans.*
Mahárájá Bahádur.	Nawáb Bahádur.
Mahárájá.	Nawáb.
Rájá Bahádur.	Khán Bahádur.
Rájá.	Khán Saheb.
Rai (or Rao) Bahádur.	Khán.
Rai (or Rao) Saheb.	
Rai (or Rao).	

The eldest son of a Mahárájá or Rájá is called a Mahárájkumár (or Mahárájkunwár), or Rájkumár (or Rájkunwár), or simply Kumár (or Kunwár); and these titles have in some cases been formally conferred by the Government. *Nawábzáda*, or *Mián*, is the title given to the sons of Nawábs.

Among the Barons of the Punjab there is a remarkable uniformity of title; they are nearly all styled *Sardár* or *Sardár Bahádur*—and their sons are often styled *Mián*, though this is also an independent title, as is *Diwán* also, in the Punjab. In Oudh and in the Central Provinces, on the other hand, there is the greatest diversity in the form of the territorial titles—*Thákur* being the commonest title, but *Rai* is also frequent (and of far higher dignity than it seems to bear in some other Provinces), and so are *Rájá*, *Diwán*, and *Rao*.

6.—Burmese Titles.

The chiefs of the Shan and other tribes on the frontiers of Burma have the titles (equivalent to *Rájá* or *Thákur*, or other Indian titles) either of *Sawbwa*, or *Myoza*, or *Ngwegunhmu*.

But the regular Burmese titles ordinarily conferred by the British Government are these:—

(1) *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service"), indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name—much as the Companionship of the Bath in England is indicated by the letters C.B.

(2) *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

(3) *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery"), indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

7.—Titles as Rewards for Learning.

It remains to notice two Imperial titles of ancient origin, as indicating exceptional distinction in learning, that were revived on the auspicious

occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. These are *Mahámahopádhyáya* for Hindus, and *Shams-ul-Ulama* for Muhammadans. It is noteworthy, as showing a wise regard for that reverence which great erudition has always commanded in the East, that holders of these titles, ranking equally among themselves according to date of creation, take rank directly after titular Rájás and Nawábs; and thus the dignity is rendered somewhat analogous to the high dignity of a Privy Councillor in the United Kingdom.

8.—Courtesy Titles.

There are many titles habitually used in India—and a few have been admitted into this work—that are not substantive titles in the strictest sense of the term, but may best be described as courtesy titles. Of this nature is the title of "Prince" in most cases—though not in the case of the Prince of Arcot, who enjoys a title specially conferred by the Sovereign. The title of "His Highness," conferred or recognised by the Queen Empress, belongs as of right only to a limited number of the Feudatory Chiefs, and to a few of the Nobles of British India; but it is very generally conceded, as a matter of courtesy, to most of the Feudatory Chiefs and the greater Territorial Nobles. The title of "His Excellency" has been specially granted to one or two Chiefs; it is also commonly used, as a matter of courtesy, in addressing the responsible Ministers of the chief Feudatory States.

The owners of some great *Zamindáris* or estates, especially in Madras, are sometimes styled Rájá in common *parlance*, even when they have not received that title from the Sovereign. But there seems to be no authority for this; nor—so far as is known to the Editor, and with the few exceptions above noted—is any name inserted in this work as that of a Rájá, or as holding a similar title, unless recognised by the Government of India.

Immemorial usage throughout India has conferred well-recognised courtesy titles on the heirs-apparent of the greater titles; and in some cases on the second, third, fourth, and younger sons. There is at least one Rájá whose eldest son bears the courtesy title of *Kunwár*, the second son that of *Diwán*, the third that of *Thákur*, the fourth that of *Lál*, and the fifth and younger sons that of *Bábu*. It may here be noted that, in common use in Bengal, the title of *Bábu* has degenerated—like the French *Monsieur* and the English *Esquire*—into a mere form of address; but it belongs of right only to a very limited class—and particularly to the sons, not otherwise titled, of the greater titled personages. In Orissa, Chota Nágpur, and Central India, the eldest son of a Rájá or Thákur frequently bears the title of *Tikait* or *Tikaildo;* and sometimes (but rarely) the second son bears the title of *Pothait* or *Pothaildo*, and the third that of *Lál*. But in most, probably in all, cases, the younger sons are styled *Bábu*. In some of the Orissa Tributary Mahály, and in Manipur and in Hill Tipperah and elsewhere, the heir-apparent is styled *Jubaráj* or *Yuvaráj*. In some other parts he is

called *Diwán*; while in the Punjab the heir-apparent of a territorial *Sardár* is sometimes also called *Sardár*, but more commonly he bears the title of *Mián*.

The curious *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance which prevails in Malabar and the extreme south of India—under which the succession is to the offspring of the female members of the family, among whom the next eldest to the Rájá is the heir-apparent—makes it very fitting that the rank of an heir-apparent, in those parts of India, should be marked by special titles. The heir-apparent to His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore is often called by Europeans the First Prince of Travancore; but his proper courtesy title is "the Elaya Rájá." The same title is borne by the heir-apparent to His Highness the Mahárájá of Cochin. The heir-apparent to the Zamorin of Calicut bears, by courtesy, the interesting title of "The Eralpad." It will be seen that, under the *Marumakkatayam* law, no son of a Rájá can ever be in the line of succession; these receive the courtesy title of *Achchhan*.

The colloquial use of the dynastic titles of *Sindhia* and *Holkar* may be illustrated by a somewhat similar Scottish usage, by which the actual Chief or Laird is colloquially known by the name of his estate. Mr. Cameron becomes "Lochiel" the moment he succeeds to the estate of that name; so one of these young Princes becomes "Sindhia" the moment he succeeds to the Gwalior Ráj, and the other becomes "Holkar" the moment he succeeds to the Indore Ráj—the junior members of these ruling Houses using the title as their family name.

9.—Armorial Bearings.

The Editor has already pointed out, in an earlier section of this Introduction, the need that exists for the services of an Indian King of Arms and an Indian Heralds' College. Such an institution, provided due regard were paid to Indian sentiments and prejudices, would be immensely popular among the Chiefs and notables of India; and a very considerable revenue might yearly be raised, with the greatest goodwill on the part of those who would pay it, from a moderate duty, similar to the one levied in the United Kingdom, on the authorised use of hereditary cognisances or armorial bearings. At present an Indian noble is justly proud of a cognisance that has been honourably borne for centuries by his ancestors, and would prefer to use it with full legal authority; but it is doubtful whether he can do so at all, except by a most difficult and most unusual application to the Earl Marshal of England and the Garter King of Arms in London, for an authorised grant. So, too, with more modern adoptions of coat-armour; these have been authorised by the College of Arms in London for the two Indian Baronets, and perhaps for a few more—but as a rule the *modus operandi* is unknown.

Wherever the Editor has been able to obtain a sketch of the cognisance or device usually used by any Chief—or that has been emblazoned on his

banner, on such public occasions as the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India—a copy has been given in this work in the actual form used, without regard to the question of its being duly authorised by the College of Arms, or of its being in accordance with the laws of European heraldry. It is hoped that in a future edition this laxity will not be necessary, and that steps will in the meantime have been taken to regulate the devolution of ancient cognisances, and the assumption of new ones. It is stated that some of the Feudatory States have placed coats of arms on the postage stamps in use within their limits; and it is quite clear that the use of such emblems is rapidly becoming common.

In the case of all those Chiefs whose banners were displayed at the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1877, *i.e.* all the Chiefs of highest rank—the emblems then used were used "by authority"; and copies of some of them have been obtained for this work. The editor will be glad to be favoured with copies of others, sent through Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; and will give his best consideration to them, though he must not be taken to pledge himself to the insertion of any.

10.—Ceremonies observed on the Installation of an Indian Noble.

The Warrant conferring (or authorising the hereditary succession to) a title is called a *sanad*—sometimes spelt "sunnud." It is signed, on behalf of Her Majesty the Empress, by His Excellency the Viceroy; and bears the Official Seal of the Empire.

It is usual—though there appears to be no invariable rule—for the local representative of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the installation or succession of a Chief or Noble, to present him with a *khilat*, and receive from him a *nazar* in return. "Khilat" literally means "a Dress of Honour." It usually consists of pieces of cloth not made up; but sometimes it consists of arms, jewels, or other valuables, without any article of attire, although in most cases a turban and shawl form part of the gift. Indeed, a complete *khilat* may include arms, or a horse, or an elephant, or all of these together. The *nazar* (sometimes spelt *nuzzur*) must be of corresponding value to the *khilat*.

In the case of a Mahárájá Bahádur, or other noble of that rank, the *khilat* and *sanad* are presented, in full *Darbár*, by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or other Chief Civil Officer of the Province; or if they are unable to be present, by the Commissioner of the Division at the sudder-station (or capital).

To the Darbár are invited all the civil and military officers available, also all the Indian notables and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The chair of the Presiding Officer is placed in the middle, and that of the nobleman to be installed on his right. The brother, son, and any of the

relatives of the nobleman who may be present, occupy places, according to their station, in the right-hand line.

The chairs for all the public functionaries are placed, according to their rank, on the left hand of the Presiding Officer's chair.

The local notables and gentry occupy chairs, also according to their rank, on the right hand of the Presiding Officer.

A company of soldiers is drawn up in front of the stairs, as a Guard of Honour.

On the arrival of the noble near the stairs, the Sarishtadar or Munshi of the Presiding Officer leads him to the audience. All functionaries, out of respect to him, rise from their chairs on the Chief's reaching the Presiding Officer; who then asks him to take his seat. All functionaries and Darbáris must have assembled and taken their seats before the Chief's arrival.

After a short conversation, the Presiding Officer orders his Munshi to take the Chief to an adjoining room, prepared previously for the purpose, where he is robed with the different *parchas* of the *khilat* except the pearl necklace. After this, he is again brought into the Darbár room, and stands in front of the Presiding Officer. The latter, rising from his seat with all the functionaries present, then ties the pearl necklace round the neck of the Chief.

The Presiding Officer then orders the Munshi to read out the *sanad.* During the reading of the *sanad* the Presiding Officer and the functionaries resume their seats, while the Chief and the local notables and gentry rise.

The Chief presents the usual *nazarána* of gold mohurs, and then all resume their seats.

After a short pause, the Presiding Officer orders *atr* and *pán* to be brought; and standing up, serves out the same, first to the newly-installed Chief, and then to all the Indian notables and gentry present—the Munshi bringing up each one in turn to receive the *atr* and *pán.*

They all then take their leave, and the ceremony is at an end.

The ceremony of the Installation of a Rájá Bahádur, or titled personage of lower rank than a Mahárájá Bahádur, is very similar to the one described above. But the Guard of Honour is not so large, and it is not necessary that the Chief Civil Officer of the Province should be present. Also, the *sarpech*, pearl necklace, or whatever may compose the *khilat*, is handed by the Commissioner to the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district in which the Chief's estates are situated, and he requests him to invest the Chief with it.

A ceremonial similar to those described above is observed when a Knight Grand Commander, or a Knight Commander, or a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, or of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, is invested with the insignia of the Order by the representative of the Empress.

11.—List of Indian Titles, with a Glossary of their Meanings where known.

Titles.	Meaning.
Achchhan	*Achchhan* (*Malayalam*, a father, used also as a title of respect, and in Malabar applied especially to the males of the Royal family who have no office or official rank in the State (Glos. of Indian Terms).
Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min (A.T.M. after name)	Recipient of a medal for good service (Burmese).
Ahsan Jang	Excellent in war.
Ajáhat Sar Deshmukh	(*Ajáhat*, Persian *Wajáhat*), a title of honour to a Vicegerent or representative, as one exhibiting the *presence* of a fully authorised deputy (Mar. Dict.)
Alijáh (Sindhia)	Of exalted dignity.
Amin-ud-daulá (Tonk)	Trustee of the State.
Amir	Prince, chief.
Amir-ud-daulá Sayyid-ul-Mulk Mumtáz Jang	A prince of the State, distinguished in war.
Amir-ul-Umara	Chief of the nobles.
Arbáb	Lord.
Asaf Jáh (Nizám)	An Asaf (Solomon's Wazir, according to the Muhammadans) in dignity.
Azam	Very great.
Azam-ul-Umara (Baoni)	The greatest of the nobles.
Azim-ul-Iktidár (Sindhia)	Most powerful.
Bahádur	Brave; a hero; at the end of a name a title = the English "Honourable."
Bahádur Desai	*Desái* (Mar.) ruler of a province.
Bahádur Jang (Bhartpur)	Brave in war.
Barár Bans (Faridkot)	Offspring of a Barár (a Jat tribe. The Rájá of Faridkot is head of the tribe—*Griffin*).
Barár Bans Sirmur (Nábha)	*Sirmur*, a crowned head.
Begam (Bhopál. *See* Nawáb Begam)	Lady; queen; title of Mughal ladies.
Beglar Begi (Kalát)	Lord of lords. The Governor of Shiraz holds this title in Persia.
Bhup (Kuch Behar)	Sovereign, king.
Bohmong (Chief of the Regritsa Maghs)	(Arakanese) Head leader.
Brajendra (Bhartpur)	Lord of Braj, an epithet of Krishna.
Chaubé	A caste distinction.
Chaudhri	Head man of a village; an honorific form of address.
Chhatrapati Maháráj (Kolhapur)	Lord of the umbrella. A king entitled to have an umbrella carried over him as a mark of dignity.
Dávar	A just prince, a sovereign.
Deshmukh	An hereditary native officer under the former Governments (Marathi).

Titles.	Meaning.
Diler Jang (Dholpur)	Intrepid in war.
Dinkar Rao	*Dinkar* (Sanskrit), Day-maker, the sun. *See* Rao.
Diwán	A minister, a chief officer of State.
Diwán Bahádur	*See* Diwán and Bahádur.
Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia (Nábha)	Beloved and faithful son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Dilband Rashikhul-Iti-kád Daulat-i-Inglishia (Jind and Kapurthala)	Beloved and trusty son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia (Rámpur)	Esteemed son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia (Baroda, Patiála)	Favourite son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Saádat-i-Nishán-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind (Faridkot)	A son emblematical of the good auspices of Her Majesty the Empress of India.
Fath Jang (Nizam)	Victorious in battle.
Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muaz-zama-i-Rafi-ud-Darjá-i-Inglistán (Sindhia)	A servant of Her August Majesty the Queen of England, who is exalted in position.
Gambhir Rao	Sagacious chief.
Ghorpade.	
Girad	A Somali title, apparently = a chief.
Háfiz-ul-Mulk (Baháwalpur)	Guardian, preserver of the country.
Heladi Naik Bahádur Desai Nadugauda.	
Himmat Bahádur	Brave champion.
Hisám-us-Saltanat (Sindhia)	Sword of the State.
Hizabr Jang	Lion of battle.
Ihtishám-ud-daulá (Jaora)	Pomp of the State.
Ihtishám-ul-Mulk	Pomp of the country.
Imád-ud-daulá (Baoni)	Pillar of the State.
Indar (Kashmir)	Indra.
Jai Deo (Dholpur)	God of victory.
Jalál-ud-daulá (Dujana)	Glory of the State.
Jám	(Sindhi) Chief.
Jamadár	Chief or leader.
Khán	Lord, prince, title of Muhammadan nobles.
Khán Bahádur	Brave lord.
Khán Saheb.	
Khánzáda	Son of a Khán. Title of some Musalmán chiefs settled in Pandu Mehvas.
Kiritapati (Travancore)	Possessor of a diadem.
Kulashekhára (Travancore)	Head (Shekhara) of the race (Kulam).
Kumár or Kunwár	Prince, son of a Rájá.
Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min (K.S.M. after name)	Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour (Burmese).
Lokendra (Dholpur, Dattia)	Protector of the world.
Mahant	Head of a religious order.
Mahárái Kumár	Son of a Mahárájá.
Mahárái Ráná (Dholpur, Jhalawar)	Supreme Ráná or king.
Mahárájá	Great Rájá or king.

Titles.	Meaning.
Mahárájá Bahádur.	
Mahárájá Dhiráj or Maháráj-Adhiráj	Lord Paramount king of kings.
Mahárájá-i-Rájagán	King of kings.
Mahárání	Great Rání or king.
Mahárání Dhiráj (Udaipur)	Lord Paramount, king of kings.
Maháráni	Great Ráni or queen.
Mahárao	Great Rao or chief.
Mahárao Bahádur (Kota).	
Mahárao Rájá (Alwar and Bundi)	Supreme Rájá or king.
Maháráwal	Great Ráwal or prince.
Maháráwal Bahádur.	
Maháráwat (Partábgarh)	Great Ráwat or prince.
Mahendra	Great Indra.
Majid-ud-daulá	Glorious in the State.
Malanmat Madár.	
Maláz-ul-Ulama-ul-Fázila	Asylum of the learned and erudite.
Malik	Master, proprietor.
Málwandar (Nábha)	Lord of wealth.
Mani Sultán (Travancore)	The Sultán *par excellence*. *Mani*—a jewel, a pearl.
Mansur-i-Zamán (Sindhia, Patiála)	Victorious of the age.
Mián	Lord, Master, title of sons of Rájput princes.
Mihin Sardár (Baoni)	*Mihin*, greater, greatest, elder-born.
Mir	Chief, leader.
Mirza	A contraction of Amír Záda, "nobly born." When affixed to a name, it signifies "Prince"; when prefixed, simply "Mr."
Mirza Bahádur.	
Mong Rájá	*Mong* (Arakanese), a leader.
Muazzaz-ud-daulá	Honoured of the State.
Mudabbir-ul-Mulk	Administrator or Minister of the country.
Muhtashim-i-Daurán (Sindhia)	(The most) powerful of his age.
Mujáhid-ul-Mulk	Warrior (for the faith) of the country.
Mukhlis-ud-daulá (Baháwalpur)	Devoted servant of the State.
Mukhtár-ul-Mulk (Sindhia)	Ruler of the country.
Mulk	Probably a misprint or corruption of Malik, a king.
Mumtáz-ud-daulá	Distinguished in the State.
Mumtáz-ul-Mulk	Distinguished in the country.
Mushir-i-Khás	Privy counsellor, choicest counsellor.
Mushir-ud-daulá	Counsellor of the State.
Mustakil Jang (Dujana)	Firm in battle.
Mustakim Jang	Loyal in battle.
Mutalik	Mutlak, principal, supreme.
Muzaffar-ul-Mamálik (Nizám)	Victorious over kingdoms.
Naik	*Nayak*, leader, chief.
Nasrat Jang (Baháwalpur)	Victorious in battle.
Nawáb	Vicegerent.
Nawáb Bábi (Balasinor)	*Bábi*, door-keeper. The founder of the family once held this post in the Mughal Court, and hence the title is given to his descendants.

Titles.	Meaning.
Nawáb Bahádur.	
Nawáb Begam (Bhopál).	
Nizám-ud-daulá (Nizám)	Regulator of the State.
Nizám-ul-Mulk (Nizám)	Administrator of the country.
Nono (Spiti)	(Tibetan) Young nobleman.
Padmanábha Dasa (Travancore)	Servant of Vishnu (the lotus-navelled).
Pádwi	Or *Párvi*, clan title borne after their names by certain Mehvas Chiefs (*Bombay Gazetteer*).
Pancha-Házár Mansabdár	Noble holding a mansab or military rank of 5000 horse.
Pant Pratinidhi	*Pratinidhi*, a vicegerent; title borne by a distinguished Maratha family.
Pant Sachiv	*Sachiv*, Minister, counsellor.
Patang Rao	From *Patang*, the sun, and *Rao*, prince.
Prince (Arcot).	
Rafi-ush-Shán (Sindhia)	Of exalted dignity.
Rai	(Prakrit Rai = Rájá) Prince, chief.
Rai Bahádur.	
Rai Ráyán (Banswara)	Rai of Rais, prince of princes.
Rai Sáheb.	
Rais-ud-daulá (Dholpur)	Ruler of the State.
Ráj Rájendra (Jaipur)	Lord of kings, king of kings.
Ráj Rajeshwar (Holkar), etc.	*Rajeshwar*, king of kings.
Ráj Saheb	Ráj = Rájá.
Rájá	King, prince.
Rájá Bahádur.	
Rájá Dhiráj	Paramount Rájá, king of kings.
Rájá-i-Rájagán	Rájá of Rájás.
Rájeshwar.	
Ráná	From Rájan (= Rájá) + Ka (expressing diminutiveness). Title of a prince or Rájá, especially among Rájputs.
Ráni	Queen, princess.
Rao	King, prince, chief.
Rao Bahádur.	
Rao Saheb.	
Rashid-ul-Mulk (Baoni)	Director of the country.
Ráwal	Prince, chief.
Ráwat	Do.
Rukn-ud-daulá (Baháwalpur)	Pillar of the State.
Rustam-i-Daurán (Nizám)	The Rustam (the most renowned of Persian heroes) of his time.
Rustam Jang	A Rustam in battle.
Saheb-i-Jáh (Baoni)	Possessed of dignity.
Saif-ud-daulá	Sword of the State.
Sar Desái	Chief Desái or ruler of a province.
Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Bundelkhand (Orchha)	Head of the Rájás of Bundelkhand.
Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Hindustán (Jaipur)	Head of the Rájás of Hindustan.
Sardár	Chief officer of rank.
Sardár Bahádur.	

TITLES.	MEANING.
Saulat Jang (Tonk)	Fury of war.
Sawái	Literally, having the excess of a fourth; *i.e.* better than others by 25 per cent. A Hindu title.
Sawái Bahádur (Kutch).	
Sawái Rao.	
Sená Khas Khel (Gaekwár)	Chief of the army, commander of the army of the State.
Sená Pati	Army-Chief, General.
Sháhzáda	Prince-Royal, prince.
Shaikh	Chief.
Shaikh-ul-Mushaikh	Doctor of doctors (of law).
Shamsher Bahádur (Baroda)	A mighty man of the sword.
Shamsher Jang (Travancore)	The sword of war.
Shams-ud-daulá	The sun of the State.
Shiromani (Bikanir)	The gem, the best (of).
Shrimán Maha Naik Nadgauda Nagnuriebirada Himori.	
Shujá-at Jang	Brave in war.
Sipahdár-ul-Mulk (Dholpur)	Commander of the army of the country.
Sipar-i-Saltanat (Kashmir)	Shield of the Empire.
Srináth (Sindhia)	Lord of Fortune.
Sultán	Prince, ruler.
Thákur	Chief, feudal noble.
Thákur Ráwat.	
Thákur Saheb.	
Thákur Sená Rai.	
Thákuráni	Female Thákur.
Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min (T.D.M. after name)	Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery (Burmese).
Umdat-ul-Mulk	Chosen of the State.
Umdat-ul-Umara (Sindhia)	Chosen from among the nobles.
Vanji (Travancore)	Dynastic name.
Vishwásrao	From *Vishwás*, trust, and *Rao*, prince.
Wachanáth	*Vachan-náth*, Lord of Speech.
Wálá Shikoh (Sindhia)	Of high dignity.
Wali (Kalát)	Prince, governor.
Walvi	Or *Valvi*. Clan title borne after their names by certain Mehvas Chiefs (*Bombay Gazetteer*).
Wasava	Or *Vasava* Do.
Wazir-ud-daulá	Minister of the State.
Wazir-ul-Mulk (Tonk)	Do.
Zamorin	Vernacular modification of *Samundri*, the sea king (Malayalam).

NOTICE

THIS Edition of *The Golden Book of India* is up to date. It contains the Honours conferred in January 1893—including fifty-four new Titles, and nine appointments to, or promotions in, the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, gazetted in Calcutta on 2nd January 1893.

Communications relating to the Second Edition should be addressed to

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January 31st, 1893.

ABAJI BALWANT BHISE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th September 1884.

Residence.—Bombay.

ABBAS ALI *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

ABBAS KHAN, MIRZA, *C.I.E.*

The Mirza was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1882.

Residence.—

ABDUL ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur was born in 1863, and is a descendant of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, being the son of Muazzaz-ud-daulá, and grandson of His late Highness Azim Jah, first titular Prince of Arcot. He was granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1876.

Residence.—Madras.

ABDUL ALI, MIR, *Khán Bahádur*, and *Sardár.*

The titles are personal, and were conferred, the first on 22nd January 1873, and the second on 31st May 1891.

Residence.—Bombay.

ABDUL FATEH, MAULAVI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

ABDUL FIROZ KHAN (of Sávanur), *Nawáb.*

The Nawáb is the uncle of the ruling Nawáb of Sávanur in the Dharwar district.

Residence.—Dharwar, Bombay.

ABDUL FIROZ KHAN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Bhusáwal, Bombay.

ABDUL GHANI, KHWAJA SIR, K.C.S.I., *Nawáb (of Dacca).*

Born about the year 1813. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 1st January 1877. The Nawáb, who is famous throughout Bengal for his great wealth, liberality, and public spirit, is descended from the Bonda family, of Kashmiri origin. The Maulavi Abdullah, who was the son of the Maulavi Abdul Kadir, and was born in Kashmir, came to Bengal in the reign of the Emperor Mahmud Sháh, and established himself in Sylhet. His grandson was the Khwaja Alimullah, who was the father of the subject of this notice. The Nawáb Abdul Ghani first distinguished himself for his loyalty during the Mutinies of 1857, assisting the Government with information, advice, and funds. Placed his steamer, *The Star of Dacca*, at the disposal of Government during the famine of 1874, and after the cyclone of October 1876, for relief work. Has contributed largely to works of public utility, and on all occasions of distress. He has been a great benefactor to the city of Dacca, where he has supplied many public buildings, and maintains a Free School, a Madrasa for Muhammadan students, an almshouse, etc. He was created C.S.I. in 1871; Nawáb (personal) in 1875; hereditary Nawáb on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress, 1st January 1877; K.C.S.I., 1886. His son is the Hon. Nawáb Ahsanulla (*q.v.*), born 1846.

Residence.—Dacca, Bengal.

ABDUL GHANI, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

An Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Punjab.

ABDUL HAKIM, MUNSHI, *Khán Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services at Gilgit.

Residence.—Gilgit, Kashmir.

ABDUL HAKK, SAYYID, C.I.E., *Sardár Diler Jang Bahádur.*

The Sardár, who is a descendant of the Karnal family, was in early life in the British service, and obtained the Companionship of the Indian Empire for distinguished service in the Police. He was lent by the British Government to the Government of His Highness the Nizám, attained very high office in the latter service, and was rewarded by the titles of *Sardár*

Diler Jang Bahádur, and subsequently of *Sardár Diler-ud-daulá Bahádur;* and the former of these titles was recognised by the British Government as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Hyderabad and Bombay.

ABDUL HAKK, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It entitles the Maulavi to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL HAKK, MAULAVI (of Khairabad), *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It entitles the Maulavi to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Sitapur, Oudh.

ABDUL HUSAIN KHAN, MIR (of Tando Mir), *His Highness.*

Born 13th May 1850. The title is personal, and was conferred in recognition of his position as grandson of the Amir, who was the ruler of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ABDUL ISLAM BIN ADAM, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st May 1880.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

ABDUL JABBAR, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur is a Deputy Magistrate of the 24-Parganás at Calcutta, and having rendered excellent service in that capacity, received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Calcutta.

ABDUL KADIR, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

As the term Sayyid implies, this gentleman claims to be descended from the Prophet. He is a descendant of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic; and his title of Khán Bahádur was recognised by the Government in December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

ABDUL KADIR, HAFIZ, *Khán.*

The Khán is sometimes styled Wajih-ulla-Khán-i-Hal; his title, which is personal, was conferred by the Carnatic Nawáb, but was recognised by Government in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

ABDUL KADIR KHAN *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN, MIR.

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ABDUL KARIM, SHAIKH HAFIZ, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred on 24th May 1884, for services rendered by his ancestors, and for his own acts of public generosity. His father was present at the battles of Bharatpur, Kamon, and Shekhawati in the first Kabul campaign; and his brother was rewarded by a *khilat* for his services in the first and second Punjab campaigns. The Khán Bahádur is a large landed proprietor in the district of Meerut, North-Western Provinces; and has been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 21st May 1890.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL LATIF, C.I.E., *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur was born in March 1828. He traces his descent from the celebrated Generalissimo of Islam, Khalid Ibn Walid, entitled the "Sword of God," who died in the twenty-first year of the *Hijrah.* Sháh Ain-ud-din of Baghdad was the first member of the family to settle in India. His descendant, Kazi Abdur Rasul, was made Kazi by the Emperor of Delhi, and sent to Faridpur in Bengal, where the family settled. A descendant, Kazi Fakir Muhammad, was a leading pleader of the *Sadar Diwáni* and *Nizámat Adálat* at Calcutta; and was a great oriental scholar, being the author of several works, of which the chief was the Persian *Jámi-ut-Tawárikh* or "Universal History." He was the father of the subject of the present notice; who entered the Government service in 1846, and after some service in the Educational Department in the Dacca College and the Calcutta Madrasa, became a Deputy Magistrate of the 24-Parganás in 1849. Was appointed J.P. for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, 1852. Acted for a short time as Police Magistrate of Calcutta, and has served three times as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Has been a Member of the Board of Examiners since 1860; has also been Member of the Central Examination Committee. One of the Income-Tax Commissioners for Calcutta, 1861-65. Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1863. In 1867 received from Government a gold medal, and a set of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica,* with an autograph inscription by the Viceroy: "In recognition of his services in promoting native education, especially the education of those who like himself belong to the Muhammadan religion." In 1869 appointed one of the Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Calcutta and Hughli Madrasas, and received the thanks of Government for this work. Is a J.P. and Municipal Commissioner for Calcutta, and also for the suburbs; Member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory, and of the District School Committee, 24-Parganás. Founder and Secretary of the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta, established April 1863;

Hon. Secretary, Bengal Social Science Association; Member of the Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; a Trustee of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Member of Committee of Albert Hall, also of the District Charitable Society. Received the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1883. Was created a Nawáb Bahádur in consideration of his eminent position and distinguished public services on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, 1887. He has two sons—Abul Fazl Muhammad Abdur-rahman, Esquire, Barrister-at-law of the High Court, Calcutta; Abul Khair Muhammad Abdus-Subhan, Khán Bahádur (*q.v.*)

Residence.—16 Toltollah Lane, Calcutta.

ABDUL LATIF AGHA JOHAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; was conferred by the Carnatic Nawáb, and recognised by Government 16th December 1890. The Khán Bahádur also bears the Carnatic titles of Asad Jang Said-ud-daulá.

Residence.—Arabia.

ABDUL LATIF LONDE, KAZI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888, for eminent oriental scholarship. It entitles the Kazi to rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Bombay.

ABDUL MAHMUD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Has done good service in the Medical Department, Bengal; and received the title on 1st January 1891, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Calcutta.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM HAKIM, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th April 1882.

Residence.—Bushire.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890, for good service in the Medical Department.

Residence.—Bengal.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Bannu, Punjab.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur is a Deputy Commissioner in the district of Shimoga, Mysore, under the government of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Shimoga, Mysore.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAUF, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-ʿUlama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890, for distinction in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAZZAK, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888, for distinguished medical service.

Residence.—Jeddah.

ABDUL (ABDUS) SAMAD, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

ABDUL VASA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1843; a member of the Carnatic family, being the son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot; was granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1875.

Residence.—Madras.

ABDUL WAHAB, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887. The Maulavi's ancestors are said to have come from Kandahár in the 10th century, and to have settled at Delhi. The family afterwards removed to Echoli in the Meerut district; and one of his ancestors having been killed by Ragbars in the 17th century, his heirs were granted the village of Echoli by *firmán* of the Emperor of Delhi. In course of time this grant passed into the hands of the Ráni of Landhaura. Abdul Wahab has rendered very distinguished service in the Police Department, and has been publicly commended and rewarded on many occasions. He is District Superintendent of Police at Ballia.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL WAHAB, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

This gentleman (who, as the title of *Háji* implies, has performed the Háj or Pilgrimage to Mecca) is connected with the Carnatic family; and his title, conferred by the Carnatic Nawáb, was recognised by Government as a personal one in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

ABDULLA *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ABDULLA KHAN, *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary, and the Nawáb Abdulla Khán was specially selected to succeed to it in August 1881. The title had been recognised 30th July 1875.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

ABDULLA KHAN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Sibi, Baluchistan.

ABDULLA KHAN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Ajmir, Rájputána.

ABDUS SUBHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born in 1849; has been granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur for good service under the Police Department of Madras.

Residence.—Madura, Madras Presidency.

ABDUS SUBHAN, SAYYID, CHAUDHRI, *Nawáb.*

Granted the title of Nawáb, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Bogra, Bengal.

ABHAI CHANDRA DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 23rd May 1888, for good service as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganás.

Residence.—10 Shama Charan Dey's Street, Calcutta.

ABHAI CHARAN MITTER, *Rai Bahádur.*

Abhai Charan Mitter is a descendant of the Mitter family of Charimandel in Vikrámpur, Dacca, originally imported from Rarh and stated to have been located in Charimandel by Chand Rai and Kedar Rai, the ruling Kayastha Sabas of Vikrámpur. He is ninth in descent from Devaki Nandan Mitter, who first migrated to Charimandel. Born on the 12th May 1839. His father's name was Ram Kinker Mitter. He did meritorious service in the first Lushai Expedition, both as an explorer and as a contractor for transport; and was kept for some time as a hostage by the Lushais. His services were equally valuable to Government in the last Chin-Lushai Expedition, when he supplied boats, coolies, and other means of transport, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by a severe outbreak of cholera. Was rewarded with the title on 1st January 1891.

Residence.—Chittagong Hill Tracts.

ABID ALI BAHADUR, KAMR KADR MIRZA, *Prince.*

This is the courtesy title of the eldest son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

ABINAS CHANDRA BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1846. Son of Babu Navin Chandra Banerji, of Bali, in the district of Howrah, Bengal. Educated in the Free Church Institution, Calcutta; entered the service of His Highness the Mahárájá of Patiála, 1866; appointed Director of Public Instruction, 1869; A.D.C. and Private Secretary to His Highness, 1875; worked for the organisation of the Bali Sádhárani Sabha, a Public Association recognised by the Government, and made Secretary thereof, 1882. In 1883 was elected Vice-Chairman of the Bali Municipality. In 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, received the title of Rai Bahádur for good service; elected Chairman of the Bali Municipality in 1890. Is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Bali, Howrah, Bengal.

ABU SAID, *Khán Bahádur.*

A member of the Carnatic family, and styled Zahir-ud-din Khán Bahádur. The title was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and was recognised as a personal one by Government in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

ABU TURAB FARRUKH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

This is the courtesy title of the fifteenth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

ABUBAKR, BEARI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Mangalore, Madras.

ABUL ALI DARAGAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

This is the courtesy title of the twentieth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

ABUL HASAN, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, for eminence as an oriental scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

ABUL KHAIR MUHAMMAD ABDUS-SUBHAN, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Son of Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán Bahádur, C.I.E., of Calcutta. Born 27th September 1857. Traces his descent from the celebrated Generalissimo of Islam, Khalid Ibn Walid, entitled the "Sword of God," who died in the twenty-first year of the *Hijrah.* Sháh Ain-ud-din of Baghdad, a

most learned saint, came to India first. Kazi Abdur Rasul was made Kazi by the Court of Delhi and sent to Bengal, and the family settled in the Faridpur district. Kazi Fakir Muhammad, one of his descendants, was a leading pleader of the *Sadar Diwáni* and *Nizámat Adálat* at Calcutta, and was a great oriental scholar, being the author of several works, chief among which was an universal history in Persian, called the *Jámi-ut-Tawárikh.* His son is the Nawáb Abdul Latif Bahádur (*q.v.*), the father of the subject of the present notice. The Khán Bahádur was educated at the Calcutta Madrasa and the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he was a scholar, prizeman, and medallist. Received the title of "Khán Bahádur" with his appointment as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on the 10th September 1884. Vested with first-class Magisterial powers, 1888; appointed Secretary of the District Committee of Public Instruction at Arrah (Sháhabad), 1886; a Member and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Champarun, 1887; and a Municipal Commissioner of Patna, 1891. Married, 24th August 1889, Bibi Najmoon-Neesa Khanum, fourth daughter of Chowdhry Muhammad Rasheed Khán, Khán Bahádur of Nattore, district Rájsháhi.

Residence.—Gya, Bengal.

ACHAL SINGH (of Kaimahra), *Rájá.*

Born 15th June 1880, and succeeded Rájá Narpat Singh in 1886. The title is hereditary. The Rájá of Kaimahra represents the elder branch of the Janwar family, the Rájá of Oel representing the junior branch. They were originally Chauhán Kshatriyas in the service of the Sayyids of Piháni, having migrated from Rájputána in the 16th century. In the time of Sayyid Khurd, in 1553, their ancestor Jamni Khán obtained the post of Chaudhri of Kheri, with the right to levy a cess on all the lands in that Parganá. At a later period, when Than Singh was head of the family, he lived at Oel, with the title of Rai. Ajab Singh, who was the uncle and predecessor of the grandfather of the present Rájá, in 1837 was acknowledged as Rájá by the tribe, and the title was confirmed as hereditary in 1864. Sleeman states that the Rájá of Oel attempted to seize the estates of his kinsman, Jodha Singh of Kaimahra, grandfather of the present Rájá. The mother of the latter is the Ráni Ranikunwar.

Residence.—Kheri, Oudh.

ADARJI JAMSHEDJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th October 1885.

Residence.—Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN, *His Highness the Amir of.*

A Ruling Chief.

His Highness Sir Abdur Rahman Khán, G.C.S.I., Amir of Afghanistan, was born about the year 1843, and was placed on the throne by the British authorities on the 22nd July 1880. He is a younger son of the late Amir Sher Ali Khán, Amir of Kabul, and lived for some years as an exile, but was

brought back after the last Afghan war. The area of the State is about 270,000 square miles; its population about 4,901,000, chiefly Muhammadans. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns; and maintains a military force of 19,500 cavalry, 40,408 infantry, and 210 guns.

Residence.—Kabul.

AGAR (REWA KANTHA), THAKUR GAMBHIR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1867; is a Muhammadan of Rájput descent. The area of the State is about 9 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Bhils.

Residence.—Agar, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

AGRA BARKHERA (BHOPAL), BALWANT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Thákur Balwant Singh is a Rájput Chief (Hindu), born about the year 1827. He succeeded to the title, which is hereditary, on the 9th July 1859. The population of the State, which is situated in the Bhopál Agency, Central India, is about 4200, and consists chiefly of Hindus.

Residence.—Agra Barkhera, Bhopál, Central India.

AHMAD, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890 "for loyalty and public spirit."

Residence.—70 Toltollah Lane, Calcutta, Bengal.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur has rendered good service on the Survey of India, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Calcutta.

AHMAD BAKHSH, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1815. Son of Tir Bakhsh, who was in the service of the Rájá of Nágpur; and whose ancestor, Malik Bal Lal, settled in the Fatehpur district in the reign of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori. The Khán Bahádur served in the Bengal Light Cavalry from the year 1830; and took part in the campaign against the Bhils in 1832, and in the Afghan war in 1839. He went through the Kabul campaigns, and joined in the pursuit of Dost Muhammad. For his loyalty during the Mutiny he was rewarded with a *khilat*, a *jágir* (grant of lands), and the title of Khán Bahádur, which was conferred on him January 1866.

Residence.—Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD GURIKAL, MANJERI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1825; granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur for good service in the Madras Police, from which he retired on pension in 1888.

Residence.—Malabar, Madras Presidency.

AHMAD HASAN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

Son of the Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán, and a grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. The title is personal.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb (of Fatehpur).*

Born 1826. The title is hereditary. The family originally came from Teherán; its founder, Sayyid Ikrám-ud-din Ahmad, accompanied the Emperor Humáyun on his return from Persia, took service under the Delhi emperors, and was appointed a *mansabdár* by the great Akbar. His great-grandson, Muhammad Taki, was in office under the Emperor Alamgir, and was succeeded by his son Sháh Kuli Khán. The grandson of the latter, Nawáb Zain-ul-Abdin Khán, came to Oudh, was appointed *chakladár* of Sarkárs Kora and Kara under the Oudh Government, and obtained extensive *jágirs* in the district of Fatehpur from the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daulá. He was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Bákar Ali Khán, who transferred his head-quarters from Kora Jahánábád to Fatehpur. He was succeeded by his brother, Nawáb Sayyid Muhammad Khán, the father of the present Nawáb. The Nawáb has two sons—Ali Husain Khán and Bákar Husain Khán.

Residence.—Bákarganj, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN (of Pariáwan), SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1865; succeeded 1877. The title is hereditary, and was conferred 4th December 1877, on Dost Muhammad of Pariáwan, on account of his services in the Mutiny. The founder of the family is said to have been Háji Abdul Rauf, who migrated from Mecca to Ghazni, accompanied Shaháb-ud-din Ghori when he invaded India, and obtained the estate of Pariáwan, consisting of eight villages, revenue free, for services rendered. Revenue was, however, assessed in the time of Nawáb Saádat Ali Khán. Shaikh Gulam added to the estate by purchases, and was succeeded by his son, Haji Shaikh Dost Muhammad (see above), who did good service in the Mutiny, went on pilgrimage to Mecca, and died at Medina. Succeeded by his son, the present Khán Bahádur, who is an Honorary Magistrate. He has issue, two daughters.

Residence.—Pariáwan, Partábgarh, Oudh.

AHMAD KHAN *walad* MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, as being that of a descendant of the ancient Mirs of Sind.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

AHMAD KHAN, JAMADAR, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—11th Bengal Lancers, India.

AHMAD KHAN, SAYYID, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1888.

Residence.—

AHMAD MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Son of Ibruth Jang Bahádur, by a niece of the Hon. Sir Sharful Umra Bahádur, K.C.S.I.; born 1835; married, 1864, to the second daughter of His Highness Nawáb Zahir-ud-daulá, G.C.S.I., second Prince of Arcot. Created *Khán Bahádur*, 1874. Claims close connection, on both father's and mother's sides, with the Nawábs Rulers of the Carnatic. Was present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi, as a member of the Prince of Arcot's suite; Secretary to the Prince of Arcot, 1877 to 1883. Was delegated to the Hyderabad Court, in 1884, by the Muslim community, Madras, for presenting a congratulatory address to His Highness the Nizám, on his accession to the *masnad.* A member of the Madras Muhammadan Library. Founder of the Aujuman-i Islamiah of Madras; which afterward was amalgamated with the Madras Central Muhammadan Association, when he was elected as a Vice-President of the latter. Vice-President of the Aujuman-i Himayat-i-Islam, Madras. Founder of the *Muslim Herald*, the first Muhammadan-English tri-weekly paper in India, which, though not now existing, was remarkable for its loyal spirit and moderate tone.

Residence.—Mylapur and Adyar, Madras.

AHMAD MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur is a member of the Carnatic family, being a son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. He was born in 1842, and was granted the personal title in 1875.

Residence.—Madras.

AHMAD SHAH SAYYID (of Sardhana), *Nawáb.*

Born 1st January 1835; succeeded in 1882. The family are Muswi or Mashadi Sayyids, descended from Hayat Ali Musa Raza, and originally residing at Paghman near Kábul. On account of services rendered to Alexander Barnes in his Kábul mission, and subsequently to the English in their retreat from Kábul, they were expelled from Kábul and settled at Sardhana. At the time of the Mutiny, the head of the family, Sayyid Muhammad Ján Fishan, Khán Saheb, took the side of the Government at once. When the Mutiny occurred at Meerut, he raised a body of horse, consisting of his followers and dependents, and officered by himself and his relatives; accompanied General Wilson's force to the Hindan; was present in both actions, and thence to Delhi, where he remained with the head-quarters camp till the city was taken, when his men were employed to keep order in Delhi. For these eminent services the title of Nawáb, with a suitable *khilat*, was conferred on him. And each of his successors have received the title of Nawáb for life on succeeding to the estates.

Residence.—Sardhana, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD-ULLA KHAN, *Nawáb.*

Born 16th December 1827. The title was conferred on 26th February 1885. The family claims descent from the Nawáb Dádan Khán, a Governor of the Punjab. One of its most illustrious ancestors was Nawáb Muhammad Khán, who, on account of his loyal services, received the title of Khairandesh Khán from the Emperor Alamgir. The Nawáb Ahmad-ulla Khán served the British Government for twenty-eight years as a Patrol in the Customs Department, and retired on pension in 1877—having distinguished himself for his fidelity during the Mutiny, when he was wounded and twice robbed by the rebels. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the first class, and Vice-President of the Meerut Municipal and District Boards; in which capacity he has been distinguished for his public spirit.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD-UN-NISA BEGAM SAHIBA, *Nawáb.*

Grand-daughter of His late Highness Azim-ud-daulá, the first of the titular Nawábs of the Carnatic; granted the personal title of Nawáb, 1815.

Residence.—Madras.

AHMAD YAR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur has occupied an important position in the police of the Quetta-Peshin frontier, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Quetta, Baluchistan.

AHSANULLA, THE HON. KHWAJA, C.I.E., *Nawáb.*

Son and heir of the Nawáb (of Dacca) Khwaja Sir Abdul Ghani, K.C.S.I., to whose life reference may be made for particulars of the family. The Nawáb Ahsanulla, who was born in 1846, has long managed the large family

property, and has followed in the footsteps of his father, both as a liberal and enlightened landlord, and in his large public benefactions. His sons are Khwaja Hafizulla Khán Bahádur and Khwaja Salimulla Khán Bahádur. He is a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and belongs to many other public bodies.

Residence.—Dacca, Bengal.

AIYASWAMI SASTRIYAR, B., *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1836; was granted the personal title in 1887, for good service in the Madras Revenue Department.

Residence.—Kumbhakonam, Tanjore, Madras.

AJAIGARH, BUNDELKHAND, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAWAI RANJOR SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

His Highness was born on the 29th September 1848, and succeeded to the Ráj on the 9th September 1859. He is a Bundela Rájput, descended from the famous Mahárájá Chhatrasal of Panna (*q.v.*) The second son of the Mahárájá Chhatrasal was Jagat Ráj, from whom are descended both this Chief and the Chiefs of Charkhári, Bijáwar, and Sarila. His great-grandson, Mahárájá Bakht Singh of Bánda and Ajaigarh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807; and Bakht Singh's great-grandson is the present Mahárájá. Though Sawai was an old family title it was not recognised until 1877, when it was added to the title of Mahárájá at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. Ajaigarh has an area of 802 square miles, and a population of 81,454, chiefly Hindus. His Highness's revenues are Rs. 2,25,000. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a military force of 97 cavalry, 544 infantry, and 13 guns. The family motto is *Randhir Ajai Wir* (The Steadfast in War is an Unconquered Hero). His Highness has two sons—Rájá Bahádur Bhopál Singh, aged 25 years; Diwán Senápati Jaipál Singh, aged 17 years.

Residence.—Ajaigarh, Central India.

AJAMBAR SINGH DEO (of Anandpur), *Thákur.*

Born about 1832. The title is hereditary, and was recognised by Government on 15th February 1873. The Thákur is connected with the Porahat family, which is descended (according to tradition) from a Rájput of Jodhpur who made a pilgrimage to Jagannáth about twelve or thirteen centuries ago. His son is Bábu Ajit Naráyan Singh Deo.

Residence.—Singhbhum, Bengal.

AJRAUDA (WESTERN MALWA), DAULAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Thákur Daulat Singh was born about the year 1835, and succeeded to the title in 1859. He is a Rájput Chief (Hindu).

Residence.—Ajrauda, Central India.

AKALKOT, SHAHAJI MALOJI, *alias* BABA SAHEB RAJE BHONSLE, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Rao Saheb Mehrbán Sháhaji Maloji Raje Bhonsle, *alias* Baba Saheb, is the son of Maloji Raje; born 1867. Is a descendant of the Bhonsle family. Educated at Rájárám College, Kolhápur. Married, 1881, Laxumibai Saheb, daughter of Dhaibar Killedar of Baroda, and grand-daughter of His Highness the late Mahárájá Khanderao Bahádur Gaekwár of Baroda. Has two daughters, Guzra Raje and Putala Raje, aged six and three respectively. His accession took place in 1870; but being a minor the management of the State was in the hands of the British Government till 1891, when the administration of the State was made over to him. His step-grandmother is the Lady Kamaljabai Saheb, widow of Sháhaji Raje II., *alias* Appa Saheb. His nearest relation is his second cousin, Tulaji Raje Bhonsle, son of the late Futtehsing, uncle to the late Maloji Rájá. Sháhaji Maloji, Sambhaji Tulzaji, and Bhavanji Raje of Kurla are the great-grandsons of the late Tulzaji, brother of Futtehsing II. The founder of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhanday Patel of Parud in the Sewari Parganá of the province of Aurangabad, who, without being formally adopted, was taken by Sivaji, better known as Shao Rájá (the son of Sambhaji and grandson of the great Sivaji), into his family, and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rájás of Satara conferred upon him under the following circumstances: After the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Shao Rájá was released from captivity by the Emperor Bahádur Shah. He was on his return to the Deccan, and had encamped at Parud, when he was attacked by Sayaji Patel, who appears to have been a partisan of the famous Tarabai (widow of Rajaram, who had assumed the reins of government). Sayaji was defeated and was killed in the fight. His widow took her three little boys and threw herself at the feet of the Rájá, imploring his forgiveness and his protection. The Rájá was moved with compassion, and being naturally of a kind-hearted disposition conceived the idea of taking care of the eldest of the children. He told the mother that if she would give up the boy, who was under ten years of age, he would provide for him, and she gladly gave her consent. Ranoji was a good-looking lad, and gained the favour of the Rájá. It happened that as the Rájá continued his march towards Satara some resistance was offered by the Bhils on the road, and it was necessary to disperse them. The nominal command of the detachment employed on this occasion was given to the boy. The Bhils were defeated and dispersed, and the Rájá was so well pleased with this fortunate omen of the child's future career that he changed his name to Futtehsing. Futtehsing grew in favour and remained with the Rájá at his Court at Satara. In 1710 the Rájá took him into his family and gave him the family surname of Bhonsle, and later conferred on him the Akalkot State as an hereditary *jágir.* Futtehsing died in the year 1760, and was succeeded by his adopted son Sháhaji Raje I., *alias* Baba Saheb, who in turn was succeeded by his elder son, Futtehsing II., *alias* Aba Saheb (the younger was Tulaji, who was granted the village of Kurla for maintenance). Futtehsing II. died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son Maloji Rájá I., *alias* Baba Saheb, who was succeeded by his son Sháhaji Raje II., *alias* Appa Saheb, born 1821, died 1857 (his younger brother was Futtehsing). Sháhaji Raje II. was succeeded by his son Maloji Rájá II., *alias* Buwa Saheb, born 1838, died 1870; succeeded by his son Sháhaji Raje III., *alias* Baba Saheb, the present chief. The area of the State is about 498 square miles, and its population is about 58,040, chiefly Hindus, though there are nearly 8000 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 46 men and 7 guns.

Residence.—Akalkot, Bombay.

AKBAR ALI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 15th March 1887.

Residence.—Sátára, Bombay.

AKBAR ALI, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th December 1864.

Residence.—Bombay.

AKBAR ALI, MIR, C.S.I., *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was originally conferred by His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. The Khán Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 4th January 1869.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

AKHIL CHANDRA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Calcutta.

ALAGHASINGHARU BHATTAR, *Mahámahopádhyáyá.*

Born 1817; was granted the personal title (entitling him to rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás), for his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar, on 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Srirangam, Trichinopoly, Madras.

ALAM KHAN, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 5th September 1883, for distinguished military service. The Khán Bahádur holds the high rank of Risaldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army.

Residence.—With 1st Punjab Cavalry.

ALAM SHAH, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

ALBEL SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.*

Born in 1824. The title is hereditary, and the Sardár is descended from Sardár Jai Singh, who joined the Nishanwala *misl* or confederacy, which opposed Zain Khán, the Governor of Sarhind, who was slain in battle. The family did good service during the Mutiny.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

ALI AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur, who is also styled Iktidar Jang Afsar-ud-daulá, Rafat-ul-Mulk, derived his titles from the Carnatic Nawáb; and they were recognised by Government in December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

ALI AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, and the Mir is descended from one of the Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN (of Saidpur), *Rájá.*

The Rájá is a Chib Rájput of very ancient descent. His ancestor, Chib Chand, and his descendants long ruled in the neighbourhood of Bhimbar; and one of the latter, Sadip Chand, adopted the Muhammadan faith in the Court of the Emperor Bábar, and was confirmed by that monarch in his possessions, taking the name of Shadáb Khán. This Chief accompanied the Emperor Humáyun on many of his expeditions, and was at length killed in a quarrel. A descendant, Rájá Sultán Khán, was conquered by the Mahárájá Guláb Singh of Jammu, who threw him into prison, where he died. After the first Sikh war, as the British Government made over Kashmir (including Bhimbar) to the Mahárájá Guláb Singh, the Rájá Talab Singh removed to Saidpur, where the family has since been settled. The title is hereditary, and the Rájá's son is named Ali Akbar Khán.

Residence.—Saidpur, Jhelum, Punjab.

ALI BAKHSH *walad* FAZL MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI DOST, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1829; was granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur for good service in the Madras Police on 1st January 1878; retired on pension, 1888.

Residence.—North Arcot, Madras.

ALI DUT KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI GAUHAR *walad* SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, as in the last-mentioned case, and for the same reason.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 9th June 1878.

Residence.—Punjab.

ALI HAIDAR *walad* ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, as the Mir is descended from one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI HASAN KHAN, *Amir-ud-daulá Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Shujáat Jang.*

The title is personal, and was originally conferred by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, formerly King of Oudh, in 1837. He is the grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh; and his title was recognised on the 4th December 1877.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

ALI HUSAIN *walad* ALI AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, as the Mir is descended from one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI HUSAIN SARDAR MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The Prince is the fourteenth son of the late King of Oudh, and his title is a courtesy title, personal to himself.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

ALI HUSAIN KHAN, *Shams-ud-daulá Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Mustakim Jang.*

Is grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. His titles were originally conferred by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and were recognised by Government, 4th December 1877.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

ALI JAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—North-Western Provinces.

ALI KHAN, SAYYID, *Nawáb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Monghyr, Bengal.

ALI MADAD KHAN *walad* SOHRAB KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, as the Mir is descended from one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI MADAD KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *H.H. Mir, Mir.*

Born 1835. The first title is personal. The second title (Mir) is hereditary, as His Highness is descended from the old Mirs or Chiefs of Sind.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI MARDAN KHAN *walad* RUSTAM KHAN, *Mir.*

Born 13th July 1813. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Suhrabani branch of the Talpur family, formerly Amirs of Sind, being the son of Mir Rustam Khán, who was a ruling Amir at the time of the annexation. The Mir has two sons—Mehráb Khán and Khudádád Khán.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI MAZHAR SAHIB, HAFIZ, *Khán Bahádur.*

Connected with the Carnatic family; was granted the personal title on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Karur, Madras.

ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* SADIK ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

ALI MUHAMMAD SHAD, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Is a descendant of the same family as the Nawáb Viláyat Ali Khán, C.I.E. (*q.v.*); and was granted the title on 1st January 1891, in consideration of his social position and learning.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

ALI MUHAMMAD, *Mirza.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of Mirza Khusro Beg.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI MURAD KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

Born 1st September 1835. The title is hereditary; and the Mir is a son of the Mir Ahmad Khán of the Sháhwáni branch of the Talpur family, formerly Amirs of Sind.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI NAWAZ *walad* SADIK ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

ALI NAWAZ KHAN *walad* GHULAM SHAH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI NAWAZ KHAN *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALIM KHAN, JAMADAR, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, for good military service, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—With 20th Bengal Infantry.

ALIPURA, CHHATARPATI, C.S.I., *Rao Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rao of Alipura was born on the 29th August 1853; and succeeded to the Ráj on the 3rd November 1871. He is a Rájput (Hindu) of the Parihar clan; and is descended from the Rao Mukund Singh, a Sardár of Panna, whose grandson, Rao Pratáp Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1808. The old title of the family was Sewai Rao; but Rao only was used until the year 1877, when the additional title of Bahádur was granted as a personal distinction at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 69 square miles; its population 14,891, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur was created a C.S.I. on 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. He maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 277 infantry, and 3 guns.

Residence.—Alipura, Bundelkhand, Central India.

ALIRAJPUR, RANA PARTAB SINGH, *Ránâ of.*

A Ruling Chief (*minor*).

The Ráná Partáb Singh is a minor. He was born about the year 1881, and succeeded to the Ráj on the 14th February 1891. He is a Sisodiya Rájput, said to be descended from the family of His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur. The area of the State is 836 square miles; its population is 56,827, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 19,000 Bhils. The Ráná is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and maintains a military force of 11 cavalry, 169 infantry, and 7 guns.

Residence.—Alirájpur, Bhopáwar, Central India.

ALLAH BAKHSH *walad* ALI BAKHSH, *Mir.*

Born 1st October 1865. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a son of Mir Ali Bakhsh of the Sháhwáni branch of the Talpur family, formerly Amirs of Sind.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ALLAH BAKHSH *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAH BAKHSH *walad* GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, for the same reason as above.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAH BAKHSH, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction, in promotion from that of Khán Saheb, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Meshed.

ALLAH RAKHIO *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAHDAD KHAN, *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary, and the present Nawáb, in 1889, succeeded his father, Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán, C.S.I. Sarbuland Khán, the founder of the family, and the first Nawáb of Mankerah, was an Afghan of the Saddozai, a ruling race of Kabul, and held the government of the Derajat under the Nawáb of

Multán. Subsequently he obtained, through the Kabul Government, possession of the Mankerah territory, and took up his residence at Bhakkar on the Indus. On his death in 1816 he was succeeded by Hafiz Ahmad Khán, his daughter's son, who was the great-grandfather of the present Nawáb. He was succeeded by his son, Sháh Nawáz Khán; and in the latter's time, Ranjit Singh, after the conquest of Multán, besieged and took Mankerah. A treaty was, however, subsequently concluded, by which the Nawáb was left in possession of a considerable territory. He was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán; and the latter by his son, the present Nawáb.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

ALLAHDAD KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

ALLAHDAD KHAN *walad* WALIDAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAHDAD KHAN, RAISANI, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Khanak and Barkhan, Baluchistan.

ALTAF HUSAIN, SHAIKH (of Lucknow), *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1842. The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886. The Khán Bahádur is a son of the late Shaikh Kasim Ali, who was *chakladár* in the time of Amjad Ali Sháh. Is an Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the Municipal and District Boards, Cawnpur.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, *Rao Saheb, Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

ALVA (REWA KANTHA), THAKUR RASUL KHAN, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Was born about the year 1875, and is a Muhammadan of Rájput descent. The area of the State is about 3 square miles, and its population consists chiefly of aboriginal Bhils.

Residence.—Alva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

ALWAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Sawai of.*

His Highness the Mahárájá is a minor, and only succeeded to the Ráj in the year 1892, on the death of the late Mahárájá, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Mahárájá Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I. He is a Rájput (Hindu) of the Naruka clan, and is descended from Pratáp Singh, Rao of Macheri. The latter, on becoming Rájá of Rájgarh, took the title of Rao Rájá of Macheri; and subsequently, on bringing the whole of Alwar into subjection, he assumed the title of Mahárao Rájá, and proclaimed his independence in 1770 A.D. The family was an offshoot from the ruling family of Jaipur. The area of the State is 3024 square miles; its population 682,926, chiefly Hindus (but including more than 150,000 Muhammadans). His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and maintains a military force of 2189 cavalry, 3676 infantry, and 351 guns. The revenue of the State is Rs.26,58,792.

Residence.—Alwar, Rájputána.

AMALA, RAJA RATAN SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rájá was born about the year 1841, and is of Bhil descent. The State, which is one of the Dáng States, in Khándesh, is about 119 square miles in area; and its population, which consists chiefly of Bhils, Konknas, and other aboriginal tribes, is about 5300.

Residence.—Amala, Khándesh, Bombay.

AMAN SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 14th August 1876. The title is hereditary, and the traditional account of its origin is, that Rájá Chhatarsal gave the village of Salaiyah in Parganá Panwári in dowry to Sabha Singh, Panwár Thákur, to whom the Rájá's daughter was married, together with the title of Rao, which the family have ever since enjoyed. Rao Aman Singh's grandfather was Rao Nawal Singh.

Residence.—Hamirpur, North-Western Provinces.

AMAN SINGH (of Bhandra), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and was originally derived from Rájá Nizám Sháh of Mandla. The title was conferred on Rájá Nirpat Singh, grandfather of the present Rájá. The latter's son is Kunwar Hanman Singh.

Residence.—Bhandra, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

AMANAT FATIMA (of Basitnagar), *Begam.*

See Basitnagar.

AMAR CHAND, *Rájá.*

The Rájá, whose family is of Rájput (Katoch) origin, succeeded his father, Rájá Sir Jodbhir Singh, in 1873. Sir Jodbhir Singh was brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and was created a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and granted a personal salute of 7 guns, by the Government. He has several sons, of whom the eldest is Mián Narindar Singh.

Residence.—Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Rai.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th August 1859.

Residence.—Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

AMAR SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. The family is of Rájput origin, and claims descent from Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur (Kahlur). A descendant of Rájá Singar Chand, named Khushal Singh, conquered Rámgarh and the adjoining territories, and built a fort at Rámgarh.

Residence.—Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Sardár.*

Born 1858. The title is hereditary. The family is of Jat origin, and is descended from Sardár Sujan Singh, who took possession of Sháhkot and ten neighbouring villages in 1759 on the decline of the Mughal Empire. His successors were reduced to submission by Sardár Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, and subsequently by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

Residence.—Sháhkot, Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH (of Balloki), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH (of Naugaza), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Punjab.

AMARENDRA KRISHNA DEB, *Kumár.*

Fourth son of the late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur, and a descendant of the famous Mahárájá Navakissen Deb Bahádur, the founder of the Sobha Bázár Ráj family of Calcutta.

Residence.—No. 1 Rájá Kally Kissen's Street, Calcutta, Bengal.

AMBIKA CHARAN RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born in 1827, at Behala, near Calcutta; son of the late Bábu Durga Prasád Rai. Is twelfth in descent from Rájá Gajendranáth Rai, who was a Minister in the Court of Delhi in the reign of the Emperor Jahángir. The family was settled at Anarpur near Dum-dum, but removed to Behala towards the close of the last century, on account of the Mahratta raids. The Rai Bahádur entered the service of Government in 1842, and in 1862 was appointed Chief Translator of the Calcutta High Court, Appellate Side. Has taken an active and enlightened part in municipal affairs, especially in connection with the South Suburban Municipality, of which he has been the elected Chairman ever since the introduction of the elective system. He has also been distinguished for public benefactions, in the building of schools, digging of tanks, and in other ways. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee he obtained from Government the title of Rai Bahádur, and a gold medal with the following inscription: "Presented by Government to Umbica Churn Roy, *Zamindár*, Chief Translator, High Court, and Chairman, South Suburban Municipality, with the title of Rai Bahádur, in recognition of meritorious and faithful services to the State and Public. Presented on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen Empress's Jubilee, 16th February 1887, to Umbica Churn Roy of Behala, 24-Pergunnahs." He has four sons—Surendranath Rai, B.A., B.L., of the High Court, Calcutta; Satyendranath Rai; Amarendranath Rai; Devendranath Rai.

Residence.—Behala, Bengal.

AMETHI, *Rájá of.* *See* Madho Singh of Amethi.

AMIN CHAND (of Bijwara), *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1887. The Sardár Bahádur served for many years under the Punjab Government as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Settlement Officer, and was subsequently Judicial Assistant Commissioner and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Ajmir. He is of a Khatri family; his son is Rám Chand.

Residence.—Bijwára, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

AMIR AHMAD, SAYYID, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, for eminent oriental scholarship. It entitles the holder to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—North-Western Provinces.

AMIR ALI, THE HON. SAYYID, *C.I.E.*

Is a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 15th February 1887, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Calcutta Bar. Belongs to a family that claims descent from the Prophet.

Residence.—Calcutta.

AMIR ALI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 21st July 1877.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

AMIR ALI KHAN *walad* FAZL MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

AMIR HASAN, SAYYID, *Khán.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

AMIR HUSAIN, SAYYID, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1888.

Residence.—

AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, JAMADAR, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, for military services.

Residence.—With 11th Bengal Lancers.

AMIR SHAH, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892. Is an Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Service, and Lecturer in Chemistry in the Lahore Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

AMIR, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Bombay.

AMJAD ALI, SAYYID, *Sardár Bahádur.*

Son of Sayyid Anwar Ali. The title was conferred for eminent services in the Mutiny. His son is Sayyid Kasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

AMLIYARA, THAKUR JALAMSINGHJI AMARSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur, who is a Hindu of Koli (aboriginal) descent, was born about the year 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 23rd April 1876. The State (which is in Máhi Kántha, Bombay Presidency) contains an area of about 157 square miles, and a population (chiefly Hindu) of 12,437.

Residence.—Amliyára, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

AMRIK SINGH, CHHACHI, *Sardár.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary. Is son of Sardár Nehal Singh, who married the only daughter of Sardár Gurmukh Singh, and was allowed to take the name of Chhachi and to succeed to his father-in-law's *jágir.* Sardár Nehal Singh did valuable service to Government in the rebellion of 1848; and for his loyalty in the time of the Mutiny received an additional *jágir.* In 1857 the present Sardár (then Amrik Singh, eldest son of Sardár Nehal Singh) raised a *risala* of mounted police and took them down to Oudh, where they did excellent service.

Residence.—Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

AMRIK SINGH, HASSANWALIÁ, SARDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Punjab.

AMULAK SHIVDAS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

ANANDA DIN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZ, *Mahárájá Sir P., G.C.I.E.*

See Vizianagram.

ANANDATONAI RAI, *Rájá Rai.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognised by Government. It was originally conferred for approved service by the Emperor of Delhi. The earliest Rájás were Rájá Pratápáditya Rai and Rájá Basanta Kumár Rai.

Residence.—Khulna, Bengal.

ANANTA CHARLU, P., *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1844; is an advocate of the High Court, Madras, and appointed Member of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1884. Granted the personal title in 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

ANTARJI NARAYAN KOTNIS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Vingurla, Bombay.

ANTHONY, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Legaing, Burma.

APJI AMAR SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Kotah, Rájputána.

APPAJI RAOJI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 9th April 1883.

Residence.—Sholapur, Bombay.

APPU SASTRIYAR, S., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1855; was granted the personal title in 1889 for services to education.

Residence.—Kumbhakonam, Tanjore, Madras.

ARCOT, *Prince of.* *See* Muhammad Munawwar Ali, *Khán Bahádur, Prince of Arcot.*

ARCOT, THE PRINCESS OF, *Nawáb.*

The title is a personal one, recognised in 1886.

Residence.—Madras.

ARDESAR DORABJI (of Ahmadabad), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Ajmir.

ARJUN SINGH (of Chahal), *Sardár.*

Born 1845; succeeded his father Sardár Joála Singh in 1852. The title is hereditary. The Sardár comes of a Chahal Jat family. Its founder, Katha Singh, was in the service of the Bhangi Sardárs, who had taken possession of Lahore in 1764; and his son Karm Singh, on the overthrow of the Bhangi chiefs, took service with the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and ultimately became one of his most powerful Sardárs. He was killed in the battle of Theri on the Yusufzai border; and his eldest son, Sardár Gurmukh Singh, died of cholera at Kohat. Sardár Joála Singh, father of the present Sardár, was at this time only four years old; so the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh resumed many of the *jágirs* of the family.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

ARUMUGAM PILLAI, M., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1860; was granted the personal title for good service in the Madras Revenue Department.

Residence.—Ponneri, Chengalpat, Madras.

ARUR SINGH (of Naushahara Nangal), *Sardár.*

Of a Shergil Jat family. The title is hereditary; the founder of the family was Sardár Mirza Singh, who joined the Kanahayya confederacy. His son, Sardár Kanh Singh, and his grandson, Sardár Jassa Singh, were in the service of the Majithia Chief.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

ASAD KHAN, C.I.E., *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, as the Sardár is the Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

ASAD-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ASGHAR ALI, SAYYID, C.S.I., *Nawáb Bahádur.*

Born about the year 1831; son of the Nawáb Tahwar Jang. The Sayyid is the descendant and representative of the famous Nawáb Muhammad Reza Khán Bahádur, otherwise known as Muzaffar Jang, the Naib Subahdár of Bengal, who rendered very faithful service to Government in the time of Lord Clive. The title of Nawáb Bahádur was conferred on him in 1862, as a personal distinction, "in consideration of his descent from a noble of historical reputation, his father's liberal patronage of native education, and his unblemished reputation." Has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta. Created C.S.I. in 1866.

Residence.—156 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Bengal.

ASGHAR REZA, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Is a prominent *Zámindar* (landowner) of Krishnaganj in Purniah, Bengal.

Residence.—Purniah, Bengal.

ASHRAF-UD-DIN AHMAD, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Mutawali of the Hughli Imámbárá. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Hughli, Bengal.

ASKARAN, SETH, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Raipur, Central Provinces.

ASMAN JAH BAHADUR, *His Excellency the Nawáb Sir, K.C.I.E.*

Prime Minister of the Deccan.

Born in 1839. Is great-grandson of Mir Nizám-ud-din Khán, the second Nizám of the Deccan; and one of the three Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State, known as the illustrious *Shamsiya* family. His Excellency's family name is Muhammad Mazahr-ud-din Khán, and his full titles are Rafath Jang, Bashir-ud-daulá, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Azam-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Akbar, Asmán Jáh Bahádur. The Begam Bashir-un-Nissa Sahiba, daughter of the second Nizám, was married to the Nawáb Tej Jang, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir; and the sons of this royal marriage were the Nawáb Muhammad Sultán-ud-din Khán Sabkat Jang, Bashir-ul-Mulk (father of His Excellency), and the Nawáb Muhammad Rafi-ud-din Khán Umdat-ul-Mulk. The former died before his father. The latter succeeded to the titles of Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir; and in 1869, on the death of His Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, became Co-Regent of Hyderabad with the late Sir Salar Jang, in consequence of the minority of His Highness the present Nizám. Under the Regency the present Prime Minister held the important office of Minister of Justice, as it was considered essential that at such a time that post should be occupied by one of the highest nobles of the State; and in 1875, when the late Sir Salar Jang was absent in Europe, His Excellency, in conjunction with another nobleman, acted as Prime Minister and Regent, and received the thanks of the Government of India for the skill and ability displayed in this exalted capacity. On subsequent occasions also he occasionally acted for the late Prime Minister during the absence of the latter from Hyderabad. With his brother he acted as the representative of his uncle, the then Co-Regent, on the occasion of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay; and he also accompanied His Highness the Nizám to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, and received the Delhi Medal. In 1877 the Amir-i-Kabir died, and in 1883, on the death of Sir Salar Jang, the Nawáb became a member of the Council of Regency, and acted as administrator of the State during the visit to Calcutta of His Highness the Nizám and the two administrators later in the same year. In 1887 he was deputed by His Highness as his representative in London on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, and maintained the dignity of his illustrious kinsman's position, as First Prince of the Empire, with an ability and liberality that left nothing to be desired. His Excellency had the honour of being personally presented to Her Majesty the Empress at Windsor Castle. Before his return to the Deccan he was chosen by His Highness for the highest post in the State, that of Prime Minister; and in this great and arduous office, his conspicuous success has gained the hearty approval of His Highness, and the congratulations of the whole world. With the loyal and brotherly co-operation of his distinguished kinsman, His Excellency the Vikár-ul-Umara (also one of the three Premier Nobles of the State), and all the most able statesmen of Hyderabad, he has raised the government of His Highness the Nizám's territories to the highest state of efficiency and enlightenment. On the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress in 1887, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and

the speech of the British Resident, when investing him with the insignia on that occasion, bore ample testimony to the appreciation of the Imperial Government. Similar sentiments were expressed by the late Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of Sir Asmán Jáh's visit to Calcutta in 1888.

Sir Asmán Jáh, like his noble kinsman, the Vikár-ul-Umara, is famous for his unbounded hospitality, for his proficiency as a sportsman, and in other accomplishments of social life; and both these noblemen, like their kinsman Sir Khurshid Jáh, K.C.I.E., have shared the fortune of their ancestor the Nawáb Tej Jang, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir, in allying themselves by marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad.

Residences.—Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad; Sarurnagar, Hyderabad; Johánnuma, Hyderabad.

ASMAN JAH BAHADUR, MIRZA, *Prince.*

The title is the courtesy title of the second son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

ASOTHAR, *Rájá of.* *See* Lachhman Parshad Singh.

ATA HUSAIN, SAYYID, *Nawáb.*

Born 1860. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Married the daughter of His late Highness the Nawáb Muntazim-ul-Mulk, Mohsin-ud-daulá Faridun Jáh Sayyid Mansur Ali Khán Bahádur Nasrat Jang Nazim of Murshidabad; and has issue Mahi-ud-din Husain, born 1885; and Main-ud-din Husain, born 1887. Is descended from Sayyid Khán Dastur, a Persian follower of the Emperor Humáyun, distinguished for his bravery, who became *Zamindár* of Surjyapur, Purniah, in the Subah of Bengal. Succeeded by his son-in-law Sayyid Rai Khán, who obtained a *farmán* from the great Akbar Sháh, Emperor of Delhi; and Sayyid Rai Khán's son, Rájá Sayyid Rájá, obtained the title of Rájá from Sháh Shujá, Nazim of Bengal, in the year of the Hijrah 1052. After several generations one of his descendants, Rájá Sayyid Muhammad Jalál of Surjyapur, was defeated by the Nawáb Saulat Jang at his fort of Jalálgarh, as recorded in the Siyár-ul-Mutakharin. His grandson, Rájá Sayyid Faqr-ud-din Husain, was a distinguished *Zamindár;* he took the decennial settlement from the British Government. Succeeded by his son, Rájá Sayyid Dedar Husain; and the latter by his son, Rájá Sayyid Ináyat Husain (father of the present Nawáb), who rendered good service to Government both during the Mutinies and in the Bhutan war of 1864. The Nawáb Sayyid Ata Husain is an Honorary Magistrate of the Krishnaganj subdivision, a Member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute in India, and a Life-Member of Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Residence.—Khagra, Parganá Surjyapur, Purniah, Bengal.

ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAGWANI, *Nawáb.*

Is a descendant of the Khagwáni (Afghán) family, and was created a Nawáb in 1875. His father, a distinguished soldier named Gholám Sarwar Khán, accompanied Major Lumsden to Kandahár, and on his death the Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán succeeded to the command of his troop. Was selected by General Nicholson, who summoned him from Bannu in 1857, to join his movable column; greatly distinguished himself in the subsequent campaigns, and on one occasion bravely saved the life of a British officer, Lieutenant Humphrey. The Nawáb was selected to succeed Nawáb Gholám Hasan Khán as the British representative at the Court of the Amir of Kábul. He has five sons—Ahmad Khán, Muhammad Khán, Muhammad Nawáz Khán, Mahmud Khán, and Hamid Khán.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

ATA MUHAMMAD, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889 for distinguished service in the Medical Department.

Residence.—Hodeida.

ATAR SINGH (of Bhadaur), *Sardár Sir, K.C.I.E.*

Son of Sardár Khark Singh; born 1833; is Chief of Bhadaur, a branch of the Phul family, from which descend the Chiefs of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha; educated in Sanskrit at Benares; rendered good service to British Government during Mutiny, 1857 (thanked by Government and exempted from payment of six months' commutation-tax); elected a Member of Asiatic Society of Bengal 1869, of Senate of Punjab University (then University College) 1870, of Anjuman-i-Punjab 1870, and Vice-President thereof 1880, and in that year Patron of the Sat-Sabha Punjab, and Member of the Sri-Guru-Singh Sabha, Lahore, and of the Bengal Philharmonical Society; in 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, received the title of "Maláz-ul-Ulama-ul-Fázila"; removed his Library of English, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, and Gurmukhi books from Bhadaur to Ludhiána, where it was publicly opened on 24th May 1878; in 1873 translated the *Sakhee Book*, or doctrines of the Sikh religion, from Gurmukhi into English, in 1876 the *Travels of Guru Tej Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh*, and in 1875-76, for the Government, several chapters of the Granth (Sikh Scriptures) into Urdu (thanked by Government and Secretary of State); appointed Member of General Committee of Darbár Sahib (Golden Temple), Amritsar, 1883, and Vice-President and Trustee, Khalsa College Establishment Committee, 1890; founded Sri-Guru-Singh Sabha at Ludhiána and made President thereof 1884; granted, 1887, the title of Mahámahopádhyáya (entitling him to rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás); President of the Khalsa Diván; Life-Member of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; created C.I.E. 1880, K.C.I.E. 1888; appointed Member of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Residence.—Bhadaur House, Ludhiána, Punjab, India.

ATHGARH, RAJA SRI KARAN BHAGIRATHI BIWARTA PATNAIK, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rájá, who is a Hindu of Kayasth descent, was born about the year 1844, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 8th February 1869. Descended from the Rájá Niladri Deo Barman, who founded this State in very early times by conquest; and twenty-seven generations have intervened between him and the present Rájá. The State is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, Bengal; its area is about 168 square miles, and its population (chiefly Hindus) is about 31,000. The Rájá maintains a military force of 341 men.

Residence.—Athgarh, Orissa, Bengal.

ATHMALIK, MAHARAJA MAHENDRA DEO SAWANT,
Mahárájá of.

A Ruling Chief.

The Mahárájá, who is a Hindu of Kshatriya descent, was born about the year 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 4th February 1877. This State is said to have been founded by one Pratáp Deo, who, with seven other brothers of the Rájá of Jaipur, came with their families on a pilgrimage to Puri. For some reason or other they had a quarrel with the Rájá of Puri, by whom two of the brothers were put to death. The remaining five brothers fled for their lives to the hills, and settled at Bonai, of which they took possession, and of which one of the brothers was made Rájá. The sister of this Rájá of Bonai married Balbhadra Bhanj, a brother of the Keunjhar Rájá, who, having plotted to dethrone his brother, was put to death by him. Balbhadra's wife fled to Bonai, and although the Rájá of Keunjhar sent ambassadors there to bring her back, Pratáp Deo refused to allow her to return, and went with her to Rámganj in Bod, where she gave birth to a son. At that time a Bráhman named Gobardhan Deo was Rájá of Bod, and as his only son was dead, he adopted Pratáp Deo's nephew as his son and heir. At this time a Rájá who was a Dom by caste was ruling on the north of the Mahánadi. Pratáp Deo defeated him, and becoming ruler of his dominions, founded a village and named it Pratáp-pur after himself. The elevated plain across the Handpagarh is, to the present day, renowned as the *garh* of the Dom Rájá; and a village called Pratáp-pur still exists near it. Pratáp Deo found a *handa* (metal top) in a tank which he was excavating there, and gave the place and the State the name of Handpa. In course of time one of the Chiefs who ruled after Pratáp Deo divided the State into eight subdivisions, and placed a Chief over each, with a view of bringing the aborigines into subjection. Hence the State changed its name from Handpa to Athmalik ("eight chiefs"). The State (which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals) has an area of 730 square miles. Its population, 21,774, is chiefly Hindu; but there are more than 5000 aboriginal hill-men. The Mahárájá has a military force of 360 men and 1 gun.

Residence.—Athmalik, Orissa, Bengal.

ATMA SINGH (of Padhana), *Sardár.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

ATMARAM BABA (of Gursarai), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1831. The title was conferred on 2nd September 1882. The Rájá is a Dakhani Pandit (Mahráshtra Bráhman) whose family settled in Gursarai under the Peshwás. Dinkar Rao Ana was sent from Puna, after the death of Gobind Rao Bundela, Subahdár of Jalaun, to manage the Jalaun district and other territories of the Peshwá in Bundelkhand. His second son was the Rájá Kesho Rao Dinkar, father of the present Rájá; who, with his four sons, performed the most eminent military services to the Government throughout the Mutiny in every part of the much-disturbed Jhansi division, and received in acknowledgment the title of Rájá Bahádur with a *khilat* and valuable grants. His son succeeded him in 1882.

Residence.—Gursarai, Parganá Garotha, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces.

ATTAR SINGH (of Maloha), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary; and the Sardár belongs to a Khatri family, descended from the Sardár Dyál Singh, whose sons were dispossessed of much of their territory by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

Residence.—Maloha, Ambála, Punjab.

AULAD ALI, MAULAVI SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

Was an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, and in that capacity rendered valuable services to the Government. He has subsequently taken an active and useful part in the municipal work of Gya, where he has been an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board and Municipal Committee.

Residence.—Gya, Bengal.

AULAD HUSAIN, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1882.

Residence.—Raipur, Central Provinces.

AUNDH, SHRINIVAS PARASHURAM, *Pant Pratinidhi of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, who is a Hindu Chief of Bráhman descent, was born on the 27th November 1833, and succeeded to the *gadi*

on 11th June 1848. He was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1866 to 1868. He has four sons—Parashurám Rao, Gangádhar Rao, Bháwan Rao, and Bhagwant Rao. The State was formerly a feudatory of Sátára; and this was indicated by the title *Pratinidhi*, which meant "the likeness or representation of the Rájá," and was conferred on the Pratinidhi Parashurám Trimbak during the reign of the Rájá Rajaram Maharaj of Sátára. The title of Pant was adopted by Parashurám Pratinidhi in 1846, on which occasion he paid a *nazar* of Rs.25,000 to the Rájá of Sátára.

Residence.—Aundh, Sátára, Bombay.

AUNG GYI, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Ye-u, Burma.

AUTAR SINGH (of Mananali), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

AVCHAR, NAIK YESHWANT BADAL, *Naik of.*
A Ruling Chief.

The Naik, who is a Bhil (of aboriginal descent), was born about the year 1877. The area of the State (which is one of the Dáng States in Khándesh, Bombay) is about 8 square miles, with a scanty population of about 500 Bhils.

Residence.—Avchar, Khándesh, Bombay.

AYODHYANATH MISR SAMAVEDI, PANDIT, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal (entitling the holder to take rank in Darbár immediately after Rájás), and was conferred on 1st January 1890, for eminence in oriental scholarship.

Residence.—Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

AZAM ALI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd September 1853.

Residence.—Murshidabad, Bengal.

AZAM GAURISHANKAR UDESHANKAR, *C.S.I.*

See Gaurishankar.

AZAM SHAH, *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Nágpur, Central Provinces.

AZIM HUSAIN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th July 1886, for distinguished military services.

Residence.—With 5th Punjab Cavalry.

AZIM KHAN, KUNDI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

AZIM-UD-DIN KHAN, *General (of Rámpur), Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1854. The title was conferred on 1st January 1885. Is an Umarkhel Pathán of the Yusufzai tribe of Afghans, descended from the old family of the Nawábs of Najibabad. His grandfather, Nawáb Najib-ud-daulá, held the title of Amir-ul-Umara, and was Prime Minister at the Mughal Imperial Court of Delhi. He succeeded his uncle, Nawáb Ali Asghar, Khán Bahádur, C.S.I., as General Commanding the Rámpur State troops, and as confidential *vakil* for the Court to the British Government. Is Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Rámpur State.

Residence.—Moradabad, North-Western Provinces.

AZIZ-ULLA, AKHUND (of Matare), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title of Khán Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 25th January 1865.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

AZMAT ALI KHAN (of Karnal), *Nawáb Bahádur.*

Born 1833. Is of a Jat family, claiming descent from King Naushirwan, who are styled Mandul Naushirwáni. Muhamdi Khán, great-grandfather of Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, and his two brothers, were in the service of the Mahrattas at the head of 200 horsemen, and were rewarded by a grant of extensive lands in Muzaffarnagar and elsewhere. During the Mahratta war, Muhamdi Khán aided the British forces; and at its close exchanged his lands in the Doáb for the Parganá of Karnal, one-third of which descended to the ancestor of Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán. During the disturbances of 1857, the Nawáb Ahmad Ali Khán, father of the present Nawáb, most loyally aided the Government with all his retainers; and his services were suitably recognised on the restoration of order. The present Nawáb formally received that title in 1868; and the further addition of Bahádur on 1st January 1891.

Residences.—Karnál, Punjab; and Jaroda, Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

BA TU, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Henzada, Burma.

BA U, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Salwin, Burma.

BA WA, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

BABA KHEM SINGH, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1879.

BACHAL *walad* GHULAM NAJAF KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

BACHITTAR SINGH (of Sháhabad), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

BADAN SINGH (of Malaudh), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardárs of Malaudh (like those of Bhadaur) being descendants of Phul, and therefore of the same stock with the Phulkian Chiefs of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha. The family is Jat Sidhu, and conquered the district of Malaudh from the Afgháns of Maler Kotla in 1754. Sardár Badan Singh's father was Sardár Mit Singh, who, with his brother Fateh Singh, did good service during the war of 1845-46, supplying fifty horsemen, and himself fighting in person at the battles of Mudki and Firuzshahr. In 1857 he showed conspicuous loyalty, being always ready with men and money to assist the Government; he received as a reward the remission of

a year's commutation money, while one-sixteenth of the whole sum was excused in perpetuity. In 1872, when Malaudh was attacked by the Kukas, Sardár Badan Singh was badly wounded by the rebels.

Residence.—Malaudh, Ludhiána, Punjab.

BADAR-I-MUNIR, *Sháhzáda.*

The title is personal, and was recognised 4th February 1853, the Sháhzáda being a descendant of the royal family of Kábul.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

BADI-UD-DIN, KHWAJA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th February 1882.

Residence.—Buldána, Barár.

BADRI DAS, MUKIM, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1833. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the celebration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

BADRI DAT TOSHI, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 4th October 1830. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur's ancestor held the office of Minister of Kumaon in the time of the Chand and Gurkhá Ráj.

Residence.—Kumaon, North-Western Provinces.

BAGHAL, RAJA DHYAN SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1841; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th July 1878. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Ujjab De, who came from Ujjain, and conquered Baghal at an unknown date. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas from Nepál between 1803 and 1815; but after their expulsion in the latter year, the Puar chief (about twenty-fifth in descent from Ujjab De) was recognised by Government. Kishan Singh, who had been raised to the rank of Rájá in 1875, died on 23rd July 1877, and was succeeded by his infant son, Rájá Moti Singh; but the latter also died on 12th October 1877, when the present Rájá, a collateral descendant of Ujjab De, succeeded. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is about 124 square miles; its population 20,633, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 150 infantry and 1 gun.

Residence.—Baghal, Punjab.

BAGHAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Sialkot, Punjab.

BAGHAT, RANA DALIP SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st January 1862. Belongs to a Rájput family, the ancestor of whom came from Dorar Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired possession of the State by conquest. During the Gurkha wars (1803-15) the conduct of the then chief, Ráná Mohindar Singh, had been unfriendly; so on the expulsion of the Gurkhas, three-fourths of the Baghat State was sold to Patiála for Rs.1,30,000 and the remaining fourth was granted to Ráná Mohindar Singh and his heirs. He died without issue on 11th July 1839, and the State was at first treated as lapsed; but in 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored it to Ráná Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh. He died in January 1849, leaving no direct heir, and the State was at first again treated as lapsed; but in 1861 Lord Canning restored it, for good and loyal conduct, to Umaid Singh, a cousin of the late Ráná. But before the *sanad* conferring the grant could be prepared, Umaid Singh died, and his last request was that his son Dalip Singh might succeed him. In January 1862 a *sanad* was granted to Ráná Dalip Singh. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is about 60 square miles; its population 8339, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 25 soldiers.

Residence.—Baghat, Punjab.

BAGLI, THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Ráhtor Rájput family (Hindu). He was born 1860; and succeeded to the *gadi* in January 1869. The State is enclosed within that of Gwalior, so that its exact area is not known. Its population is 14,645, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bagli, Indore, Central India.

BAHADUR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of the Nawáb Amir Ali Khán, who was the grandson of His late Majesty Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

BAHADUR SINGH, THAKUR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Masuda, Ajmir.

BAHAR MAL, *Rao.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Merwara.

BAHAWALPUR, HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA NASRAT JANG HAFIZ-UL-MULK MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA NAWAB SIR SADIK MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born in 1862; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1866. Belongs to a Daudputra (Muhammadan) family, whose ancestor came from Sind about the middle of the 18th century. Muhammad Sadik Khán was Governor of Baháwalpur under the Sikh Government; and the chiefs of his clan retained virtual independence till his second son, the Nawáb Baháwal Khán I., reduced the whole tribe, and consolidated his power. By the treaties of Lahore between the British Government and the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, the latter was confined to the right bank of the Satlej; and thereby Baháwalpur was protected from the Sikhs. The Nawáb rendered faithful assistance to the Government in the first Afghan war; and during the siege of Multán the troops of Baháwal Khán III. co-operated with Sir Herbert Edwardes. Baháwal Khán III. was succeeded by his younger son, Saádat Yar Khán; but the latter was subsequently deposed by his elder brother, Háji Khán, who after his victory assumed the name of Fateh Muhammad Khán. He died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son, who assumed the name of Baháwal Khán IV. He had to face some serious rebellions, and died suddenly in 1866, leaving his son, the present Nawáb, a boy of only four years old, in a difficult and dangerous position. It was resolved, however, by the Paramount Power, that the young Nawáb should be supported; and during his minority the administration was placed in British hands, native officers being appointed, so that there might be no break in continuity of system on the Nawáb's coming of age. Since then vast improvements have been made in the irrigation system of the country, which depends upon inundation canals for the greater part of its cultivation. Existing works have been entirely remodelled, and new canals constructed in several parts of the territory, the result of which is that the revenues have nearly doubled. Courts of Justice have been established, under the general control of a Chief Court, presided over by three native gentlemen, and are highly popular. A system of Public Instruction, comprising primary, middle, and superior education, has been set on foot; a central jail has been built, and the prison system greatly improved. Three new towns have been founded. A stud farm for improving the breed of horses has been started, and the extensive jungles have been placed under the scientific supervision of a trained Forest Conservator. The area of the State is 17,285 square miles; its population is 573,494, chiefly Muhammadans, with 91,272 Hindus. His Highness the Nawáb Bahádur maintains a military force of 443 cavalry, 1352 infantry, and 11 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 16th November 1880.

Residences.—The Palace, Baháwalpur, Punjab; Baháwalpur House, Lahore.

BAI (INDORE), THAKUR MANRUP SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880.

Residence.—Bai, Indore, Central India.

BAIDYANATH PANDIT, *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Cuttack, Bengal.

BAIKANTHA NATH DE, *Kumár, Rájá Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Balasor, Bengal.

BAIKANTHPUR, RAIKAT FANINDRA DEB, *Raikat of.*

This is one of those customary titles (of which there are many, especially in Bengal) which have never been officially recognised by Government, and which consequently must, for the present, be regarded as only courtesy titles. The family is said to be descended from a brother of the founder of the Kuch Behar Ráj; and the title "Raikat," which is of high antiquity, has been held to indicate that the early Raikats of Baikanthpur were Prime Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief of the Kámrup kingdom, of which Kuch Behar was an important part. The present Raikat is stated to be the twentieth in succession who has inherited the title; and during the last Bhutan war the family rendered good service to Government.

Residence.—Baikanthpur, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

BAIKUNTA NARAYAN SINGH, *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognised by Government. The Rájá is the *Zamindár* of Tundi in Mánbhum. The family claims to be of *Surya Vansa* Rájput descent, and to have come from Ajudhya. They have the following system of titles for the various members of the family of the *Zamindár* or proprietor of the *Ráj.* For the head of the family, *Rájá ;* for his wife, *Ráni.*

1st son . . .	Tikait.	1st son's 1st son .	Thákur.
2nd son . . .	Kumár.	,, ,, 2nd son .	Kumár.
3rd son . . .	Thákur.	,, ,, 3rd son .	Nunu.
4th son . . .	Nunu.		
5th and younger sons .	Bábu.		

For a similar system prevailing in the Nawágarh family, *see* under Banwári Lál Singh, Rájá.

Residence.—Tundi, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BAISNI (of Khimsipur), *Thakurani.*

The title of Rao is hereditary in this lady's family.

Residence.—Farrukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

BAJANA, MALEK NASIB KHANJI DARIYA KHANJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 14th May 1820; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd April 1841. Descended from a family of Jat Musalmáns; is usually styled "Malek Shri." His son is named Jiwán Khán. The area of the State is 183 square miles; its population 15,877, partly Hindu, partly Muhammadan. The Malek Shri maintains a military force of 60 cavalry and 230 infantry.

Residence.—Bajána, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BAKAR ALI KHAN, SAYYID, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1883.

Residence.—

BAKAR MIRZA, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The Mirza Bahádur is a son of the Nawáb Mumtáz-ud-daulá, who was a grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

BAKASREI, *Diwán, Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 21st June 1872.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

BAKHSHI KHOMAN SINGH (of Indore), *C.S.I.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

BAKHSHISH SINGH, SINDHANWALIA, *Sardár.*

The Sardár succeeded Sardár Shamsher Singh (who had adopted him as a scion of the same family, with the consent of Government) on the death of the latter in 1873. The Sindhánwália family, Jats of the Sánsi tribe, is the acknowledged head of all Sikh families between the Biás and the Indus; and is descended from the same stock as the late Maháráljá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The common ancestor, Budh Singh, had two sons, Chanda Singh and Jodh Singh; the latter was the forefather of the late Royal family of Lahore, while from the former descended Sardár Shamsher Singh and the

Sindhánwália family. On the occasion of the rebellion of Diwán Mul Ráj, Sardár Shamsher Singh remained faithful to the British Government, and in December 1846 he was appointed a member of the Council of Regency. On the final annexation of the Punjab his *jágirs* were continued to him for life, and in 1862 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was permitted to adopt the present Sardár, a large portion of his *jágirs* to descend in perpetuity, and the title to be hereditary.

Residence.—Rájá Sánsi, Amritsar, Punjab.

BAKHSHISH SINGH, *Kunwár.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

BAKHTAWAR SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Is a Court Official of the Mewár State (Udaipur), Rájputána. Received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Udaipur, Rájputána.

BAKHTGARH (Bhopáwar), THAKUR PARTAB SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur was born in 1863, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1869. He is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 8258, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bakhtgarh, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BAKHTIYAR SHAH, *Prince.*

The title is a courtesy one. His father, Prince Anwar Sháh, was a member of the Tippu family of Mysore, and grandson of Tippu Sultán.

Residence.—Calcutta.

BAL MUKAND, RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 5th November 1834. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, the Rai Bahádur having received a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. His ancestors (who were Khattris) came from the Punjab about 300 years ago, and became merchants at Agra. He did good service in the Mutiny of 1857, by saving some of the records of the Agra Board of Revenue; and in 1866 was appointed a permanent Deputy Collector.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

BAL PARUSHURAM PANDIT, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1870.

Residence.—Satara, Bombay.

BALA PARSHAD, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress. The Rai Bahádur had done good service in the Rájputána-Málwá Railway Police, and retired on pension on 1st November 1891. He has no son; his brothers are Pandit Manik Parshád of Indore, born 1851; and Pandit Kalika Parshád of the Bombay Police (retired in 1891), born 1857.

Residence.—Rájputána-Málwá Railway Police.

BALA SHASTRI AGASE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, in recognition of eminence in oriental scholarship. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

BALAJI KRISHNA BENDIGERI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

BALASINOR, NAWAB MUNAWAR KHANJI, *Bábi of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1844; succeeded his father, Nawáb Jorawar Khánji Bábi, in November 1882. This family is Pathán (Muhammadan), claiming descent from Sher Khánji Bábi, son of Bahádur Khánji Bábi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service of Delhi. The area of the State is 189 square miles; its population 46,328, chiefly Hindus. The Nawáb Bábi maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 177 infantry, and 5 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Balasinor, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BALAVADRA PRASAD DAS, *Rájkumár Bairiganjon Bhuyan Mahápatra.*

This is one of the titles that seem never to have been formally recognised by the Government. The family belongs to the *Ganga Vansa*, the ancient race of the Gajapati kings of Orissa, from whom the title was derived. The Rájkumár has done good service by providing elephants for Government in time of war. His eldest son, whose name is Umákánta Dás Mahápatra, bears the title of *Tikait Bábu;* the younger sons—Bisambhar Dás, Nityananda Dás, Sachidananda Dás, Achutananda Dás—are all styled *Bábu.*

Residence.—Balason, Orissa.

BALBAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 1st January 1886.

Residence.—Raigarh, Central India.

BALBIR SINGH (of Kattahr), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

BALDEO SINGH (of Awa), *Rájá.*

Born 10th July 1850. The title is hereditary, the tradition being that it was originally conferred by the Mahárána of Udaipur. Belongs to a family of Jadon Rájputs, descended from Thákur Chatarbhuj, a *Zamindár* of Nari in the Chhata Parganá, who, in the time of Muhammad Sháh (1719-48), settled at Jalesar. His grandson, Bakht Singh, gave military service to the Mahárájá of Bharatpur and the Thákur of Amargarh, and gradually established himself as an independent Chief. Finally he obtained a *sanad* from the Mahrattas, authorising him to build a fort at Awa; and his successor, Hira Singh, built the existing fort. In the Mahratta war Hira Singh was able to render some service to the British Power; and consequently in 1803 obtained from General Lake a *sanad* confirming him in possession. He was succeeded by his son, Pitambar Singh, who is said to have been recognised as a Rájá by Lord Auckland in 1838. Pitambar Singh adopted from the descendants of the younger brother of Bakht Singh, Rájá Prithvi Singh. The latter did excellent service during the Mutiny; he raised horse and foot, attacked the insurgent villages, restored the whole of the neighbourhood to order, collected the revenue, and remitted it to Agra. "In fact," to quote the Report of the District Officer, "he held the country till the taking of Delhi, and the arrival of our own troops enabled us to resume possession." He died in 1876, leaving one son, Rájá Chatarpal Singh, a minor. The latter died in 1884, and was succeeded by his cousin, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Awa, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

BALIKRAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st April 1881.

Residence.—Buldána, Berar.

BALKISHAN AMAR SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 25th June 1884.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

BALLABH DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd February 1883.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BALSAN, RANA BIR SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 17th November 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, his ancestor, Alak Singh, the founder of the family, having been a scion of the ruling House of Sirmur. The Chiefs of Balsan were feudatories of Sirmur till 1815, when a *sanad* was granted by the British Government. Bhup Singh, the grandfather and predecessor of the present Chief, did good service in the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with the title of Ráná. His son, the Kunwar Govardhan Singh, predeceased him; so he was succeeded by his grandson, the present Ráná. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 51 miles; its population is 5190, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 50 infantry.

Residence.—Balsan, Punjab.

BALUCH KHAN, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

BALWANT RAO (of Karwi), *Rao.*

Born 1828. The title is hereditary. Is a Mahratta Bráhman, the grandson by adoption of Venaik Rao, who was the son of Amrit Rao, brother of the last Peshwá, Baji Rao. His two uncles joined in the rebellion of 1857, and their estates were confiscated, and themselves deported. But Balwant Rao proved his loyalty, and is now the head of the family at Karwi. He has adopted a son, Moreshwar Rao, born 17th August 1872.

Residence.—Karwi, North-Western Provinces.

BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Nimár, Central Provinces.

BALWANT RAO GOPAL JAVDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st January 1883.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

BALWANT SINGH (of Bir Chima), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of the younger branch of the Phulkian family of Malaudh (*see* Badan Singh, Sardár), descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the Houses of Patiála, Jind, Nábha, and Bhadaur. He is the son of the late Sardár Hakikat Singh of Bir. On the death of his brother, Ranjit Singh, he succeeded to the Bir estate, having before held that of Chima only. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and did excellent service in the troubled times of 1857.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Botala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being a descendant of Dhanna Singh, who was an associate of Sardár Jodh Singh, great-grandfather of Mahárájá Ranjit Singh.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Rangarh Nangal), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being descended from a Rájput family whose ancestor came originally from Bikanir, and founded Rangarh Nangal in the Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Sardár Karam Singh was the head of the family in the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; and when the latter seized Lahore and Amritsar, Karam Singh gave in his allegiance. His grandson, Sardár Argan Singh, served in the battle of Sobraon. During the rebellion of 1848 he joined the rebels, and his estates were confiscated. A considerable pension was subsequently granted to him. The late Rájá of Nábha was a second cousin of Sardár Balwant Singh, as Sardár Argan Singh's sister married Rájá Devindra Singh, Chief of Nábha.

Residence.—Gurdáspur, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Barehta), *Thákur.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary, the ancestors of the Thákur having been in the Narsinghpur district from time immemorial, and long known for their loyalty; it was originally conferred by one of the ancient Gond Rájás of Mandla. Belongs to a Ráj Gond family; his son is named Barilol Singh.

Residence.—Barehta, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BALWANT SINGH (of Piprasur), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the son of the Rájá Anrudh Singh, and descended from Debi Singh, Rájá of Orchha.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

BAMANBOR, *The Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The area of the State is 12 square miles, with a population of 987.

Residence.—Bamanbor, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BAMBO KHAN, *Jám.* *See* Bhambo Khán, *Jám.*

BAMRA, RAJA SUDHAL DEO, C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* on 12th May 1869. Is descended from a Gangabansi Rájput family, from the same stock as that of the Gajpati Rájás of Puri in Orissa, which acquired the Bamra territory by conquest in early times. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1889. The Rájá's son, Sachidanand, bears the courtesy title of Tikait Bábu. The area of the State is 1988 square miles; and its population is 81,286, many Hindus, but with over 50,000 belonging to Abor (aboriginal) tribes.

Residence.—Bamra, Central Provinces.

BANGANAPALE, NAWAB SAYYID FATH ALI KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I., *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 10th July 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1868. Is a Shiah Muhammadan, and a Sayyid (or descendant of the Prophet). He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The family held an ancient title, Jágirdár of Banganapale; the title of Nawáb was conferred in 1876. His son is named Sayyid Gulam Ali Khán. The area of the State is 166 square miles; its population 30,754, chiefly Hindus, the Muhammadans being 5952. The Chief has a salute of 6 guns.

Residence.—Banganapale, Madras.

BANSDA, MAHARAWAL SHRI PRATAPSINGHJI GULABSINGHJI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 6th December 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th March 1876. The family is Solanki Rájput (Hindu), and is styled "Vansdia"; it is descended from a chieftain of ancient times named Muldeoji. The area of the State is 215 square miles; its population is 34,908, chiefly Hindus. The Mahárával maintains a military force of 24 cavalry, 111 infantry, and 1 gun, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Bansda, Surat, Bombay.

BANSPAT SINGH (of Barah), *Rájá.*

Born 1834. The title was conferred as a personal distinction on 30th November 1858, for eminent services rendered during the Mutiny, the Rájá having loyally supported the police, escorted the revenue-collections during the disturbances, and proceeded in December 1857 with 1000 followers to rid Parganá Khairagarh of a formidable band of rebels who had gathered there. Is descended from the same ancestry as His Highness the Mahárájá of Rewah, and belongs to a Baghel Rájput family.

Residence.—Barah, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

BANSWARA, HIS HIGHNESS RAI-I-RAYAN MAHARAWAL SRI LACHMAN SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárávwal of.*

Born 30th January 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1842. Is a descendant (through the Mahárávwal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, *q.v.*) of the Mahárānás of Udaipur ("Children of the Sun"), and consequently a Sisodiya Rájput. Udai Singh, Mahárávwal of Dungarpur, gave the territory of Bánswára to his younger son Jagmal Singh, with the title of Mahárávwal. The area of the State (including that of its feudatory Kusalgarh) is about 1500 square miles; its population 175,145, chiefly Hindus, but with about 50,000 Bhils (aboriginal). The Mahárávwal maintains a military force of 640 cavalry, 783 infantry, and 14 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. His son is the Mahárāj-Kunwar Sambhu Singh Bahádur.

Residence.—Bánswára, Rájputána.

BANTWA (GIDAR), SAMAT KHAN BABI, *Khán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854; descended from a Pathán (Muhammadan) family.

Residence.—Gidar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BANTWA (MANAWADAR), KHAN SHRI FATHEH-UD-DIN KHANJI, *Khán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1835; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th March 1888. There are now four divisions of the Bantwa State; the united area is 221 square miles, the united population 38,517, chiefly Hindus. The Chief of Bantwa has the title of Khán Shri; his family name is Bábi.

Residence.—Manawadar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BANWARI ANANDA DEB, *Mahárāj Kumár.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on the Mahárāj Kumár as the adopted son of the late Mahárájá Jagatindra Banwári Govinda Bahádur of Banwáribád, who rendered good service during the famine of 1866-67. The Mahárájá Jagatindra's father, Nityananda, received from the old Mughal Government the title of "Azimat-ullah Amir-ul-Mulk Jagatindra Danishnanda Sipahdár Jang Bahádur."

Residence.—Murshidabad, Bengal.

BANWARI LAL SINGH, *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognised by Government. The family claims that its ancestor came from Baghelkhand, and set up the Ráj of Pálganj in Hazáribagh; and that a branch of this family obtained the *Zamindári* of Nawágarh in Mánbhum,

part of which is held by the present Rájá, part by Thákur Giridhári Singh, and part by the Thakuráni, widow of Thákur Bholá Prasád Singh. In Rájá Banwári Lál Singh's branch of the family the following titles are held:—by the head, *Rájá;* by his wife, *Ráni;* by the eldest son, *Tikait;* by the second son, *Kumár;* by the third son, *Thákur;* by the fourth son, *Nunu;* by the fifth and younger sons, *Bábu.*

Residence.—Nawágarh, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BANYIN, KUN SAW, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of about 230 square miles.

Residence.—Banyin, Shan States, Burma.

BAONI, *His Highness the Nawáb Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Nawáb was born in 1863; and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th October 1883. He is descended from a Pathán (Muhammadan) family of Bundelkhand; and his full titles are—"His Highness Azam-ul-Umara, Fakhr-ud-daulá, Main-ul-Mulk, Saheb-i-Jah, Mihin Sardár, Nawáb Muhammad Hasan Khán Bahádur, Zafar Jang." His ancestor, the Nawáb Ghází-ud-din Khán, at one time Minister at the Imperial Court of the Mughals, was grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizám of Hyderabad, and was also connected with the family of the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. He obtained a grant of fifty-two villages from the Peshwá in Bundelkhand. His son, the Nawáb Vazir-ud-daulá Khán, was recognised as Chief by the British Government. The grandson of the latter was the Nawáb Muhammad Mehdi Hasan Khán, the father of the present Nawáb.

The family banner was displayed at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, with the motto, "The authority is God's, and the country is God's." The area of the State is about 117 square miles; its population is 17,055, chiefly Hindus, but with 2342 Muhammadans. The Nawáb Bahádur maintains a military force of 9 cavalry, 185 infantry, and 2 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Baoni, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BAPU DEVA SHASTRI, C.I.E., *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

Born 1st November 1821. The title is personal. It was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, in consideration of eminence as an oriental scholar; and it entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. Belongs to a Mahratta Bráhman family, long settled, in a good position as bankers and men learned in Hindi theology, at Tonka on the Godávari in the Ahmadabad district. Educated

at Nágpur; became Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College in 1842. In 1852, received a reward of Rs.2000 from Government for a Hindi treatise on algebra, and in 1869 a *khilat* of Rs.1000 and two shawls. Is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Is the author of many works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics; and in 1878 was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

BAPU RAO PATWARDHAN, PANDIT, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Nágpur, Central Provinces.

BAPUBHAI DAYASHANKAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 17th July 1867.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

BARAMBA, RAJA BISAMBHAR BIRBAR MANGRAJ MAHAPATTAR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1880; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th July 1881, and is still a minor. The Rájá is descended from a Kshatriya (Hindu) family. The history of the Baramba State commences from the year 1305 A.D., with Hatakeshwar Raut, a famous wrestler, who served Kishori Narsingh, the ruler of Orissa, and in recognition of his valour was presented with two villages (by name Sonkha and Mohuri) on the north bank of the Mahánadi river, three miles south of the present Baramba headquarters. These two villages were then owned and inhabited by Kandhs. Hatakeshwar drove them away to about four miles north and settled in Baramba, which has since been the residence of all his successors up to the present time. The two villages, Sonkha and Mohuri, which were close to one another, have since been amalgamated into one, and are known by the name of Sonkhameri. It is difficult to ascertain what was the area of the two villages when they were presented by the Orissa ruler, but in all probability it never exceeded four square miles. The founder, however, extended the limit of his possession to about eight square miles before he died, leaving his younger brother, Malakeshwar Raut, to succeed him.

The second Chief, Malakeshwar Raut, who reigned eighteen years, extended the limit of the State to Ogalpore, about three miles west of Sonkhameri, and five miles south-west of Baramba. He discovered the temple of the goddess Votaika or Bruhadamba or Bodama at Ogalpore, and out of respect for this goddess named the State after her. Jambeshwar Raut, the fourth Chief, who reigned from 1375 A.D. to 1416, conquered the Kandh Chief of Kharod, eight miles north-west of Baramba, and annexed his possession (about twenty square miles), thus raising the area of the State to about thirty-six square miles. The fifth Chief, Bholeshwar Raut, conquered the Khandayat or Chief of Amatia, six miles west of Baramba, and extended the limit of the State to Ratapat, eight miles west of the headquarters, and the present boundary between the Baramba and Narsinghpur States. It was during the reign of this Chief, who reigned for forty-three years (from 1416 A.D. to 1459), that the farthest western limit of the State was reached. His successors increased their possessions to the east of the headquarters, but made no attempt to extend the State farther on the west. Kanhu Raut, the sixth Chief, reigned for fifty-five years (from 1459 A.D. to 1514), and extended the limit of the State to Mohulia, about five miles east of Baramba. Nabin Raut, the ninth Chief, reigned for twenty-three years (from 1537 A.D. to 1560). During his reign the State attained its largest limit, from Ratapat in the west to Bidharpur in the east, eighteen miles, and from the range of hills separating Hindol from Baramba to the banks of the Mahánadi, about eight and a half miles, and this is the present limit of the State. In the reign of the twelfth Chief, Krishna Chandra Mangráj, who ruled from 1635 A.D. to 1650, the Mahrattas invaded the country, but the Chief acknowledged their supremacy, and was required to pay a tribute of 6335 kahans of cowries per annum. Padmanava Birbar Mangráj Mahapatra, the seventeenth Chief of the State, was a very weak ruler, who reigned from 1748 A.D. to 1793. During the first part of his reign the Rájá of Khandpara invaded the

State, drove out the Chief, and remained in possession of it for nearly thirteen months. Rájá Padmanava sought for and obtained the assistance of the Rájá of Khurda, and recovered possession of the State. During the latter part of his reign, in the year 1775, the Rájá of Narsinghpur invaded the State, and took possession of two of its important forts, Kharad and Ratapat. The Rájá was powerless to expel the invaders, so he appealed to the Mahrattas, and with their assistance and intercession was able to regain possession of the forts. It seems that the Mughals never exercised direct supremacy over the Chiefs of this State. The Mahrattas, however, did so, and there are letters extant which show that they fixed the annual tribute of the State from the year 1183 to 1185 Amli, and collected the same directly from the Chiefs. There are also three other old letters of interest in the records. In one of these the Mahrattas intimate their having recovered the Ratapat Gur from the Narsinghpur Rájá; in another they required the presence of the Baramba Rájá to settle a boundary dispute between Baramba and Narsinghpur; the third is addressed to the Rájá of Narsinghpur, and contains the decision of the Mahratta Govern ment regarding the possession of Kharad and Ratapat. The area of the State (which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals) is about 134 square miles; its population 29,772, chiefly Hindus, but with over 3000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 709 infantry and 3 guns. The family emblem is a leopard.

Residence.—Baramba, Orissa.

BARAUNDHA, RAJA THAKUR PRASAD SINGH, *Rájá Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born in 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 18th August 1886. Is a Raghubansi Rájput, descended from a family of the highest antiquity in Central India. Thirty-four generations are said to have ruled at Rusin in the Banda district; then four more at Birgarh in the territory still belonging to the family; four more at Murfa, partly in Banda and partly in this territory. Then the Rájá Mohan Singh came to Baraundha, and ruled there, and obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. His son ruled at Paturkuchar, and two more generations. Then the Rájá Ragbirdayál, father of the present Rájá, ruled partly at Paturkuchar, partly at Baraundha, and received the additional title of "Bahádur" on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. The area of the State is 239 square miles; its population is 17,283, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá Bahádur maintains a military force of 15 cavalry, 75 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Baraundha, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BARDIA, *Rao of.* *See* Barra.

BARIYA, MAHARAWAL SHRI MANSINGHJI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 4th October 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th March 1864. Descended (like the Chiefs of Chhota Udaipur) from a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, sprung from Patai Ráwal, the last Chauhán Chief of Champanir. The area of the State is 873 square miles; its population is 66,822, chiefly Hindus. The Maháráwal maintains a military force of 38 cavalry, 250 infantry, and 3 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Bariya, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BARJORJI DORABJI PATEL, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Quetta, Baluchistan.

BARJORJI RUSTAMJI, MISTRY, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

BARODA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO III., G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá Gaekwár of.*

A Ruling Chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire.

Born 17th March 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 27th May 1875. The Gaekwár's full titles are—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mahárájá Sayaji Rao Gaekwár Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is the descendant of the famous Mahratta leader, Damaji Gaekwár, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá of Sátára the title of Shamsher Bahádur for his bravery at the battle of Ballapur, fought against the Imperial forces of Delhi at the close of the 17th century. Damaji Gaekwár died in 1721, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Pilaji Gaekwár, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá the additional title of *Sená Khas Khel* (see Introduction, § 11) on the conclusion of the wars with the Peshwá. Pilaji was assassinated in 1731, and was succeeded by his son Damaji II.; who, during a period of about forty years of almost incessant warfare, played a most prominent part in the history of India, and firmly established the Gaekwári power throughout Gujarát and the neighbouring districts of Western India. In 1732, the same year in which his father was murdered by a Mughal emissary, he reconquered the capital of Gujarát, Baroda, from the Mughal Viceroy; and that city has been the capital of the Gaekwárs ever since. He commanded a division at the great and decisive battle of Pánipat in 1761. He invaded Káthiáwár, and forced many of its princes to pay him tribute; he conquered the ancient city of Anhalwára Patan, and also Ahmadabad, the old capital of Gujarát. After his death, his two sons Govind Rao and Fatheh Singh became Gaekwárs in succession; and the latter was succeeded by Ananda Rao, a son of Govind Rao Gaekwár. In 1803 a Treaty was concluded with the British Power, under which a British Resident was appointed to the Court of Baroda, and provision was made for the maintenance of a strong subsidiary force. Ananda Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao I., whose reign was long and on the whole prosperous; and he was followed by three of his sons in turn, Ganpat Rao Gaekwár, Khande Rao Gaekwár, and Mulhar Rao Gaekwár. His Highness Khande Rao Gaekwár rendered loyal service to the Government at the time of the Mutiny. But the rule of his successor was disgraced by misgovernment; and it terminated in his deposition under painful circumstances. After these misfortunes, the Paramount Power exercised the greatest care and diligence in seeking out, from among the scions of the Gaekwári family and the descendants of Pilaji, a successor to the *gadi*, who should be in every way well fitted to discharge the duties of that exalted station. Their care has been amply rewarded; for, by the consent of the whole world, it would be impossible to find a ruler more devoted to the welfare of his subjects, or one better qualified to do credit to the Imperial choice, than His Highness the present Mahárájá Gaekwár, who was adopted by Her Highness the Mahárání Jamná Bái, the widowed consort of Khande Rao Gaekwár—and installed by the Agent of the Governor-General, who invested him with a State Dress of Honour on the 27th May 1875.

The reign of the Mahárájá Gaekwár Sayaji III. has been one of amazing progress and prosperity. For His Highness himself, it has not been without

the deep shadows of domestic bereavement; for in April 1885 he lost his first wife, Her Highness the Maháráni Chimnabái, niece of the Princess of Tanjore, whom he had married in 1880, and who had borne him three children—two daughters, who had died during the lifetime of their mother, and a son and heir named Fatheh Singh Rao, who has happily survived. In December 1885 His Highness took as his second wife a Princess of the House of Dewas in Central India, Her Highness Chimnabái, the present Maháráni, who was invested by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1892. Of this marriage there has been issue two sons, named Jaisingh Rao and Sivaji Rao respectively, and a Princess named Indira Rájá.

The young Gaekwár had for several years the advantage of the co-operation, as Minister of Baroda, of one of the ablest Indian statesmen of modern times, the Rájá Sir Mádhava Rao, K.C.S.I. The colleagues and successors of Sir Mádhava—the Khán Bahádur Kázi Shaháb-ud-din, C.I.E., the Diwán Bahádur Laxuman Jagannáth, the Khán Bahádur Pestanji Jahangirji, C.I.E., the Rao Bahádur Vináyak Janárdhan Kirtane, the Khán Bahádur Khurshidji Rustamji, and the present Prime Minister, His Excellency the Diwán Bahádur Manibhai Jasbhai—have also been statesmen of great ability and devotion. And many other names might be mentioned of distinguished officers of the Baroda Government during the present reign. The early years of His Highness were guided by the judicious care of an extremely able and sympathetic English gentleman, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.I.E., who still retains high office in the Baroda State. In 1875 the Gaekwár, attended by Sir Mádhava Rao and the chief officers of the State, went to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and shortly afterwards was honoured by a visit of His Royal Highness to the capital of Baroda, where the auspicious event was celebrated by the most magnificent hospitalities. On the 1st of January 1877 His Highness, on the invitation of H.E. the Viceroy, attended the Imperial Assembly at Delhi to celebrate the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, and on that occasion was invested with the title of *Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia* (see Introduction, § 11) by Lord Lytton as the representative of the Empress.

In May 1887 His Highness, accompanied by the Maháráni, set out on an extended tour to the continent of Europe. After passing several months in Italy, Switzerland, and France, His Highness arrived in England in the following November. On the 5th of December the Mahárájá proceeded to Windsor, and had the honour of being most cordially received by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. His Highness, having previously received the honour of Knighthood, was on this occasion invested by the Queen Empress with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. A second visit was paid to Europe by His Highness in 1889, which also greatly restored his health and vigour. But the hot climate of Gujarát, and excessive mental exertion, made it imperative on him in the spring of 1892 to visit Europe once more; and accordingly His Highness left India a third time on 7th May 1892. With the Maháráni he has again been graciously received by Her Majesty, who honoured the Maháráni by personally conferring on her the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. These visits of His Highness to England have been fruitful of the most valuable results to the Baroda State,

and are in themselves evidence of the interest he takes in the social and material progress of his people. Both in 1887 and again in 1892, he has been attended by one of his ablest officials, the Rájáshri Vasudeo Mádhava Samarth, who now holds the position of Chief Officer with His Highness.

By the direction of His Highness scientific land-revenue survey has been introduced throughout the State, the existing revenue laws have been revised, new ones framed, and various restrictions and petty imposts, as well as transit duties, which entailed much hardship on the ryots, have been gradually abolished. By these and various other means, the cultivators have been greatly encouraged to increase their holdings and improve their condition. The existing local regulations are being codified for securing a speedy and efficient administration of civil and criminal justice, in which work he has allowed the people to take part. His Highness has issued certain rules for the better working of the Police, and has brought up the military forces to a state of efficiency. But the greatest attention of the Mahárájá Gaekwár has been given to matters of education. He has given a strong impetus to primary and higher education, as well as to technical training in industrial arts and handicrafts. There is an Arts College at Baroda, which is affiliated to the Bombay University, and teaches up to the B.A. and B.Sc. standards. The vernacular schools have received a large accession to their number, and are still to be further multiplied by the establishment of thirty new schools every year. A recent rule to recognise by Government grants-in-aid every school which has not less than sixteen scholars on its roll has called into existence hundreds of village schools for the instruction of the masses, hitherto untouched. Schools have also been opened for people of low castes, and boarding schools for the lowest and hitherto utterly neglected classes.

Classes for teaching native music and scientific agriculture have been opened, whilst the establishment of a technical school for imparting a knowledge of modern industries, and for improving the various handicrafts of the people, testifies to the anxiety His Highness entertains for the industrial progress of his State. Nor has the Mahárájá Gaekwár forgotten the claims of female education, for in the various schools in his dominions not only are girls given a sound mental training, but the physical training and the homely arts of sewing, embroidery, and cookery are not neglected. Hospitals and dispensaries have been provided in almost all the principal towns of the State; and it has been lately decided to appoint a lady-doctor for administering to the medical needs of the female population. The magnificent new Palace, and various handsome buildings for schools, colleges, and hospitals, evince the keen desire of His Highness for the promotion of public works. Railways have been extended in the territory of Baroda, and at present the State owns no less than 178 miles of railway. One of the most important recent engineering undertakings is the construction of extensive works at Ajwa for supplying the city of Baroda with pure water at the cost of about thirty lacs of rupees.

The effects of the good and enlightened government of the present Gaekwár, and the consequent progress and prosperity of his State and people, were well summed up in a speech made by the late Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Baroda in November 1886, from which may be quoted the following words:—

"Although your Highness, with characteristic modesty, has passed very lightly over the many excellent works of a like nature which have been con-

structed under your auspices, all who are inhabitants of this place know that, thanks to the intelligent energy which has been exhibited by their ruler, few cities and few States have ever made greater progress in everything which tends to improve the social condition of their inhabitants than the State and city over which your Highness so auspiciously and benevolently rules. The air of universal prosperity which characterises your capital and district which surrounds it, the happy and contented appearance of your people, are all marks of conscientious and intelligent administration, which have met my eye on every side; the noble buildings which are rising in all directions under your Highness's auspices, and amply generous provision which you have made both for the needs and gratification of your people, have confirmed me in the opinion which I had already reason to entertain, that in your Highness India possesses one of the most promising, high-minded, and wise rulers with which she has been ever blessed. It is difficult to convey in words the satisfaction which a Viceroy experiences at being able to arrive at such a conclusion in regard to one of the most influential and important of Her Majesty's feudatory Princes. In your Highness I feel the Queen Empress possesses indeed the noble *arkan-i-dawlut*, a firm and trusted pillar of State, and that the Indian Government is entitled to regard you as a sympathetic and worthy coadjutor in its great work of advancing the general happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of Hindustan. Believe me, Mahárájá, there is no object dearer to my heart than to acquire the confidence and goodwill of the Princes of India, to make them feel with what kindly feelings I regard them, how anxious I am in respect to their rights, to maintain their dignity, to add to their consideration and *izzat;* but it becomes ten times easier to do this, and is a more perfect labour of love, when the conduct of a native ruler is so worthy of praise and admiration as your own."

The State is one of the largest, richest, most populous, and most advanced in India. It contains an area of 8570 square miles. Its population is about 2,185,005, chiefly Hindus; but there are 174,980 Muhammadans, 46,718 Jains, and 8118 Parsis. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 1,53,00,000 per annum (at par £1,530,000). In area the State of Baroda is considerably larger than either Saxony or Würtemberg; its population is greater than that of Greece, and not much less than that of Switzerland. The Mahárájá Gaekwár maintains a military force of 3562 cavalry and 4988 infantry, with 38 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The family colour is that red which is called *Bhagwá*, the colour of the red earth of the Mahabaleshwar hills.

Residence.—Baroda, Western India.

BARODA or SHEOPUR (GWALIOR), RAJA BIJAI SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1862; succeeded to the *gadi* 27th September 1865. Is a Kshatri Gaur (Hindu). The area of the State is 150 square miles; its population 9000, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 400 infantry, and 5 guns.

Residence.—Baroda, Gwalior, Central India.

BARRA or BARDIA, RAO DAUKAL SINGH, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rao was born in 1850; and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 25th August 1865. Is of a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 650, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Barra, Western Málwá, Central India.

BARWANI (BHOPAWAR), RANA INDARJIT SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1840; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 15th August 1880. Is a Sisodiya Rájput, akin to the ruling House of Udaipur. The area of the State is 1362 square miles; its population 56,445, chiefly Hindus, with 8605 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Ráná maintains a miltary force of 17 cavalry, 225 infantry, and 9 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Barwáni, Central India.

BASANTA SINGH, CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Is a landholder in the Bijnor district, North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

BASAWA SINGH (of Laroa), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

BASHAHR, RAJA SHAMSHER, SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1849. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family claiming descent, through 120 generations, from Sri Krishna. It is said that Pardumán Singh, grandson of Sri Krishna, came to Bashahr from Benares to marry the daughter of the Rájá Bavasa Deo; and that he ultimately slew Bavasa Deo, and obtained possession of the Ráj. Between 1803 and 1815 Bashahr was overrun by the Gurkhas; but on their expulsion in the latter year, the British Government granted a *sanad* to the Rájá, confirming him in the possession of all his territories, except

Rawani, which was given to Keonthal. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 3257 square miles; its population is 64,345, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a son named Tika Raghunáth Singh. He maintains a military force of 100 infantry and 2 guns.

Residence.—Bashahr, Punjab.

BASHIR AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1860. Is the son-in-law of His late Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk, third Prince of Arcot. Granted the title as a personal distinction in 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

BASHIYAM AIYANGAR, V., *Rai Bahádur.*

Is a B.A. and B.L. of the University of Madras; appointed a Fellow of the University in 1880; Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George in 1888; granted the title as a personal distinction in 1887. An advocate of the Madras Bar.

Residence.—Madras.

BASITNAGAR, AMANAT FATIMA, *Begum of.*

Born 1832. Is the widow of the Nawáb Dost Ali Khán of Básitnagar, who was succeeded on his death in 1864 by the Nawáb Husain Ali Khán. On the death of the latter in 1871 the Begum succeeded to the title and estates. The family is of Pathán origin, and is descended from Dildar Khán, third son of the Nawáb Diler Khán of Sháhabad. The latter was a distinguished Afghán officer under the Emperor Aurangzeb, who sent him to Sháhabad to punish the Pande Panwar Brahmans, who had plundered a convoy of Imperial treasure on its way from Khairabad to Delhi. He slew all the bandits, and was granted their extensive possessions in *jágir*, with the titles of Nawáb and *Haft Hazári* or commander of seven thousand. He founded the city of Sháhabad, and built the great fort known as the Bari Deohri; and his descendants held the grants rent free till Saádat Ali Khán resumed them. The title of Nawáb was recognised by Government as hereditary in 1864.

Residence.—Sháhabad, Hardoi, Oudh.

BASODA (BHOPAL), NAWAB AMAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Nawáb was born about 1830; and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th February 1864. He is a Pathán (Muhammadan) descended from the Nawáb Dalel Khán, founder of the Kurwai State (*q.v.*) The area of the State is about 22 square miles; its population 7772, chiefly Hindus, but with 1454 Muhammadans. His sons are—Mián Haidar Ali Khán and Yusuf Ali Khán.

Residence.—Basoda, Bhopál, Central India.

BASTAR, RAJA BHAIRAM DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 21st May 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 27th August 1853. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family of high caste; whose founder, Kakati Partábrudra, came from Warangal in the Deccan, and settled at Bastar about the beginning of the 14th century. The area of the State is 13,062 square miles; its population 196,248, of whom over 36,000 belong to Gond, Bhil, and other aboriginal tribes, the rest being chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Jagdalpur, Bastar, Central Provinces.

BASTI, *Rájá of.* *See* Mahesh Sitla Bakhsh Singh.

BAW, MAUNG HLAING, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of about 350 square miles.

Residence.—Baw, Shan States, Burma.

BAWNIN, SAW KIN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of 30 square miles.

Residence.—Bawnin, Shan States, Burma.

BAWZAING, MAUNG KYA YWET, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of 20 square miles.

Residence.—Bawzaing, Shan States, Burma.

BECHARDAS VEHARIDAS, DESAI, *Sardár*, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 26th February 1844. Third son of the Rao Bahádur Desai Veháridás Ajubhái, whose eldest son, Desai Haridás Veháridás, is now *Diwán* (Prime Minister) of the Junágarh State in Káthiáwár. Educated at Nadiád and Ahmadabad. Appointed Member of the Local Board of Taluká Anand, Zillá Kairá in 1867. Was the chief promoter of the "Agricultural Committee" appointed at Nadiád in 1878, and of the exhibitions of agricultural products of the district held at Nadiád since the year 1883. President of the Municipal Committee, Nadiád, from 1886 to 1889; received the title of "Rao Bahádur" from Government in 1887; elected a Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, in 1888; and granted the title of "Sardár" in the same year. The family claims descent from the Kshatriya family reigning in the Punjab in the time of Alexander the Great; subsequently migrating to Málwá, its leading member is said to have been appointed there Diwán.

Twelve hundred years later part of the family is said to have migrated to Adálaj, near Ahmadabad, in the time of Siddhráj Jayasingh, and a branch ultimately settled at Nadiád. The founder of this branch having rendered good service to the then Mughal Emperor, was invited to the Imperial presence, and received the title of *Desái* with estates and *pálkhi* from the Emperor. Vághjibhái, the fourth in lineal descent from the founder, rendered valuable services both to the Peshwá and to the Gaekwár; and also played an important part in bringing about a compromise after the battle of Adás in 1775. For this he received in *inám* the village of Bilodrá, which the family enjoyed up to 1816. Prabhudás, the grandson of Vághjibhái, assisted Colonel Walker in settling the terms of the treaties made by the British Government with the Mehwási Thákurs in the Máhi Kántha, and received a *pálkhi* in *inám* from the British Government in 1806. Desái Prabhudás's grandson was Desái Veháridás Ajubhái (the first mentioned above), who was a member of the Vatan Commission, and Honorary Second Class Magistrate. He was invited by Government to the Imperial Delhi Assemblage in 1877, where he received the title of "Rao Bahádur."

Residence.—Kaira, Bombay.

BED SARAN KUNWAR (of Agori Barhar), *Ráni.*

Born 1851. The title is hereditary, the Chandel Rájás of Barhar being descended, it is said, from Pari Mal and Bári Mal of Mahoba in Bundelkhand, who some hundreds of years ago took service with Rájá Madan of the Báland family of the Kharwár tribe, and after killing him, divided his country and founded the three principalities of Barhar, Bijaigarh, and Bardi, in Rewah. About a century later, near the year 1290, the exiled Bálands collected a force, surprised the fort and palace of Agori, and killed every male of the Chandel race. But one of the queens of the fallen Chandel Rájá, who had fled to the forest, shortly afterwards gave birth to a prince, who was named Orandeo, from the shield (*oran*) on which he was cradled. When he grew up, his merits attracted the notice of the Rájá of Kantit; who gave him his daughter in marriage, and helped him to recover the Barhar Ráj, about the year 1310. In 1745 Sambhu Sáh was Rájá, and he was conquered and expelled by Rájá Balwant Singh; but in 1781 Warren Hastings, as Governor-General, ordered the restoration of Adil Sáh, the grandson of Rájá Sambhu Sáh. The estates continued in the possession of the family till 1852, when Rájá Raghunáth Sáh died, and they came under the Court of Wards. His son, Rájá Kesho Saran Sáh, attained his majority in 1868; but died without issue in 1871, leaving his widow, the present Ráni, in possession of the estates for her life. Her heir is Bábu Jagannáth Prasád Singh of Jamgaon, who is descended from Bábu Rachpál Singh (brother of Rájá Adil Sáh, mentioned above), and is about 35 years of age.

Residence.—Rájpur, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

BEHRAMJI DADABHAI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 23rd October 1831. The Khán Bahádur's name is also sometimes spelt Byramjee Dadabhoy. The title was conferred on 3rd April 1880, as a personal distinction, in recognition of highly meritorious service in many

important and responsible public offices. The Khán Bahádur is the eldest son of the late Khán Saheb Dádábhái Shápurji, an eminent public servant, who had received a *sherpao* (or "Dress of Honour") from the Bombay Government in 1837, and the title of Khán Saheb in 1847. Educated at Thanna, and Surat, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered the Government Service in 1853; and having distinguished himself in various civil capacities, was specially selected in 1865 to succeed Colonel Dunsterville as Deputy Registrar-General and Registrar of Bombay—being the first gentleman of Indian birth ever appointed to fill that high office. Appointed J.P. in 1869; in 1872 a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in Bombay; in 1879 acted as Inspector-General of Registration; in 1878, and again in 1880, elected a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; and served in many other public offices "with credit to himself and advantage to the public," as testified by the Bombay Government when in 1880 he was recommended for the title of Khán Bahádur. He was married, 28th February 1848, to Baie Sonabaie, eldest daughter of Khán Saheb Cowashaw Sorabshaw Taleiyarkhan of Surat; and has issue. His sons are—(1) Jehangeer Byramjee Dadabhoy, born 1864, married 1885 to Khorsetbanu Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama; and (2) Manikji Behramji Dádábhái, born 1865, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple 1887, J.P. for Bombay 1888, Municipal Councillor for Bombay 1889; married 1884 to Jerbanu Dádábhái Pálanji Bhedwár. His daughters are—(1) Awabaie, born 1851, married 1865 to Ardasir Cursetji Ghandie, who died in 1874; (2) Dhanbaiji, born 1859, married 1877 to Dhanjibhoy Nasirwánji Ghista; (3) Pherozebaie, born 1861, married 1877 to Framji Cursetji Rustamji Thánáwálá. His brothers are—(1) Cowashaw Dadabhoy, born 1845, married 1865 to Jerbaie Bargorji Hadda; (2) Cursetjee Dadabhoy, born 1850, married 1886 to Gulbaie Jamsetjee Seenáwálá.

Residence.—Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BEHRAMJI JEHANGIRJI RAJ KOTWALA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred 24th May 1889, in recognition of his public services. The Khán Bahádur's name is also sometimes spelt Byramjee (or Byramji) Jehanghirji Rajkotwála. Is a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court at Karáchi, and Member of the Sindh Sabha; was Honorary Special Magistrate at Násik and Karáchi from 1869 to 1890; acted as Chairman of the Násik Municipality in 1880 and 1883.

Residence.— Karáchi, Sind.

BELASAR PARIDA, *Sámant Rai.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognised by Government. It was originally obtained from one of the old Rájás of Kujung.

Residence.—Cuttack, Orissa.

BELI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Lahore Medical College. Is an Assistant Surgeon.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

BENARES, HIS HIGHNESS SIR PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

Born 26th November 1855; succeeded 13th June 1889; has issue—Kunwar Aditya Naráyan Singh, born 6th November 1875. The family are Bráhmans of the Bhuinhár clan; and their traditions go back to the year 1000, when a Bráhman ascetic of Utaria, a village near Benares, foretold the succession of his posterity to the dominions then governed by a Hindu Rájá. Some centuries later, in the decay of the Mughal Empire, some of the family who attempted to assert a turbulent independence were severely chastised by one of the lieutenants of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. In the succeeding reign Mausa Rám, the eldest brother of the branch occupying the ancient seat of the family in Utaria, rose to great favour with the Governor of Benares under the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. On the death of Mausa Rám in 1739 his son Balwant Singh sent an offering to Delhi, and received from the Emperor his confirmation in the government of the Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunár districts, with the possession in his own right of four Parganás, and the title of Rájá Bahádur, which the family has held as an hereditary title ever since. In 1763, when the Emperor and the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh marched eastward to expel the British from Bengal, Rájá Balwant Singh was compelled to join them, but his troops took no part in the battle of Baksár, being stationed on the other side of the Ganges, and when he fled to one of his hill fortresses he was called back to receive confirmation of his possessions under the British Power. On the death of Balwant Singh in 1770 the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh desired to seize the Benares territory, but the British Government compelled him to recognise Chait Singh, the son of Balwant Singh, as Rájá under the British suzerainty, and by the treaty of 1775 the territory was finally declared British. The differences between Rájá Chait Singh and the Calcutta Government under Warren Hastings are historically famous, as they became the subject of one of the articles of the impeachment that was framed against the great Governor-General. The Rájá was deprived of his government, which was given on conditions to his nephew, Rájá Mahip Naráyan, son of Balwant Singh's daughter, and he died in exile at Gwalior under the protection of the Mahárájá Sindhia. Rájá Mahip Naráyan died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son Udit Naráyan Singh; and the latter in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son, Rájá Ishri Parshád Naráyan Singh Bahádur, who, for his loyal services at the time of the Mutiny, received in 1859 the title of Mahárájá Bahádur as a personal distinction. On the 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the Mahárájá Bahádur was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on his death in 1889 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Rájá. On the 8th February 1889 the late Mahárájá Bahádur had been granted the privilege, as a personal distinction, of being addressed as "His Highness," and in September of that year the present Rájá was granted the same privilege, with the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, also as personal distinctions. The Mahárájá has been exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts, and has been assured by *sanad* that, in the case of failure of natural heirs, the Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself or any future Rájá that may be in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his family. He is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Residences.—Rámnagar, Benares; Chakya, Mirzapur.

BENKAT RAO. *See* Vyankat Rao

BERI (BUNDELKHAND), RAO BIJAI SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 14th February 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th March 1862. Is a Puar Rájput, descended from Acharjya, who married a daughter of the Mahárájá Jagat Ráj, son of the Mahárájá Chhatarsal of Jaitpur, and received the *jágir* of Beri. He was succeeded by his son, Khuman Singh, whose son, Jugal Prasád, received a *sanad* from the British Government. His grandson, Bishnath Singh, adopted the present Jágirdár, who is a descendant from the Mahárájá Jagat Ráj by a collateral line. The title is hereditary; the Jágirdárs have sometimes been styled Sawai Rao, from their ancestor Jagat Ráj. The present Rao's son is Kunwar Bahádur Noni Raghuráj Singh. The State has an area of about 28 square miles, and a population of about 5000, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 66 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Beri, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BETTIAH, MAHARAJA SIR HARENDRA KISHOR SINGH, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

Born in March 1854; succeeded his father, the late Mahárájá Rájendra Kishor Singh Bahádur, in 1883, and in 1884 received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur as a personal distinction, with a *khilat* and *sanad* from the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st March 1889. Belongs to a Jaitharia Bráhman (Hindu) family, descended from Gangeshwar Deo, who settled at Jaithar in Sáran, Bengal, about the year 1244 A.D. One of his descendants, Agar Sen, having possessed himself by force of arms (during the later years of the reign of the Emperor Jahángir) of a considerable territory in Champáran, declared himself a Rájá, and ultimately obtained a confirmation of that title from the Emperor Sháh Jahán. In 1659 he was succeeded by his son, Rájá Guj Singh, who built the palace of the family at Bettiah. He incurred the anger of the Emperor of Delhi by the annexation of many surrounding districts, and after successfully resisting one party of Imperial troops sent against him, was captured by a second party, and carried a prisoner to Delhi. He was subsequently released, and confirmed in his possession, on his undertaking to send an annual offering of jungle and other produce to Delhi. He died in 1694 A.D., leaving six sons, of whom three died without issue. The eldest, Rájá Dalip Singh, succeeded his father at Bettiah, the second was the ancestor of Rájá Sheoráj Nandan Singh of Seohar in Muzaffarpur (*q.v.*), and the third was the ancestor of the Zamindárs of Madhubani in Darbhanga. Dalip Singh's son and successor, Rájá Dhrup Singh, received a *firmán* from the Emperor Farrukhsiyár. In 1760 he was summoned to help the Emperor Sháh Alam in his expedition to Bengal; and subsequently, to escape the exactions of the Nawáb Mir Kásim of Patna, he poisoned himself, and was succeeded by his daughter's son, Rájá Jugalkishor Singh. The latter, after many vicissitudes of fortune, seems to have been

recognised by the British Government; and his grandson, Rájá Anandakishor, received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, with a *khilat*, as a personal distinction from Lord William Bentinck for good services rendered during the Nepalese war. He was followed by his brother and his nephew successively; and the latter, the Mahárájá Rajendrakishor Singh, who succeeded in 1855, rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny, and also during the great famine. He was succeeded in 1883 by his only son, the present head of the family, who was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal in January 1891. The Mahárájá was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 28th June 1888.

Residence.—Bettiah, Champáran, Bengal.

BEYPORE, *Valiya Rájá of.* *See* Ráma Varma Rájá, *Rájá.*

BEZANJI SOHRABJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th August 1881.

Residence.—Bombay.

BHABAR, *The Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The area of the State is 80 square miles; its population is 7222.

Residence.—Bhabar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

BHADARVA, RANA FATEH SINGH SARDAR SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th January 1888. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population 9185.

Residence.—Bhadarva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BHADAUR. *See* Atar Singh, Sardár, Sir, K.C.I.E.

BHADAURA (GUNA), RAJA MADHO SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rájá is descended from a Sisodhiya Rájput (Hindu) family; was born in the year 1876, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th May 1883. The State has a population of about 4000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bhadaura, Guna, Central India.

BHADAWAR, *Mahárájá of.* *See* Mahendra Mahendra Singh.

BHADVA, JAREJA BHAV SINGHJI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1826; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1843. The area of the State is 7 square miles; its population 1231, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bhadva, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BHAG RAM, PANDIT (of Jálandhar), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th August 1885.

Residence.—Kashmir.

BHAG SINGH (of Sikandra), *Sardár.*

Descended from Dargaha Singh, who acquired a considerable territory by conquest in 1759 A.D. His possessions were subsequently reduced by other Sikh Sardárs. He had four sons, of whom the third, Sardár Agar Singh, was the father of Sardár Bhag Singh. The Sardár has a son, named Jowahir Singh. The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

BHAGAT SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.*

Born 1846. The title is personal; and was conferred on 19th April 1886, in recognition of eminent services in the Department of Public Works, Rájputána. Claims descent from an ancient Kshatriya family of Sikh Sardárs, of the "Party of Rájá Sahibsingh," settled in the district of Gujrat, Punjab. The Sardár Bahádur has four sons living—Sardár Krishna Singh Kapur (barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, 1887), Lahore; Sardár Vishnu Singh Kapur (of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and of the Middle Temple); Govind Singh; Hari Singh.

Residence.—Kapur Mahil, Gujrat, Punjab.

BHAGAT SINGH (of Kapurthalá), *Sardár, C.I.E.*

The Sardár was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Kapurthalá.

BHAGWAN BAKHSH (of Pokhra Ansari), *Rájá.*

Born 1st September 1872. The title is hereditary, and was recognised as such, 4th December 1877, when the Rájá succeeded his father, Rájá Umrao Singh, as a minor. The family is a younger branch of the Amethia Chattris (*see* Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, Rájá of Amethi), descended from Prithvi Chand, Rájá of Kálinjar. His descendant, Jamdhor Singh, had three sons, of whom the third was Rám Singh, who, on the division of the estates, took Pokhra Ansari, with the title of Rao. It is said that his great-grandson, Rao Kalián Singh, saluted a celebrated *fakir* with the respectful

address of *Bandagi Mián*, and the grateful saint responded with a blessing on the "Rájá," whence the title was ever afterwards borne by this branch, who are known as the "Bandagi Mián Amethias." A descendant, Rao Amar Singh, endeavoured to assert his independence in the time of Shujá-ud-daulá, after the latter had been defeated by the English; but he was subsequently defeated and slain by the Nawáb's forces. His son, Madho Singh, ultimately regained most of his possessions. After his death, the property saw many changes, and at last fell into the hands of Rájá Sahajram Bakhsh. He was followed by Rájá Umrao Singh, the father of the present Rájá.

Residence.—Rowni, Haidargarh, Bara Banki, Oudh.

BHAGWAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

BHAGWAN SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.*

Born 1834. Belongs to a Jat family, whose founder, Sardár Rám Singh, acquired the territory of Buner and other districts in 1751 A.D. The family appear to have done good service during the Gurkha Campaign, the first Sikh war, and lastly during the Mutiny in 1857. For the latter service they received as a reward the remission of a year's commutation tax, and one-sixteenth of the whole has been excused in perpetuity. The Sardár Bhagwan Singh, whose title of Sardár is hereditary, is an Honorary Magistrate in the Ambála district; and on 1st January 1890 received the title of Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction. His son is named Brijandar Singh.

Residence.—Sohana Bedwan, Ambála, Punjab.

BHAGWANT DAYAL, THAKURAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. The present Thákurai, who has done good service on several occasions, received the thanks of Government for his measures of famine relief. He claims descent from Rájá Dushasan Singh of Dadand, of a very old Rájput family in Rájputána. One of his ancestors took service under Rájá Mansingh, Rájá of Pálámau, whose throne afterwards he contrived to seize. Thákurai Rámban Singh, an ancestor of the present Thákurai, rendered good service when the English first took Pálámau; and Thákurai Chhatardhári Singh, great-grandfather of the present Thákurai, obtained from Government many rewards, including a *jágir*, the title of Rai Bahádur, a *khilat* and *sarpech*, etc., for his services at the time of the Kol rebellion. The father also of the present Thákurai did good service at the time of the famine in 1873, and received a *sanad* at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877.

Residence.—Chainpur, Pálámau, Lohárdagá, Bengal.

BHAGWAT MAHANTI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 3rd March 1821; son of Jugal Mahanti, belonging to a family of Karan or Utkal Kayasthas. Entered the service of the Government of Bengal in the year 1839, and served for more than fifty years in a large number of offices with ability and fidelity, retiring on pension in 1891. In 1870 he received a gold watch and chain from the Bengal Government, in recognition of "his long and valuable services," as well as in consideration of "his successful exertions during the famine of 1866"; and in 1886 the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. The Rai Bahádur has seven sons — Ramkrishna Mahanti, Jaikrishna Mahanti, Bhuvaneshwar Mahanti, Nandakishor Mahanti, Govindacharan Mahanti, Paramanand Mahanti, and Sadanand Mahanti.

Residence.—Pompalo, Kothdesh, Puri, Orissa.

BHAIRON SINGH (of Maslai), *Rao.*

Born 22nd March 1855. The title is hereditary; and is said to have been originally received from Gori Sháh, Badshah. In 1820 the then Rao received a *sanad* from Sir John Malcolm. The Rao has a son, named Omar Singh.

Residence.—Nimár, Central Provinces.

BHAISAKHO, *Bhumia of.* *See* Ghari.

BHAISAUNDA (Bundelkhand), CHAUBE CHHATARSAL PRASAD, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Jágirdár is of a Chaubé Bráhman (Hindu) family, descended from Rám Krishna Chaubé, Killádár of Kálinjar (*see* Paldeo), and was born about the year 1878. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th January 1886. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population over 4000, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár's great-grandfather, Newal Kisor, was third son of Rám Krishna Chaubé, referred to above; and received a *sanad* from the British Government. The Jágirdár maintains a force of 52 soldiers.

Residence.—Bhaisaunda, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BHAISOLA or DOTRIA (BHOPAWAR), THAKUR BHIM SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; and was born about the year 1821. Succeeded to the *gadi* in the year 1842. The population of the State is nearly 3000.

Residence.—Bhaisola, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BHAJJI, RANA DURGA SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1842; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 18th November 1875. Belongs to a Rájput family, whose founder in early times came from Kángra, and acquired the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) by conquest. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815; and after their expulsion was confirmed in the possession of the Ráná by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated 4th September 1815. Its area is 94 square miles; population 12,106, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 60 infantry and 1 gun.

Residence.—Bhajji, Punjab.

BHALUSNA, THAKUR MULSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1852; is descended from a Koli (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Bhalusna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

BHAMBO KHAN, *Jám.*

Born 1835. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on the Jám's ancestor, Saispál, when converted to Muhammadanism by Sayyid Jalál-ud-din. The Jám has two sons—Khán Muhammad Alam Khán and Gulám Ali Khán; they bear the titles of Mián and Khán respectively. The Jám is a considerable Jágirdár in the district of Shikárpur.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

BHAN PARTAB (of Imjhira), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title is hereditary; and was conferred on 18th July 1858 on Rájá Surat Singh Bahádur (cousin of the present Rájá), who was conspicuous for his loyalty, and for the brave resistance he and his followers offered to the rebels, in the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a Lodhi family, whose ancestors had in early times the title of Thákur, and have been settled in the Narsinghpur district from time immemorial. In 1835 the title of Rao was conferred on Surat Singh (afterwards Rájá Bahádur) by the Rájá of Delehri. When Rájá Surat Singh died in 1870, the succession of his uncle, Rájá Manbodh Singh Bahádur, was recognised by the Government. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate; and on his death was succeeded by his only son, the present Rájá Bahádur.

Residence.—Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BHAO MUNSARAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in municipal work. Is a Commissioner of the Poona Municipality.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

BHAO SINGH (of Piparia), *Thákur.*

Born 1858. The title is hereditary. The Thákur succeeded his father, Thákur Bhagwan Singh.

Residence.—Piparia, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BHARADPURA (BHOPAWAR), BHUMIA UDAI SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Chief is a Bhilala, born about 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. The population of the State is 1724, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bharadpura, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BHARAT SINGH, *Manki.*

This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognised by the Government. The Manki has a son named Jagannáth Singh, who bears the title of Bábu.

Residence.—Mánbhum, Bengal.

BHARTPUR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BIRJINDAR SAWAI SIR JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG, G.C.S.I., *Mahárája of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1851; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1853; invested with full powers 4th March 1871. Is of a Jat (Hindu) family, descended from Balchand, who founded the Bhartpur State about the beginning of the 18th century. The fifteenth in descent from Balchand was the Mahárájá Brig Singh, and seven generations further comes His Highness the present Mahárájá. The banner of this Chief is coloured red; its motto is, *Sri Lachmanji Sahai.* His son is the Kunwarji Rám Singh Bahádur. The area of the State is about 1974 square miles; its population 645,540, chiefly Hindus, but with 105,666 Muhammadans and 4499 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 1647 cavalry, 8207 infantry, and 54 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and 2 guns more as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Bhartpur, Rájputána.

BHASKARA, *Rájá.* *See* Rámnád.

BHATKHERI, RAWAT SHEO SINGH, *Ráwat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

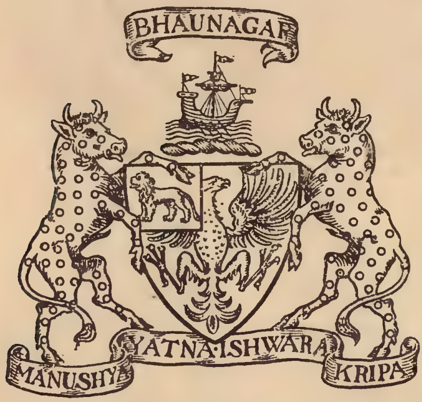
The Ráwat is a Chandrawat Rájput (Hindu), born about the year 1842; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. The population of the State is 2234, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bhatkheri, Western Máłwá, Central India.

BHAUNAGAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR TAKHT-SINGHJI JASWATSINGHJI, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 6th January 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Jaswatsinghji, K.C.S.I., in April 1870. Educated first at Bhaunagar, he was one of the first Princes who joined the Keatinge Rájkumár College at Rájkot, where he studied for three years, and was distinguished for his diligence and docile and amiable disposition—a favourite with both schoolfellows and masters. On leaving the Rájkumár College in 1874 his studies were continued under a specially selected tutor, Captain (now Colonel) H. L. Nutt, of the Bombay Staff Corps. During his minority the State was jointly administered by an European officer of Government associated with a native Minister of State; but in March 1877 His Highness took the place of the native Minister, and so continued until within nine months of attaining his majority, when (5th April 1878) he was placed in sole charge. On the 24th May 1881 Her Majesty the Empress of India conferred the honour of a Knight Commander of the Star of India on His Highness, in which exalted Order he was advanced to Grand Commander on the 1st January 1886; and His Excellency the Viceroy five years later conferred as a personal distinction the high title of Mahárájá. His Highness has married six wives, five of whom are alive—their Highnesses Ráni Shri Náhnibá, Ráni Shri Haribá, and Ráni Shri Bájirájbá, married 1874; Ráni Shri Báirájba, married 1879; and Ráni Shri Keserbá, married 1888, and has issue. His sons are—



Kumár Shri Bhausinghji, born 26th April 1875.
Kumár Shri Mangalsinghji, born 3rd June 1881.

His Highness's daughters are—

Kumári Shri Rámbá.
Kumári Shri Kesábá.
Kumári Shri Rupalibá.

Any account of the predecessors of His Highness would cover the history of the illustrious tribe or clan of the Gohel Rájputs of Káthiáwár, of whom he is the Chief, and after whom the eastern part of the province of Káthiáwár is called Gohelwad. The Gohels claim to be descended from the celebrated Pándavs, who belonged to the lunar or *Chandravansi* race, and so trace their line from the celebrated Shalivahan, the founder of the Shaka era, while Colonel Tod and others assert that the Gohels belong to the Solar race. The old family title of "Ráwal" was earned (as appears at page 258 of Tod's *Western India*) at the memorable battle of Chitor, fought with Alá-ud-din Khilji in 1303 A.D. There are evidences going as far back as 812 A.D. which show that the Gohels ruled in

Saurashtra (Káthiáwár) from a very remote period. On the fall of the Delhi Empire, when the Mahratta power gradually rose into importance, the capital of the State was at Sihor, with Bhausingji as ruler, at which time (1722-23 A.D.) an encounter with the Mahratta army took place near Sihor, and resulted in the defeat of the Mahrattas. The struggle showed the weakness of the position of the capital, and Bhausingji chose the present site and founded the city of Bhaunagar, which he considered more secure. He died in 1764 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Akherajji. Akherajji assisted the Mahrattas against the Mughal Viceroy Mominkhan, and in 1771 assisted the British Government in reducing the pirate stronghold of Talaji. It was this ruler, too, who, at the request of the Resident at Baroda, gave shelter to Raghunáth Rao Peshwá, then a refugee, sending him to Bombay in one of his own vessels. Akherajji died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Wakhatsinghji. Wakhatsinghji largely extended his dominions, was a wise ruler and intrepid soldier, and during his lifetime cultivated the friendship of the British then trading in Surat. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son Wajesinghji, who after a prosperous reign, extending over a period of thirty-six years, died in 1852, and was succeeded by his grandson Akherajji III., his son Bhausingji having died during his lifetime. Akherajji III. died in 1854, and having no male issue was succeeded by his brother Jaswatsinghji, who died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son Takhtsinghji, the present ruler. The latter has effected great and rapid improvements in his dominions. Liberal in his charities, generous in his grants for the public good, he has constructed over 120 miles of railway at an expense of over eighty lacs of rupees, intersected his State with roads, studded the country with important public works, beautified his capital with permanent buildings of a most ornamental character, instituted a State Council, and revised the State laws, civil and criminal. At his capital he has from time to time received special visits from their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay; and in 1890 was honoured by a visit of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who, journeying to a new port founded by His Highness in the South Coast, and now known as Port Albert Victor, there laid the foundation-stone of the new harbour works. His loyalty to the British Crown is second to none in India, and he has recently, at a cost of over five lacs of rupees, formed for Imperial service a regiment of Lancers—350 strong—of men chiefly of his own clan, of which corps he is Honorary Colonel.

The area of his State is 2860 square miles; the population 464,671, and the annual gross revenue Rs.41,00,000.

Arms.—*Gules*, an eagle *or* displayed; in chief on a canton of the second, a lion statant of the first. **Crest.**—An Eastern galley *argent* profile in full sail. **Supporters.**—Two bulls *argent* rampant, service with bezant. **Motto.**—मनुष्य यत्न ईश्वर कृपा ("Man proposes but God disposes") on a label *azure*.

Residence.—The Motibagh Palace, Bhaunagar. *Club.*—The Indian Northbrook, 3 Whitehall Gardens, London.

BHAWAL, RAM SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1864, succeeded to the *gadi* 25th September 1889. The Seim is a Khasi, and his State is situated in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Its population is about 555, chiefly Khasis and Christians.

Residence.—Bhawal, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

BHAWANI GHULAM PAL (of Mahuli), *Rájá.*

Born 1844. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being a Surajbans Rájput, descended from the family of Alakdeo and Tilakdeo, who killed Kaulbil the Rájbhar about the year 1580, and seized his domains situated in the Parganá of Mahuli, Basti district. Subsequently the family obtained the title of Pál from the Emperor of Delhi. The Rájá has a son named Lal Narendra Bahádur Pál.

Residence.—Mahson, Basti, North-Western Provinces.

BHAWANI PRIYA BARNANI (of Gauripur), *Ráni.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Goálpára, Assam.

BHIKAM NARAYAN SINGH (of Deo), *Rájá Bahádur.*

See Deo.

BHIKAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1221, *Fasli* era. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, for eminent services during the famine of 1873-74. Has a son, named Golam Dastgir Khán.

Residence.—Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

BHIKHAJI AMUT CHAUBE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888 for eminent services in the Medical Department.

Residence.—Baroda, Bombay.

BHIMACHARYA BIN RAMBHAT LALKIKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888, for eminent scholarship and oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Bombay.

BHINGA, *Rájá of.* *See* Udai Partáb Singh.

BHOJAKHERI, RAO BHAWANI SINGH, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rao is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family, and was born about the year 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th December 1879. The population of his State is about 250, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bhojakheri, Western Málwá, Central India.

BHOLA RAM, *Rai Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—

BHOLANATH BISWAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

BHOPAL, HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGUM, G.C.S.I., C.I., *Begum of.*

A Ruling Princess.

Her Highness the Nawáb Sháh Jahán Begum is the seventh in lineal descent from the famous Dost Muhammad Khán, founder of the Bhopál dynasty; was born 3rd July 1838, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th November 1868. Dost Muhammad was an Afghán officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the weakness of the Mughals after the death of that Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopál and the neighbouring districts. The State of Bhopál has usually been on the friendliest terms with the British authorities. In 1778, on the occasion of General Goddard's march across India; in 1809, at the time of General Close's expedition; and again in 1817, at the commencement of the Pindári war, Bhopál did good service to the British Power. An interesting feature in Bhopál history has been the fact that the Princesses of the ruling family have very frequently taken the most prominent part in the administration of the State. Kudsiá Begum was succeeded in 1837 by her son-in-law, the Nawáb Jahángir Muhammad; and the latter, on his death in 1844, was succeeded by his widow, Her late Highness Sikandar Begum, mother of the ruling Princess, who was succeeded by the latter in 1868. The first husband of Her Highness the Nawáb Sháh Jahán Begum died in 1867, leaving one daughter, the Nawáb Sultán Jahán Begum; the latter has been acknowledged as Her Highness's heir-apparent. Her Highness was created in 1872, in recognition of her high administrative qualities, a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and has subsequently been appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress to the Order of the Crown of India. In 1871 she contracted a second marriage with the Maulavi Muhammad Sádik Husain, Nawáb Consort, a descendant of a noble family of Bokhára. The heir-apparent, the Nawáb Sultán Jahán Begum, was married in 1874 to Ahmad Ali Khán, a member of the Afghán clan, the Mirázái Khel, from which the Bhopál family is descended.



The area of the State is 6872 square miles; its population is nearly a million, chiefly Hindus, but including over 80,000 Muhammadans, 6000 Jains, and about 120,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. Her Highness the Nawáb Begum maintains a military force of 803 cavalry, 2030 infantry, and 69 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, with 2 guns more within the limits of the Bhopál territory.

Arms.—Vert, a tower *or* within twelve musk blossoms proper in bordure. **Crest.**—A sheaf of arrows charged with a lily *argent.* **Supporters.**—Mahsir (fish), proper. **Motto.**—*Nasr Minullah.*

Residence.—Bhopál, Central India.

BHOPAL SINGH (of Urni Piparia), *Thákur.*

Born 1827. The title is hereditary, having been originally derived from the Gond Rájás of Mandla. Is descended from a Rájput family of the Kshatriya tribe, clan Chandra-Bansi-Tomar (or Tomar of the Lunar race). This family claims to be descended from Rájá Anang Pál, who reigned at Delhi in 1193 A.D. After the subversion of the Tomar dynasty, the family is said to have migrated to the Gwalior and Jhansi territories, where some of its branches remain. Two brothers of this family, Bisrám Singh and Narwar Singh, were called in by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, and provided with military appointments. They captured the fort of Ajaigarh and subdued the country round Mandla and Kurai; and were rewarded with the *táluka* Sainkhera. In 1842 the Thákur Bhopál Singh, with his father and brother, captured a rebel, and were rewarded by Government with the village of Pat Ras. Rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny, and was rewarded with a money grant and a *parwána.* In 1867 the Thákur was made an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Piparia, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BHOR, SANKAR RAO CHIMNAJI, *Pant Sachiv of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* 12th February 1871. Is a Bráhman (Hindu); the Pant Sachiv was one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the old Mahratta Empire. The present Pant Sachiv is the natural heir of Chimnaji Pandit, the late Pant Sachiv; who was adopted by Raghunáthrao on payment of *nazars* to the Rájá of Sátára and to the British Government. The area of the State is 1491 square miles, and its population 145,876, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bhor, Poona, Bombay.

BHOTE KHAN LALKHAN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Khámgaon, Berar.

BHUBAN MOHAN, *Kumár.*

The title is personal, and was conferred 18th July 1861. The Kumár is the son and successor of the late Rájá Haris Chandra, who was the Chief of the Chakma clan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and who rendered good service in the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72, by supplying coolies, boats, etc.

Residence.—Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

BHUGANGA BHUSAN RAI, *Rájá Rai.*

This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognised by Government. It was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi for approved service, the earliest Rájás being Rájá Pratápáditya Rai and Rájá Basanta Kumár Rai.

Residence.—Khulna, Bengal.

BHUP INDRA BAHADUR SINGH (of Kantit), *Rájá.*

See Kantit.

BHUP INDRA BIKRAMA SINGH (of Piyágpur), *Rájá.*

See Piyágpur.

BHUP SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 1851. The title is hereditary. Is descended from Dalip Singh, Bais Thákur; who, 300 years ago, came at the head of his tribe, and took possession of the Parganá of Kot Salbahan. Dalip Singh had two sons, Rao Singh and Karam Singh; and the descendants of Rao Singh, one of whom was Baldeo Singh, father of Bhup Singh, have always borne the title of Rao. Rao Baldeo Singh did excellent service in the time of the Mutiny, and received a commendatory *parwána* in reward. He also received a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in 1877; and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Bhanpur, Budaon, North-Western Provinces.

BHUP SINGH, BAGGA (of Dabanwala), *Sardár.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Bagga (Jat) family, formerly of great wealth and power in the Gurdáspur district. Descended from Sardár Amar Singh, who overran the greater part of the district. His son and successor, Sardár Bhag Singh, survived his father only three years; and on his death his cousin Budh Singh took possession of the estates, to the exclusion of Bhag Singh's son, Hari Singh. But Budh Singh was deprived of his possessions by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. Subsequently the Lahore Darbár assigned a *jágir* to Hari Singh, who was the father of the present Sardár.

Residence.—Gurdáspur, Punjab.

BHUPENDRA NARAYAN RAI (of Madhavapassa), *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognised by Government. The family at one time possessed three *farmáns* of the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, bearing the seal of the Nawáb Murshid Kuli Khán, confirming Udai Naráyan Rai in the *Zamindári* of Chandradip, Bákarganj.

Residence.—Madhavapassa, Bákarganj, Bengal.

BHUPENDRADEB RAI, *Rájá Rai and Mahásai.*

This is a title that appears not to have been formally recognised by Government. The family claims to have received it from the Emperor Aurangzeb in the year 1090 *Hijrah;* and states that the original *sanad* was in their possession up to the time of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in 1877.

Residence.—Bansberiá, Hooghly, Bengal.

BHUTAN, HIS HIGHNESS SANGAY DORJI, *Deb Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

His Highness the Deb Rájá is a Buddhist by religion, and a Thibetan by race. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 23rd August 1885. The area of the State is about 20,000 square miles; its population is estimated at 200,000, chiefly Buddhists.

Residence.—Bhutan.

BHUTNATH DE, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Raipur, Central Provinces.

BHUVAN MOHAN VIDYARATNA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás, and was given for eminent oriental learning, especially in Sanskrit. Is a professor in the Nadiyá *tols*, the ancient Sanskrit University of Bengal.

Residence.—Nadiyá, Bengal.

BHYSONDA. *See* Bhaisaunda.

BICHHROD I., THAKUR RATAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; was born about the year 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* on 17th April 1874. The population of his State is about 366, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bichhrod, Western Málwá, Central India.

BICHHROD II., THAKUR MADHO SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; was born about the year 1847, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1878.

Residence.—Bichhrod, Western Málwá, Central India.

BIHARI LAL KHAZANCHI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BIHAT, RAO MAHUM SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Rao is descended from an ancient Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, a collateral branch of that which rules at Orchha. He was born on 16th November 1858, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th April 1872. Arjun Pál, who ruled at Mahoni, was the common ancestor of the Orchha and Bihat families—his third son, Dya Pál, settling at Etaura, and subsequent generations occupying Gurha in Bihat State, and finally Bihat itself. Aperbal Singh, Chief of Bihat, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. The area of the State is about 13 square miles; its population 4704, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 75 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Bihat, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIHORA, THAKUR SARDARBAWA, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854. Area of State is rather under 1 square mile; its population is chiefly Bhil (aboriginal). The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family.

Residence.—Bihora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BIJA, THAKUR UDE CHAND, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1829. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1841. Belongs to a Rájput family (Hindu), whose founder, Garab Chánd, came from Ujjain in early times and conquered this territory. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815; but when they were expelled by the British in the latter year, the Thákur was confirmed in possession by a *sanad*, on conditions of feudal service. The State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) has an area of 4 square miles, and a population of 1158, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 10 men.

Residence.—Bija, Punjab.

BIJAI BAHADUR (of Chichli), *Rájá.*

Born 1849. Succeeded his father, Rájá Nizám Singh, in 1871. The title is hereditary; and was originally conferred by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, dating so far back, it is said, as 921 A.D. The *sanad* has been destroyed by age. In 1808 a flag, a staff, a belt, and a drum were bestowed on Rájá Sangram Sháh by the late Nawáb Sidak Ali, Subahdár of the Nágpur Rájá, for the capture of a famous rebel named Mir Khán. The family were settled at Fatehpur in Hoshangabad until 1227; when Pahár Singh, the younger son of Rájá Bariya Singh of Fatehpur, came to Chichli and Sangal. The present Rájá's father, Rájá Nizám Singh, rendered good service to Govern-

ment in the time of the Mutiny in 1857; and received, in consideration thereof, a *sanad* of loyalty, dated 19th September 1859, together with a sword of honour and a money grant. He was also made an Honorary Magistrate. The Rájá Bijai Bahádur has a son whose name is Lál Saheb. The family banner is a yellow flag or *pitambar*, with *chauri* and staff; the motto on the Rájá's seal is *Sado Sahai Narsingh, Nizam Singh Sut Bijai Bahádur Singh*, which is "May the god Narsingh always help Bijai Bahádur Singh, son of Nizám Singh."

Residence.—Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BIJAI CHAND MAHTAB, *Maháráj-Kumár.* *See* Burdwan.

BIJAI SINGH MEHTA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Jodhpur, Rájputána.

BIJAWAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAWAI BHAN PARTAB SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 24th December 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd November 1847. His Highness the Chief of Bijáwar, like those of Charkhári and Ajaigarh, is descended from Jagat Ráj, the second son of the Mahárájá Chhatarsal; and the Bijáwar territory is a portion of that which was ruled by his great ancestor. The second son of Jagat Ráj was Birsinghdeo of Bijáwar; and the son of the latter, named Kesri Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1811. The great-grandson of the last-named is the present Mahárájá Bahádur. The area of the State is about 974 square miles; its population 113,285, chiefly Hindus, but with 2405 Muhammadans and 2506 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 100 cavalry, 1000 infantry, and 13 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The family is Bundela Rájput (Hindu); its motto is *Agni pratáp Vishwesha* (Hindi, meaning "As fire resplendent, the Lord of the World"); and its banner was unfurled at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage in 1877.

Residence.—Bijáwar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIJNA, DIWAN MAKUND SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Is a member of the *Hashtbhaiya* family (*see* Dhurwai), who are Bundela Rájputs, the State being an offshoot of that of Orchha (*q.v.*) Born January 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. Diwán Sáwant Singh of Bijna was the second son of Diwán Rai Singh, the common ancestor of the *Hashtbhaiya*. Sáwant Singh's grandson, Surjun Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823; and his grandson is the present Chief. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population 2084, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 4 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Bijna, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIJNI, *Rani of.*

Is the widow of the late Rájá Kumud Naráyan Bhup of Bijni, and is in possession of the Bijni estates. The Bijni family is descended from a younger son of one of the Rájás of Kuch Behar (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Bijni, Goálpára, Assam.

BIKANIR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SIROMAN SRI GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* 19th August 1887. Is a Ráhtor Rájput, descended from Bika Singh, the founder of Bikanir, who was the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Jodhpur (*q.v.*), claiming descent from Umalrai, fifty-sixth in descent from Ráma. The title was confirmed to the family, in the person of the Mahárájá Guj Singh, by the Emperor Ahmad Sháh of Delhi in 1752 A.D. The Bikanir flag is yellow and red—the former representing *Lakshminaráyan*, and the latter *Devi*. The area of the State is 22,340 square miles; its population 509,021, chiefly Hindus, but with over 50,000 Muhammadans and 21,000 Jains. His Highness (who is still a minor) maintains a military force of 400 cavalry, 564 infantry, and 91 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Residence.—Bikanir, Rájputána.

BILASPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Kahlur.

BILAUDA, THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1878. Is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 276, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bilauda, Western Málwá, Central India.

BILBARI, MHOSHA *walad* VAGHU, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1860. Is descended from a Puar family. The State is one of the numerous Dáng States in Khándesh; its area is under 2 square miles, and its population about 1418, chiefly Bhils (aborigines).

Residence.—Bilbari, Khándesh, Bombay.

BILOD, *The Khán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This State is in Western Málwá, Central India, and the succession to the *gadi* was undecided at the time when information was obtained in 1891. The population is about 600, partly Hindus, partly Muhammadan; the ruling family is Muhammadan.

Residence.—Bilod, Central India.

BIPIN BIHARI DATT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th July 1888.

Residence.—Hugli, Bengal.

BIPIN KRISHNA BASU (BOSE), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Nágpur, Central Provinces.

BIR SHAMSHER JANG, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Sir.*

Prime Minister of Nepál.

His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepál was, on 25th May 1892, created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Residence.—Khatmandu, Nepál.

BIR SINGH DEO (of Kuárpur), *Thákur.*

Born 1816. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred on an ancestor of the present Thákur by one of the Gond Rájás of Mandla. Is uncle of Thákur Kirat Singh, and a sharer in the *táluka* of Kuárpur. His sons are (1) Kunwar Himalchal Singh, (2) Kunwar Surat Singh, (3) Kunwar Himat Singh.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BIRA SINGHA NARAYAN RAI (of Madhavapassa), *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognised by Government. The family at one time possessed three *farmáns* of the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, bearing the seal of the Nawáb Murshid Kuli Khán, confirming Udai Naráyan Rai in the *Zamindári* of Chandradip, Bákarganj.

Residence.—Madhavapassa, Bákarganj, Bengal.

BIRESHWAR DATT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BISHAN CHAND DUDHURIA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 10th June 1852. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888 for his liberal philanthropy and public services. Owns lands in the districts of Maimansingh, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Bhágalpur, Faridpur, and Rájsháhi, and has always contributed to charitable and other funds, opening *annachatras* (or poor-houses) in times of famine, etc. His son is named Bijai Singh Dudhuria, born November 1879. His brother is Rai Budh Singh Dudhuria Bahádur (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.

BISHAN DATT (of Barwara), *Thákur.*

Born 1831. The title is hereditary. The *táluka* was given to the family of Anrudh Singh Baldeo Sahai by Rájá Nizám Sháh of Mandla about 1743.

Residence.—Barwara, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BISHAN SARUP, MUNSHI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Kekri, Ajmir.

BISHAN SINGH (of Bheri), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sárdar belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Mahtab Singh, Miran Kotia, a Sikh Chief famous for his prowess, who lived in 1761 A.D. His son, Sardár Rai Singh, acquired by conquest some villages in the Ambála district more than a century ago.

Residence.—Bheri, Ludhiána, Punjab.

BISHAN SINGH (of Nábha), *Diwán, C.I.E.*

The Diwán was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1890, for distinguished services to the State of Nábha in the Punjab.

Residence.—Nábha, Punjab.

BISHEN LAL SINGH (of Kendi), *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that have not been formally recognised by Government. The family is descended from Rájá Nabir Singh, who was *Zamindár* of Kendi, in the Hazáribagh district, at the commencement of the 18th century. The Rájá has a son, named Iswar Prasád Singh, who bears the courtesy title of Tikait.

Residence.—Hazáribagh, Bengal.

BISHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Rai.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

BISHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Rai.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Partábgarh, Oudh.

BISHNATH SINGH (of Katra Balkhera), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BISHNU CHANDRA DATTA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Has rendered good service as Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Dacca, Bengal.

BISHUN NARAYAN (of Sidli), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 14th August 1868. Is the son of the late Rájá Gauri Naráyan, descended from a family said to be descended from the ancestors of the Mahárájá of Kuch Behar. The founder received a *jágir* from the Rájá of Kuch Behar; his descendants subsequently became subjects of the Mughal Empire, and in 1765 came under British rule. They were under Bhutiya control for some time, and reverted to British control after the Bhután war in 1865.

Residence.—Goálpára, Assam.

BISHUNATH SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 15th September 1870; succeeded his father on 1st October 1888. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been conferred originally on Raghubar Singh, Thákur, father of Rao Bishunáth Singh, by Rájá Gyan Chand.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

BOBBILI, *Rájá of.*

See Venkatasveta Chala-pathi Ranga Rao, Ravu, *Rájá.*

BOD, RAJA JOGINDRA DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th October 1879. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, founded by Ganda Mardan Deo, seventy generations back. The title of Rájá has been enjoyed since the time of the Mahratta rule; it was formally recognised by the British Government on 21st May 1874, in the lifetime of the late Rájá Pitambar Deo, father of the present Rájá. The eldest son of the ruling Rájá is called the Jubaráj; the younger sons Bábus. It is said that the Rájás of Bod have always been famous for their loyalty to the Emperors of India who were in power from time to time. Formerly there was a main route through this State to the Central and Western Provinces, and whenever any persons duly credited by the Muhammadan or Mahratta rulers passed over it the Rájás of Bod used to render them every assistance, and thus earned their favour. When Rájá Pratáp Deb was the ruler, certain officers of the Muhammadan Emperor were passing through this State with troops *en route* to Puri. Some of the troops having caught fever it was necessary for them to halt there for about a month, during which time the Rájá treated them very hospitably, and gained their good opinion. On their reporting the facts to the Emperor, the title of "Swasti Sri Derlakhya Dumbadhipati Jharkhund Mandaleswar" was conferred upon the then Rájá. This title continued till the time of Rájá Banamali Deb, when certain Mahratta officers went to Sonpur to realise *peshkash*, and committed much violence. The people of Sonpur formed a conspiracy to kill the officers, who fled to Bod for refuge. The Sonpur people continued their pursuit up to Bod, where the Rájá took them prisoners and sent them to Nágpur. This conduct of the Chief very much pleased the Mahratta ruler, who conferred the title of "Swasti Sri Prabalapratapaditya Parutapa Danasampanna Jharkhand Badshah" on the Rájá. This title was subsequently abbreviated to "Jharkhand Paichha"; and in consideration of the above, the Rájá was once for all exempted from paying *peshkash* to the Mughal and Mahratta rulers. The area of the State (which is one of those known as the Orissa Tributary Mahals) is about 2064 square miles; its population 130,103, chiefly Hindus, but over 37,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 592 infantry and 2 guns.

Residence.—Bod, Orissa.

BOLANDRA, THAKUR SALAMSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1865. Is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 14 square miles; its population about 873, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bolandra, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

BOMANJI SOHRABJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

BONAI, RAJA INDAR DEO BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1836; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 12th September 1876. Rendered good service to the Government during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1867-68. Is descended from a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, who call themselves *Kodam Bangsa*, because the progenitor of the race was born under a *kodam* tree. The infant, it is said, was abandoned, and was in danger of falling into the hands of an enemy, when a peacock swallowed it, and kept it in his craw until the danger was over; and in gratitude the family adopted the peacock as its crest. The title of *Tikait* is the courtesy title of the heir-apparent; that of *Potait* is borne by the second son, that of *Lál* by the third son, and *Bábu* by the younger sons, if any. The Rájá Bahádur has the following sons—Tikait Nilambar Deo, Potait Bishambar Deo, Lál Hari Krishna Deo. The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is about 1297 square miles; its population 24,026, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Bonai, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

BORKHERA, THAKUR AMAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Borkhera, Indore, Central India.

BORKHERA (WESTERN MALWA), THAKUR BHAIRON SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about the year 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1873. The population of the State is about 1000, partly Hindus, partly Muhammadans.

Residence.—Borkhera, Western Málwá, Central India.

BRAHMA NARAYAN SINGH, *Thákur.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been officially recognised. The Thákur's sons all bear the courtesy title of *Bábu.*

Residence.—Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAJA GOPAL SINGH, *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that have never been formally recognised by Government. The Rájá's elder son is styled *Tikait*, his name is Madan Mohan Singh; and the younger, whose name is Sarat Chandra Singh, has the title of *Hikim.*

Residence.—Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAJA KISHOR SINGH, *Rájá.*

This is one of the titles that appear never to have been officially recognised by Government. The family claims to be of Rájput descent. The Rájá's eldest son, named Ramakanai Singh, bears the courtesy title of *Jubaráj;* the second, named Syamsundar Singh, bears that of *Hikim;* the third is styled *Kumár.* In this family no name is given to a son till he attains the age of twelve years. The younger sons of the Rájá, below the third, are styled *Bábu*, except the fourth, who sometimes has the courtesy title of *Bara Thákur.*

Residence.—Bárabhum, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAMHA NAND MAL, *Paik-Rai.*

This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognised by Government. It was originally conferred by one of the old Rájás of Kujung.

Residence.—Cuttack, Orissa.

BRIJ BHUKAN LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1820. The title is personal; and was conferred on 24th May 1882, the Rai Bahádur having held many important public offices, having retired on pension in 1872, and having been granted a medal by Government at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow; one of the founders of the Jubilee High School, Lucknow; President of the Kayastha Sadar Sabha of India, 1888; and Secretary to the Trustees of the Husainabad Endowment. Has borne for many years a high character for loyalty and benevolence. His son is named Ananda Prasád, born 1846; his grandson, Bansi Dhar, born 1874; his great-grandson, Manohar Lál, born 1891.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

BRIJ LAL GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1879.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

BRIJ RAJ SINGH (of Bhaddu), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The family is Rájput, and claims descent from the Pandus, being of the same stock as the families of Kulu, Bisauli, and Bahádurwah. Its founder, Rájá Jai Singh, was a tributary of the Kanahya Sardár, Jaimal Singh. His grandson, Rájá Umaid Singh, on the grant of the hill territories by the British Government to the Mahárájá Ghuláb Singh of Kashmir and Jammu, was dispossessed of his territories, but received a pension from the British Government from the territories ceded by the Mahárájá to meet this and similar claims. He settled in Nurpur, Kángra district.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

BUDDHA KHAN, *Khán.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Hathan, Merwara.

BUDH SINGH DUDHURIA, *Rai Bahădur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888. Is a brother of the Rai Bishan Chand Dudhuria Bahádur (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Murshidabad, Bengal.

BUDHO KHAN *walad* MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

BULAKA SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

BUN BEHARI KAPUR (of Burdwan), *Rájá.*

Title of Rájá conferred, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Born 11th November 1853; adopted by the third brother of the late Mahárájá Adhiráj Mahtab Chand Bahádur of Burdwan on 31st August 1856. Appointed *Diwán-i-Ráj* of Burdwan in 1877, and Vice-President of the Burdwan Ráj Council in 1879. At the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, received a Certificate of Honour, was appointed Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the District Board of Burdwan; and on 23rd January 1885 a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Appointed Joint Manager, Burdwan Ráj estate, 1885, and sole Manager in 1891; and has rendered admirable services to the Burdwan Ráj and to the country for many years past. He is the natural father of the present Mahárája-Kumár of Burdwan (who is still a minor); a brother-in-law of the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Bahádur, and a nephew of His Highness the late Mahárájá Mahtab Chand Bahádur of Burdwan.

Crest.—A horse's head, erased, proper.

Residence.—The Bonabas, Burdwan.

BUNDI, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárao Rájá of.*

Born about 1868; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th March 1889. Is a Chauhan (Hara) Rájput (Hindu), descended from Rao Deo Singh, son of Rao Bakht Singh Deoji, who founded the State of Bundi about the year 1242 A.D. The flag of the family is coloured yellow, with the motto *Sri Rangesh Bhagt Bundesh Ram Singhe*, meaning "Rájá Ram Singh, ruler of Bundi, is a believer in Raghunáthji." The State is situated in that part of Rájputána known as the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Its area is 2300 square miles; its population about 254,701, chiefly Hindus, but with 9477 Muhammadans and 3101 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 446 cavalry, 1835 infantry, and 144 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Residence.—Bundi, Rájputána.

BUR SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár, Sardár Bahádur.*

The first title is hereditary, the second is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. The Sardár and his brothers were important Sardárs during the reign of the Mahájárá Sher Singh of Lahore. When Sher Singh was assassinated, Sardár Budh Singh (brother of Sardár Bur Singh) was killed on the spot, and his cousin severely wounded. Sardár Bur Singh was deputed to Fatehgarh to remain in attendance on Sháhzáda Sháhdeo Singh, son of Mahárájá Sher Singh, who accompanied the Mahárájá Dalip Singh to that place.

Residence.—Mukerian, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

BURDWAN, MAHARAJ-KUMAR BIJAI CHAND MAHTAB, *Maháráj-Kumár of.*

Born 19th October 1881. Succeeded the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahádur, Mahárájá of Burdwan. Belongs to a Kapur Kshatriya family of Kotli in Lahore, Punjab, whence Abu Rai, the founder of the Burdwan Ráj family, migrated to Bengal. Was adopted by the late Mahárájá, and is the son of Rájá Bun Behari Kapur of Burdwan (*q.v.*), a scion of the same family, who is also the guardian and manager of the large estates of the young Maháráj-Kumár. Abu Rai Kapur settled in district Burdwan; and in 1657 A.D. was appointed Chaudhri and Kotwál of Rekabi Bazár, etc., under the Fauzdár of *Chaklá* Burdwan. He was succeeded by Bábu Rai, who owned *Parganá* Burdwan and three other estates, and also succeeded his father as Chaudhri. Then followed in succession his son Gyaneshyam Rai, and his grandson Krishna Ráma Rai; the latter received a *farmán* from the Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 24th



Rabiwal Akhir, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign (1695 A.D.), confirming him as Zamindár and Chaudhri of Burdwan. Succeeded by his son Jagat Ráma Rai, who received a similar *farmán* from the Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 5th Jamadiwal Awol, in the forty-third year of his reign (1700 A.D.); and again his son, Kirti Chandra Rai, who succeeded, received a similar *farmán* from the same Emperor, dated 20th Sawab, in the forty-eighth year of his reign (1705 A.D.), mentioning him as Zamindár and Chaudhri of forty-nine *Mahals* in *Parganá* Burdwan. Kirti Chandra Rai received a second *farmán* from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, adding some *Mahals*, in the year 1736 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Chitra Sen Rai; who, in the twenty-first year of the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh (1740 A.D.), received a *farmán* recognising him as Zamindár of *Chaklá* Burdwan, and giving him the title of Rájá. He was succeeded by his cousin, the nephew of Kirti Chandra, Rájá Tilak Chandra Rai; who received a *sanad* from the Emperor Ahmad Sháh, dated 7th Rajab, in the seventh year of his reign (1753 A.D.), confirming him as Rájá of Burdwan, etc. In 1765 he received another *sanad* from the Emperor Sháh Alam, granting an increase of the *Zamindári*, and the additional title of Bahádur; and about the same time the same Emperor wrote him a friendly letter, intimating his creation as Rájá Bahádur, and also as a Commander of 4000 infantry. To this, in the official *farmán* that followed, was added also the command of 2000 cavalry; and lastly, in the ninth year of the Emperor Sháh Alam (1768 A.D.), he received from the Commander-in-Chief, by order of the Emperor, a *sanad* conferring the title of Mahárájá Adhiráj, and making him a Commander of 5000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, with authority for guns, bands, *nakara*, etc. He was succeeded by his son, the Mahárájá Tej Chandra Rai, who, in 1771 A.D., received a similar *sanad* to the last-named. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Mahárájá Mahtab Chand, who, in 1833 A.D., received a *farmán* from Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General, confirming him in the title of Mahárájá Adhiráj Bahádur. In 1868 he obtained for himself and his descendants the license of Her Majesty to bear the arms and supporters described below; and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was granted, as a personal distinction, the right to receive a salute of 13 guns. He managed his great estates with so much success that they became some of the most prosperous in Bengal; and at the time of the Santál Rebellion in 1855, and again during the troubles of the Mutiny, the Mahárájá did everything in his power to strengthen the hands of the Government, by placing elephants and bullock-carts at the disposal of the authorities, and by keeping open the communications in the neighbouring districts. On his death in 1879 he was succeeded by his adopted son, the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Mahtab, who, on attaining his majority in 1881, was installed at the Palace, Burdwan, in all his father's honours and possessions. He died prematurely in 1888, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Mahárāj-Kumár, who is still a minor. The family colour is dark-blue with scarlet facings. The arms are *azure*, an ancient Hindustani shield proper, between in chief a crescent *argent* and in base two swords in saltire, points downwards, also proper. The crest is an iron-gray horse's head, couped, around the neck a riband azure, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon of the last, charged with a lotus-flower proper. The supporters

are, on either side an iron-gray horse regardant, around the neck a riband gules, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon of the last, charged with a lotus-flower proper.

Residences.—The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal ; Mahtab Manzil, and Dilaram, and Dar-ul-Bahr (Dilkusha Gardens), Burdwan ; The Rájbáti, Chinsurah, Bengal ; The Rájbáti, Kalna, Bengal ; The Aftab House, Alipur, Calcutta ; The Rosebank, Darjiling ; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal ; and other residences at Bhágalpur, Benares, Cawnpur, and Agra.

BURHAN-UD-DIN-KHAN, FAKIR SAYYID (of Lahore), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Bhopál, Central India.

BYA GALE, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence.—Pegu, Burma.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, *Khán Bahádur.*

See Behramji Dádábhái, *Khán Bahádur.*

CALICUT, MAHARAJA SIR MANA VIKRAMA BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., *Zamorin of.*

Born 19th March 1820 ; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th March 1868. The present Zamorin is believed to be the 119th in descent from the founder of the family, who derived his title from Cheramán Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar. The tradition is that there were two youths of the Eradi caste from Pumthura, near Erode, who rendered Cheramán Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar, signal service in subduing the stronghold of an eastern invader, the Chola King of Choladesh. When Cheramán Perumal became a Buddhist in 352 A.D., and retired from political life, dividing his empire of Malabar among his eighteen feudatories, it chanced that these two youths were absent on a pilgrimage to Benares, so they were overlooked in the distribution of territory. At the last moment they returned, and were presented by the Emperor with his Imperial sword, and a small piece of land called Kokorikot —whence the modern Calicut—Cheramán Perumal bidding them win what more they wanted with the sword. Accordingly, when Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, he found the descendant of one of these youths, the Zamorin of Calicut, ruling over the greater part of South Malabar. From that time the Zamorins were mainly engaged in wars with the Rájás of Cochin and their allies, the Portuguese. The family follows the well-known *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is always to the offspring of its female members only ; among these the next eldest male to the Zamorin is the heir-apparent. In 1766 the then Zamorin, being beleaguered by Haidar Ali of Mysore, set fire to his palace, and voluntarily perished in the flames. Thenceforward the Zamorins were (with short intervals of attempts at rebellion) the subjects of Haidar and Tippu, until the Calicut territory was ceded to the English by the treaty with Tippu in 1792. The

present Zamorin was appointed a Fellow of the Madras University in 1882, created a Mahárájá Bahádur in 1878, and a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 25th May 1892. His heir-apparent under the *Marumakkatayam* law is Mana Vikrama Rájá, born 1832, who bears the courtesy title of "The Eralpad."

Residence.—Calicut, Malabar District, Madras.

CAMBAY, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB JAFAR ALI KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born in the year 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 11th June 1880. Belongs to a Mughal (Shiah Muhammadan) family, descended from Mirza Jáfar Nizám-ud-daulá, who married the daughter of Momin Khán Dehlami, agent for Surat and Cambay. The Nawáb at the time of the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 was Fateh Ali Khán, who was succeeded by his brother Bandeh Ali Khán, and the latter by his nephew, the Nawáb Husain Yar Khán, father of the present Nawáb. The full title of His Highness is Sardár Nawáb Najib-ud-daulá, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Munim Khán Bahádur, Diláwar Jang Dawe Ekbalu, His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Saheb Bahádur, Nawáb of Cambay. His Highness married in 1876 the Bibi Gauhár Khanum Saheb, and in 1882 the Bibi Khurshid Jahán Begum. The area of the State is about 350 square miles; its population about 86,000, chiefly Hindus, with about 12,000 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 36 cavalry, 496 infantry, and 12 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Cambay, Kaira, Bombay.

CASHMERE, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

See Jammu and Kashmir.

CHADCHAT, *Thákur of.* *See* Santalpur and Chadchat, *Thákur of.*

CHAMBA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SHAM SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born in 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1873. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Rájá Sail, who in very early times came from Marwár to Chamba. In 1846 the State came into the possession of the British Government after the first Sikh war, and a part of it was made over to the Mahárájá Goláb Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequently, however, by an arrangement made with the latter in 1847, Chamba came again entirely under British control, and it was assigned to the then Rájá, Rájá Sri Singh, and his heirs. On his death in 1870 he was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Gopál Singh, who abdicated in 1873, and was succeeded by the present Rájá. In 1854 the *sanitarium* of Dalhousie was surrendered to the Government by the Rájá of Chamba, in consideration of the remission of part of the yearly tribute, and in 1867 the cantonments of Bakloh and Balun. The area of the State, which is very mountainous, being situated in the Himalayas, on the frontiers of Kashmir, is about 3092 square miles; its

population 115,773, chiefly Hindus, but including 6859 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 3 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Chamba, Punjab.

CHAND MAL, SETH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Ajmir, Rájputána.

CHANDAR SHIKHAR (of Sissaindi), *Rájá.*

Born 29th October 1860; succeeded the Rájá Káshi Prasád in 1873. Belongs to a Tiwári Bráhman family, on whom the title of Rájá was conferred by King Amjad Ali Sháh of Oudh, and it was recognised as hereditary by the British Government in 1877. Rájá Káshi Prasád was consistently loyal during the Mutiny, and gave great assistance to British officers. He was specially mentioned in Lord Canning's Proclamation of March 1858 as one of the six loyal Oudh Tálukdárs, and was granted large estates as a reward.

Residence.—Sissaindi, Lucknow, Oudh.

CHANDASINGH KANSINGH SHAHANI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Sind, Bombay.

CHANDRA KANTA TARKALANKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of eminence in oriental learning. It entitles the holder to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Mymensingh, Bengal.

CHANG BHAKAR, BHAYA BALBHADRA SINGH, *Bhaya of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about the year 1825; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st December 1865. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, that is a collateral branch of the Korea Chauhán Rájputs, descended from Jorávwal Singh, a younger step-brother of Rájá Garib Singh of Korea. The Bhaya's brother is named Lál Ran Bahádur Singh. The State is one of those known as the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals. Its area is about 906 square miles; and its population about 13,466, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Chang Bhakar, Chota Nágpur, Bengal, India.

CHARKHARI, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SIPADAR-UL-MULK MULKHAN SINGH BAHADUR,

Mahárájá of.

A Ruling Chief.

Born January 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th July 1880. Belongs to the famous Bundela Rájput family founded by Bir Singh in the 13th century, who first took the clan name of Bundela, and from whom are descended a very large number of celebrities in Central Indian history, including the royal families of Orchha, Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughási. One of these descendants, the Mahárájá Chhatarsal, acquired the sovereignty of Eastern and Northern Bundelkhand. Being hard pressed by the Mahrattas, he adopted the Peshwá as one of his sons, who thus obtained one-third of his dominions, including Ságar, Kalpi, etc. His eldest son inherited Panna, while from the second son, Jagat Ráj, descended the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, and Sarila. The son of Jagat Ráj was Kirat Singh; and the grandson of the latter, the Mahárájá Vikrámáditya of Charkhári, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1804. His grandson was the Mahárájá Jai Singh, who attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877, and in celebration of the Proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty as Empress of India received the additional title of Sipádár-ul-Mulk. His son is the present Mahárájá, who succeeded as a minor in 1880, attained his majority in January 1892, and assumed the Government of his State at a grand Darbár held at Charkhári on 10th November 1892. At this Darbár were present, besides the Mahárájá and the young Rájá of Sarila, all the principal jágirdárs, thákurs, and officials of the State, numbering more than a hundred. The area of the State is 788 square miles; its population about 143,000, chiefly Hindus, with 6000 Muhammadans. The motto of the family is *Singhasanesho ran Vijayi* ("The Master of the Throne is the Victorious in War"). The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 188 cavalry, 1552 infantry, and 42 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Charkhári, Central India.

CHENTSAL RAO, P., *C.I.E.*

Born 1832; Sarishtadar of the Madras Revenue Board, 1872; Fellow of the Madras University, 1875; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, 1882; Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1887, and of the Governor-General's Council, 1892; *cr.* C.I.E., 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

CHEPPADIRA TEIMMIAH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Is the Subahdár of the Yedenalknad, Kurg, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Mercara, Kurg.

CHERRA, HAJAN MANIK, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1833; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th May 1875. The Chief and his people (said to number about 9000) are Khasis. This is one of the Khasi and Jaintia Hill States.

Residence.—Cherra, Khasi Hills, Assam.

CHET SINGH (of Bhikra), *Rao.*

Born 15th April 1851. The title is hereditary, and has long been recognised. The family are Sengar Rájputs, descended from the Rájás of Rura in Etáwah. The Rao has a son and heir, named Lala Tej Singh, born 8th October 1866.

Residence.—Bhikra, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

CHETAN SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Sháhpur, Punjab.

CHHALIAR, RAWAL CHHATRASINGHJI, *Ráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about the year 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st June 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, which pays a tribute to the Gaekwár of Baroda, as well as to the Paramount Power. The area of the State is about 9 square miles.

Residence.—Chhaliár, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHHATARPUR, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 29th August 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th November 1866. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family; descended from the Sardár Soneh Sah, a Sardár of the Panna Ráj, who was in military possession of the Chhatarpur *jágir* when the British acquired Bundelkhand. He was granted a *sanad* by the British Government in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Partáb Singh. The grand-nephew of the latter was the Rájá Jagat Ráj, the father of the present Rájá. The family motto is *Agni pratáp Vishweshah* ("As fire resplendent, Lord of the World"). The area of the State is 1169 square miles; its population about 167,700, chiefly Hindus, with about 5500 Muhammadans and 749 Jains. The Rájá maintains a military force of 39 cavalry, 814 infantry, and 39 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Chhatarpur, Bundelkhand, Central India.

CHHATRA KUNWAI (of Amgaon), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and was originally derived from Rájá Hindi Sháh of Garha-Mandla. The family is Lodhi.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

CHHATRA SINGH, *Subahdár-Major*, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th June 1887 for eminent military service.

Residence.—Burma.

CHHEDI LAL, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was bestowed on 1st June 1888. The Rai Bahádur's grandfather, Lala Sadasukh, was a wealthy grain and cotton merchant in Cawnpur.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

CHHOTA BARKHERA, BHUMIA MUGAT SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

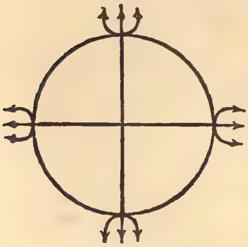
Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th September 1889. Is descended from a Bhilala family. The population of the State is about 125, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Chhota Barkhera, Bhopáwar, Central India.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR, MAHARAWAL SHRI MOTISINGHJI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* 7th July 1881. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the famous Patai Ráwal, the last Chauhán Chief of Champaner, from whom also descend the Chiefs of Baria. When Champaner was captured by the Muhammadans under Muhammad Begár in 1484, the Chauháns moved to Chhota Udaipur and to Baria. The Rájá Jitsinghji, father of the present Rájá, bravely resisted Tantia Topi during the Mutiny of 1857; and the latter was defeated by General Parke when encamped before the town of Chhota Udaipur. The family at one time occupied a fort at Mohan; it pays tribute to the Gaekwár of Baroda. The area of the State is about 873 square miles; its population about 71,000, chiefly Bhils or Kolis or other aboriginal tribes. The Mahárawál maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 256 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Chhota Udaipur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHIKLI, GUMAN SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about the year 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st November 1888. Is a Muhammadan, but descended from a Wasava Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 200 square miles; its population about 1444, chiefly (aboriginal) Bhils.

Residence.—Chikli, Khándesh, Bombay.

CHIKTIABAR, BHUMIA UMED SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1845; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864. The population of the State is about 415, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Chiktiabar, Bhopáwar, Central India.

CHINCHLI, NAIK JINMYA *walad* GUDAD BHAVAN, *Chief of*

A Ruling Chief.

The State is also called Dáng Chinchligadad, being one of the numerous Dáng States in Khándesh; and the Chief or *Naik*, sometimes called Zimna *walad* Bhawan, is a minor and unmarried; belongs to an aboriginal Bhil tribe. The area of the State is about 27 square miles; and its population about 1668.

Residence.—Chinchli, Khándesh, Bombay.

CHIRAKAL, KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Rájá of.*

Born 1849. Is the head of one of the branches of the Kolattiri House, the Rájá of Kolattiri having been one of those chieftains among whom Cheramán Perumal, Emperor of Malabar, divided his dominions when he became a Buddhist and retired from the world in 352 A.D. In 1734 the Chirakal Rájá was acknowledged by all the members of the Kolattiri House as the head of the family, and was entrusted with the administration. The Rájá at the time of Tippu's invasion in 1789 was named Ráma Varma, and he committed suicide to avoid falling into the hands of the conqueror. A prince, who took refuge in the jungles until the English obtained possession of the country, was recognised by them in 1795 as Rájá. The family, like that of the Zamorin of Calicut and other Chiefs of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance; by which the succession is to the offspring of its female members, among whom the next eldest male after the Rájá is his heir-apparent. The late Valiya Rájá of Chirakal was called Rajaha Rájá; and he was succeeded by the present Valiya Rájá under the *Marumakkatayam* law. He receives an allowance from Government, in compensation for the estate that belonged to his ancestors.

Residence.—Malabar, Madras.

CHIRODA, DEVI SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief is of a Rájput (Hindu) family. His State contains an area of about 1 square mile; with a population of 241, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Chiroda, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

CHITPAL SINGH (of Nurpur Chitpalgarh), *Rájá.*

Born 7th August 1847; succeeded his father as Rájá in 1852. The title is hereditary, and was so recognised on 9th May 1866. The Rájá represents one of the chief families of the ancient Sombansi race, and is the most direct descendant of the great Rájás of Partábgarh. The Rájá Duniapat, who possessed Partábgarh, was succeeded by his widow, the Thákurain Kusál Kunwár, who adopted Shiuratan Singh of Karain and Tarwal. His son was the Rájá Dhir Singh of Chitpalgarh; and the grandson of the latter is the present Rájá, who was educated at the Partábgarh High School, was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in 1881, and is now an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.

Residence.—Partábgarh, Oudh.

CHORANGLA, RAWAL RAMSINGHJI, *Ráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about the year 1846, of a Rájput (Hindu) family. His State contains an area of nearly 4 square miles, and a population of about 1300, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Chorangla, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHOTA LAL SIJWAR, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1884.

CHOTA NAGPUR, *Mahárájá of.*

See Pratap Udit Nath Sahai Deo, *Mahárájá.*

CHUIKADAN, *Mahant of.* *See* Kondka.

CHUMILAL VENILAL, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Broach, Bombay.

CHURA, THAKUR BECHARSINGHJI RAISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 9th February 1840; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st January 1844; is a scion of the Wadhwan family, being a Jhála Rájput, and thus connected in race with the ruling Houses of Wankaner and Dhrangadra. The present Thákur has a son and heir, named Kumár Madhavasinghji.

Residence.—Chura, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

COCHIN, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR VIRA KERALA VARMA, K.C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1888. Belongs to a Hindu family of pure Kshatriya blood, claiming descent (with the Royal House of Travancore) from the ancient Chiefs who ruled from Gokura in North Kanará to the southernmost point of India. In the time of Haidar Ali in Maisur, the Rájá of Cochin was tributary to that potentate; but in 1798 he signed a treaty, acknowledging himself tributary to the British Power. The father of the present Rájá was His Highness the Rájá Ráma Varma, who was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871. The armorial bearings of the family are a palanquin with umbrella, lamp, and conch or chank-shell. The heir of His Highness the Rájá is the Prince Ráma Varma, Elaya Rájá, born 1852. The area of the State is 1361 square miles; its population about 600,000, chiefly Hindus, with about 33,000 Muhammadans and 136,000 Christians. His Highness maintains a military force of 16 cavalry, 327 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute (hereditary) of 17 guns.

Residence.—Tripuntora, Ernakolam, Southern India.

COOCH BEHAR, *Mahárájá of.* *See* Kuch Behar.

CUTCH, *His Highness the Rao of.* *See* Kutch.

DABHA, MIAN GULAB MIYAN, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 5th November 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* 27th July 1854. Is one of the Gaekwár's tributaries. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halwar in Káthiáwár; his ancestor, Hari Singhji, who was in the service of Sháh Mahmud Begara of Gujarát, became a Musalman in 1483. His son and heir is Kunwar Motamiyan. The area of the State is about 99 square miles; its population is 1922, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Dábha, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DABIR, *Bhumia of.* *See* Jámnia.

DABRI, THAKUR PARBAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1885. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Dabri, Western Málwá, Central India.

DAD MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Dadu Dero, Sind.

DADABHAI HORMUSJI DUBA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur received the title, as a personal distinction, on 25th May 1892 in recognition of great public services.

Residence.—Bombay.

DADABHAI PALANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 21st April 1882.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

DADHALYA, THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1830. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family that came originally from Udaipur. His ancestor Vikaji was in the service of Kalyán Mal, Rao of Idar, from whom he obtained the grant of Dadhalya in 1674; is tributary to the Gaekwár and to Idar. The area of the State is 72 square miles; its population 3877, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Dadhalya, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DAFLAPUR, *Chief of.* *See* Jath.

DAJI GANGAJI RANE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th April 1873.

Residence.—Bombay.

DAJI GOVIND GUPTE, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 28th February 1883.

Residence.—Thana, Bombay.

DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

DAL CHAND (of Sahanpur), *Rai.*

Born October 1827. The title is hereditary. Is the representative of a Jat family of ancient origin, who came from Jind in the middle of the 16th century. A scion of this family, named Muchh Padarath, founded the town of Nagal on the Ganges; and rising to high favour with Prince Salim (afterwards the Emperor Jahángir) in the Court of the Emperor Akbar, obtained a Dress of Honour, the title of Rai, and the grant of the territory between Nagal and Barhapura. The Rai Tapráj Singh, grandfather of the present Rai, was a man of great influence. The Rai has four sons—Partáb Singh, Harbans Singh, Jagat Singh, and Bharat Singh.

Residence.—Sahanpur, Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

DAL SINGH (of Náhil), *Rao.*

Born 1842; succeeded his father, Rao Jetsingh, in 1884. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family of Katehria Rájputs, claiming descent from Rao Hari Singh, who, in the 16th century, settled in Gola Raipur on the river Khanant. A *farmán* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, dated 1645, conferred the *Zamindári* of Gola on Vikráma Singh, a descendant of Rao Hari Singh, and subsequently the family removed to Náhil. They had many struggles with the Patháns during the 17th and 18th centuries, in the course of which, on one occasion, the Rao Gopál Singh, Katehria Thákur of Náhil, was slain in an engagement, leaving only a widow and two infant sons as the sole representatives of the family. Rao Jetsingh, father of the present Rao, did good service in the Mutiny, defending the town of Pawáyan when the Maulavi Ahmadullah Sháh besieged it in 1857; and he also supplied provisions to the British forces on their arrival in the district. The Rao Dal Singh has three sons—Bechu Singh, Jagannáth Singh, and Sardan Singh.

Residence.—Náhil, Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

DALIP SINGH, G.C.S.I., *His Highness the Mahárájá.*

The title is personal. His Highness the Mahárájá, who lives in Europe, is the representative of the "Lion of the Punjab," the famous Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, under whom the Sikh power rose to its highest point.

Residence.—Europe.

DALIP SINGH (of Kulu), *Rai.*

Born 1862. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family whose founder, Sudh Singh, emigrated from Mayapuri to Kulu in the beginning of the 14th century, and established himself there, assuming the title of Rájá. His son, Rájá Bahádur Singh, succeeded him, and greatly extended his dominions by conquest. The family enjoyed independence up to the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, who wrested the country from the Rai Jitsingh, the last independent Rájá of Kulu, but bestowed the Wazir-i-Rupi estate in Kulu on Rai Thákur Singh, a relative of Jitsingh's. This grant, with the hereditary title of Rai, was confirmed by the British Government by a *sanad* dated 24th October 1846. On his death Rai Thákur Singh was succeeded by his son, Rai Gayan Singh, who was the father of the present Rai.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

DALISNA, THAKUR DAULAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 765.

Residence.—Dalisna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DALPATRAM DAYABHAI, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 6th June 1885.

Residence.—Bombay.

DALPATRAM PRANJIVAN KHAKAR, *Rao Saheb.*

Born at Diu on 1st November 1835. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887. Was educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he took high honours. Appointed to the Bombay Education Service, 1859; greatly distinguished himself as Educational Inspector of Kutch, as tutor to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and in other ways. Has written and edited many important works. Retired on pension in 1866; and in 1887 received the title in honour of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. Is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Charities, and a Trustee of the same; also a Member of the

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and other learned Societies. The Rao Saheb married, 1859, Devkorbai, daughter of Meghji Jadavji, physician of Bhaunagar, and has a son, Mazaulál, born 11th November 1870. He is a Bráhma-Kshatriya by caste, and belongs to a family long settled in the Portuguese dominions in Western India.

Residence.—10 Cowasji Pátel's Tank Road, Bombay.

DAMARA KUMARA MADDU VENKATAPPA NAYUDU BAHADUR GARU (of Kálahasti), *Rájá*. *See* Kálahasti.

DAMODAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur*.

An Honorary Magistrate of Bareilly. Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

DAMODAR NARAYAN, *Rao Saheb*.

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

DANAKOTI MUDALIYAR, A., *Rai Bahádur*.

Born 1852. A landowner in Madras, and Member of the Madras Municipal Commission, 1885. Granted the personal title of Rai Bahádur, 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

DANAKOTI RAJU, W. E., *Rao Bahádur*.

Born 1839. M.D. of Madras; appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1875. Granted the personal title of Rao Bahádur, 1889.

Residence.—Madras.

DANTA, MAHARANA JASWANTSINGHJI HARISINGHJI, *Mahárámá of*.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 14th October 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st December 1876. Is tributary to the Gaekwár and to Idar. Belongs to a very ancient family of Pramara Rájputs, who are said to have come from Ujjain, and to have settled in Sind in the year 809 A.D. The area of the State is 2300 square miles; its population about 18,000. The Mahárámá maintains a military force of 70 cavalry and 67 infantry.

Residence.—Danta, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DARBHANGA, MAHARAJA SIR LACHHMESWAR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá of.*

One of the Premier Nobles of British India.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 20th October 1860. In the great Bengal famine of 1873-74, the Mahárájá expended nearly £300,000 in charitable relief; and has since then always taken the foremost part in every public philanthropic work in Bengal, and indeed in every part of the Empire—to which his vast revenues have been largely devoted.



Belongs to an ancient Rájput family, whose ancestor, Mahesh Thákur, obtained the title of Rájá, and the grant of the Darbhanga Ráj, from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, Akbar the Great, early in the 16th century. Mahesh Thákur died in the year 1558 A.D., leaving five sons—Rám Chandra Thákur, Gopal Thákur, Achit Thákur, Parmanand Thákur, and Subhankar Thákur. Some of the elder sons succeeded in turn to the Ráj, but they all died without issue, and the family was continued in the line of the youngest son, the Rájá Subhankar Thákur. He died in 1607, leaving six sons. Of these the eldest, Purushottam, succeeded to the Ráj; and on his death in 1642 was succeeded by his brother, Sundar Thákur. He held the Ráj for twenty years, and dying in 1662 was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahináth Thákur. The latter died in 1684 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Nirpat Thákur, who ruled till 1700 A.D., when he died, and was succeeded by his son, the great Rájá Raghu Singh. He obtained the confirmation of the hereditary title of Rájá through the Nawáb Mahábat Jang, who was at that time Mughal *Subahdár* of Behar. He also obtained from the Mughal Government the grant of the lease of the whole of the *Sarkár* Tirhut—including the modern districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga—on the payment to Government of an annual revenue of Rs.1,00,000. The enormous value, in those early times, of this grant may be gathered from the fact that in 1685 A.D. the revenue of *Sarkár* Tirhut was officially returned at Rs.7,69,287. At one time, during the administration of the Rájá Raghu Singh, the Nawáb Subahdár, jealous of the vast wealth accumulated by the Rájá, seized his property and carried off his family as prisoners to Patna, the Rájá himself only preserving his liberty by prompt flight. Subsequently, however, he was restored to favour, and received large grants from the Mughal Government, on condition that he should "do justice, relieve distress, and put the country in a flourishing condition." These stipulations have been liberally fulfilled by Rájá Raghu's descendants and successors in the Ráj. This Rájá built a large mud fort at Bhawárá, near Madhubani, the ruins of which still remain there, and the family resided there for the next half-century. He died in 1736, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Bishnu Singh. The latter died without issue in 1740, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rájá Narendra Singh, who received large grants from the Nawáb Subahdár Ali Vardi Khán, on condition of his engaging for the

revenue, and supporting the interests of the Mughal Government. The Rájá Narendra Singh died without issue in 1760; but he adopted Pratáp Singh, the great-great-grandson of Naráyan Thákur, younger brother of the Rájá Sundar Thákur, and son of the Rájá Subhankar Thákur mentioned above. Rájá Pratáp Singh determed to remove the family residence from the fort of Bhawárá; and he built a new Rájbári at Darbhanga, to which he removed in 1762, and it has been the seat of the family ever since. Rájá Pratáp Singh died in 1776, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rájá Madhu Singh. In that year the Rájá received from Sháh Alam, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, the grant of Dharmpur, in the district of Purniah. The Rájá Mádhu Singh, during a long administration of thirty-two years, had frequent disputes with the Calcutta Government in regard to the revenue payments and the extent of his rights over the land. These disputes at one time became so acute that the settlement was made with others; but ultimately he obtained from the Board of Revenue the restoration of his estates. The Rájá Mádhu Singh died in 1808, leaving five sons—Kishan Singh, who died without issue; Chhatar Singh, who succeeded him, and three others. Chhatar Singh is the first of the Darbhanga Rájás who is recorded to have held the higher title of Mahárájá Bahádur, though it is probable that it had also been held by some at least of his ancestors. The Mahárájá Chhatar Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1808, lived till 1839; when, on the ground of old age, he made over his estates and the title to his elder son, Rudra Singh—giving to his younger son, Bisdeo Singh, for maintenance, the Ráj villages in Jarail, four houses, two elephants, and apartments in the Darbhanga Palace. He asked to have Rudra Singh's name entered in the Bengal Revenue Roll, and died a few days afterwards. These arrangements led to extensive litigation, as the younger son claimed a larger share of the estates. Ultimately the High Court decided that the law of inheritance in this family must follow the family custom, and not the ordinary Hindu law; and by the family custom (or *Kuláchár*) the eldest son succeeds to the Ráj, the younger obtaining sufficient properties in land for their maintenance, which lands (as under feudal tenure) revert to the Ráj on failure of male issue. The Mahárájá Rudra Singh died in 1850, leaving four sons—Maheshwar Singh (who succeeded him), Ganeshwar Singh, Nitreshwar Singh, and Gopeshwar Singh. For ten years the Mahárájá Maheshwar Singh held the Ráj. He died on 20th October 1860, leaving two sons—Lachhmeswar Singh (who succeeded him, and is the present Mahárájá Bahádur) and Rámeshwar Singh (who is now the Rájá Rámeshwar Singh Bahádur, *q.v.*)

The Mahárájá Lachhmeswar Singh Bahádur of Darbhanga was under the guardianship of the Court of Wards during his minority; and had the great advantage of having, as tutor, a very able and sympathetic English gentleman, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, whose capacity for this work was so marked that he was afterwards selected by the Government for the Principalship of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, in Káthiáwár, for the Princes and Chiefs of Western India. Since the Mahárájá attained his majority he has entirely devoted himself to the public duties of his position as one of the greatest Nobles of British India. He has long served as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, and taken a leading part in the debates of that body. During the lengthened discussions on the important Bengal Tenancy Bill, he acted (in conjunction at first with the lamented patriot, Kristodas Pál, and subsequently with the Rájá Piári Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I.) as the repre-

sentative of the landowners of Bengal and Behar; and received the warm recognition of the ability and moderation he brought to bear on this and other questions from successive Viceroys. To the public at large he is best known as one of the most munificent of living philanthropists. In addition to the £300,000 expended in charitable relief during the Bengal famine of 1873-74, in every time of scarcity the Mahárájá's arrangements for meeting it have been on a splendid scale, and have been in many cases the models for the Government measures. He has built, and entirely supports, a first-class Dispensary at Darbhanga, which cost £3400; a similar one at Kharakpur, which cost £3500; and largely contributes to many others. He has built an Anglo-vernacular school at a cost of £1490, which he maintains, as well as nearly thirty vernacular schools of different grades; and subsidises a much larger number of educational institutions. He has constructed hundreds of miles of roads in various parts of the Ráj, planting them with tens of thousands of trees for the comfort of travellers. He has constructed iron bridges over all the navigable rivers of the Ráj, and completed an elaborate system of irrigation-works, for prevention of famine. In carrying out his duties as one of the largest landowners of India he has had the advantage of the assistance of several very able English managers in succession, specially selected with the approval of the Government—including Colonel Money of the Staff Corps, Mr. G. W. Llewhellin and Mr. Henry Bell, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service. With the aid of these gentlemen and others, the Darbhanga Ráj has attained the proud position of being regarded as the model for good and benevolent management. The Mahárájá has devoted special attention to all agricultural improvements, and especially to improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle in Behar. He is a liberal patron of the turf, and has been the owner of the largest and most valuable racing-stud in India, under experienced English trainers; and he is also a keen sportsman and a first-rate whip, his jungles on the Nepál frontier affording some of the best sport in the country. The new Palace at Darbhanga, with its immense stables, its botanical and zoological gardens, and its many beautiful surroundings, is well known in England by the sketches that have appeared in the London illustrated papers.

Most of the Mahárájá of Darbhanga's munificence has been devoted to objects of charity pure and simple, such as famine-relief, medical aid, and the like. But he has also contributed very largely to objects of general public utility—as, for instance, in the gift of Rs.50,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute. In celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee he remitted a large portion of the rents of all his tenants for the year 1887. It has been computed that since his succession to the Ráj an aggregate sum of something like two millions sterling has been expended on charities, works of public utility, and charitable remissions of rent.

On the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Mahárájá Bahádur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The family cognisance is the Gangetic dolphin or sacred fish of the Hindus. The Darbhanga Ráj comprises large portions of the modern districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purniah, and Bhágalpur. The capital, Darbhanga, is the civil station of the district of the same name; it is a large and thriving town, with a population (by the census of 1881) of 65,955, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Darbhanga, Tirhut, Bengal.

DARGAHI LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 21st November 1816. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888, in recognition of eminent public services as a Municipal Commissioner of Cawnpur since 1862, and an Honorary Magistrate since 1879. The Rai Bahádur is a Kayasth by caste, and is a native of Bilgram in the Hardoi district; but has practised as a Pleader at Cawnpur since 1842.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

DARIA KHERI, THAKUR ONKAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th April 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family; the predecessor of the present Thákur was Thákur Ranjit Singh. The area of the State is about 6 square miles; its population about 616.

Residence.—Daria Kheri, Bhopál, Central India.

DARKUTI, RANA RAM SARAN SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th October 1883. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder came from Marwár at an unknown date and settled in the Simla Hills. Twenty-three generations bore rule; and the father of the present Chief was the Ráná Ram Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1856. The Gurkhas overran this State, with others in the Simla Hills; and when they were expelled by the British in 1815 the then Ráná was confirmed in possession. The area of the State is about 4 square miles; its population 590, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 10 infantry.

Residence.—Darkuti, Simla Hills, Punjab.

DARYA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th April 1867.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

DARYAO SINGH (of Ghát Piparia), *Thákur.*

Born 1831. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The ancestors of the Thákur obtained Ghát Piparia in *jágir* from the former Government of Ságar.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

DAS MAL, DIWAN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

DASPALLA, RAJA CHAITAN DEO BHANJ, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st January 1873. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, said to be of the Solar race; descended from a younger son of the Rájá Naráyan Bhanj of Bod (*q.v.*) The title of Rájá has been enjoyed by the head of the family since the time of the Mahrattas; and was formally conferred by the British Government, 21st May 1874. The cognisance of the family is a peacock with tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is about 568 square miles; its population about 42,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 13,000 Kandhs and other aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a force of 343 infantry and 8 guns.

Residence.—Daspalla, Orissa, Bengal.

DATANA, THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th December 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Datana, Western Málwá, Central India.

DATTIA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKINDAR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 13th August 1854; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th November 1857. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family descended from Bir Singh, who took the clan name of Bundela, and settled in Bundelkhand in the 13th century; and from whom are descended the ruling families of Orchha, Dattia, Panna, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, etc. In the time of the Emperors Akbar and Jahángir, the Mahárájá Bir Singh Deo was ruler of Orchha; and his second son, Bhagwan Rai, became ruler of Dattia. The State came under British control, with other territories in Bundelkhand, by the Treaty of Bassein, concluded with the Peshwá in 1802. The Rájá Parichhat of Dattia, whose first treaty with the British Government is dated 1804, sided with the British throughout the subsequent wars with the Mahrattas; and was rewarded in 1817, on the deposition of the Peshwá, by a new treaty and enlarged territories. His adopted son was the Rájá Bijai Bahádur of Dattia; and the adopted son of the latter is the present Chief, whose succession was disputed by Arjun Singh (an illegitimate son of the Rájá Bijai Bahádur), but was enforced by British troops. The ancient title

of the family was Mahárájá Rao Rájá. In 1865 the Government recognised the title of Mahárájá as hereditary; and on 1st January 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in honour of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the title of Lokindar was added. The motto of the family is *Wir dalap Sharandah* ("Lord of the Brave Army, Giver of Refuge"). The area of the State is about 836 square miles; its population about 183,000, chiefly Hindus, but including some 9000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Mahárájá maintains a military force of 945 cavalry, 5203 infantry, and 124 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dattia, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DAULAT RAM, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1883.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

DAULAT SINGH (of Kaksis), *Rájá.*

Born 2nd October 1830. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family which is a branch of the Kachhwáhá Rájput clan from Lahar, of Surajbansi origin, claiming descent from Rájá Dula Rai of Narwar. His son Indarpál in the year 1033 A.D. came to Indarki and Lahar, and established a branch of the family there, dispossessing the Meo clan. The eldest son of Rájá Indarpál was Rájá Bawan Pál, who seized Rámpur in 1241, and reigned there. The fifth in descent from Bawan Pál was the Rájá Aman Deo, who seized Kaksis and all the neighbouring territory. His descendants suffered much from the Bundela invasion in 1558; and subsequently from the exactions of the Peshwá and Sindhia. The head of the family was confirmed in possession of the estates that remained to him when the country came under British control in 1841. The Rájá has a son and heir, Raghunáth Singh, aged about thirty-four years.

Residence.—Sikri, Parganá Madhogarh, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

DAULATRAI SAMPATRAI, MUNSHI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

DAYA KISHAN, *Rai.*

Born 5th December 1842. The title is hereditary. Is the son of Rai Hingan Lal, Kayasth, formerly Tahsildár of Dehra Dun; who had a *jágir* and the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector conferred on him on 4th August 1858, for special services rendered to the Government during the Mutiny in the Jaunpur district. The Rai has a son and heir named Madan Makund, born 25th February 1865.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

DAYAL SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár.*

Born in 1848 A.D. The title is hereditary, derived originally from the Sikh Government, and confirmed by the British Government. The family is of the Shergil Jat tribe. The great-grandfather of Sardár Dayal Singh, who was named Jodh Singh, was a feudal retainer of Sardár Amar Singh Baggah, who possessed a large territory in the district now called Gurdáspur, and held a considerable *jágir.* He died in 1788. His only son, Sardár Desa Singh, remained in the service of the Baggah Sardárs till 1809. He entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh on the reduction of the Baggah Sardárs, and accompanied the Mahárájá in his famous expedition to Kángra. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas he was appointed Governor of the Hill States. He continued to perform valuable service; and with his son, Sardár Lahna Singh, received extensive grants from Ranjit Singh. He died in 1832, and was succeeded in all his estates and honours by Sardár Lahna Singh, father of the present Sardár, who received charge of the hill territory between the Rávi and the Sutlej. He proved a most capable Governor; but on the rise of Rájá Hira Singh to power, he left the Punjab for a pilgrimage, to avoid the enmity of Pandit Jalla. After the close of the Sutlej Campaign he returned to Lahore at the invitation of the Council and the Resident, and consented to join the Council. Subsequently, however, foreseeing further troubles, he determined to leave the Punjab; and in January 1848 he left for Benares, where he died. He was a skilful mechanist and an original inventor; and greatly improved the Sikh ordnance.

Residence.—Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

DAYAL SINGH (of Vadala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Siálkot, Punjab.

DEBI PARSHAD, *Rai.*

The title is personal; was originally conferred by Carnatic Nawáb, and recognised December 1890.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

DEBI PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Central Provinces.

DEBI SINGH (of Rájwára), *Rao.*

Born 1860. The title is hereditary, and has come down from ancient times. The family is Bundela Rájput, and is a branch of that of the Rájás of Chanderi.

Residence.—Rájwára, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

DEBI SINGH, CHAUDHRI (of Asaura), *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 4th September 1839. The title is personal; and was conferred on 7th December 1888, for the Chaudhri's services in connection with the improvement of agriculture.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

DEDHROTA, THAKUR PUNJAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 10 square miles; its population about 1100.

Residence.—Dedhrota, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DELAN SINGH (of Kaimori), *Rao.*

Born 1851. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla. Rao Anrudh Singh, the father of Rao Delan Singh, rendered good service to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

DEO, RAJA BHIKAM NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

Succeeded his father, the late Mahárájá Sir Joy Prakásh Singh Bahádur of Deo, K.C.S.I., in 1881. Belongs to a Sesodiya Rájput family, and claims to be descended from the ancestors of His Highness the Mahárāná of Udaipur, through Rájá Rai Bhan Singh Bahádur. The Rájá Fatheh Naráyan Singh, in 1782, and again in 1804, was rewarded by Government for his services with a grant of land and other honours. He was succeeded by his son, Ganesam Singh, who in 1816 was similarly rewarded with the grant of a *Zamindári;* and the son of the latter, Bábu Manti Bhan Singh, rendered excellent service in the Kol insurrection of 1831. Manti Bhan Singh was succeeded by his son, Joy Prakásh Singh, who was conspicuous for his loyalty and faithful services during the Mutiny in 1857; and for his laudable exertions in keeping this part of the district in order, and in quelling the insurrection in the Chutia Nágpur division, he was at first honoured with the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, and then in 1866 created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His only son is the present Rájá Bahádur.

Residence.—Gya, Bengal.

DEO NANDAN SINGH, *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1891, "for his high rank and position, and public spirit." Is a younger son of the late Rájá Raghu Nandan Singh, Rájá of Sheohar, a brother of the late Rájá Sheo Nandan Singh Bahádur, and an uncle of the present Rájá of Sheohar.

Residence.—Sheohar, Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

DEO RAO VINAYAK, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Akola, Berar.

DEODAR, WAGHELA ANANDSINGH CHANDAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, WAGHELA DEWAJI CHANDAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, WAGHELA GAMBHIR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1834; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st April 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, WAGHELA SARDAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1853; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st April 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DERBHAVTI, RAJA BHONRAO RATNU, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1870. The Chief belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State, which is one of the Dáng States in Khándesh, contains an area of about 76 square miles, and a population of nearly 5000, chiefly Bhils and Konknas (aboriginal tribes).

Residence.—Derbhavti, Khándesh, Bombay.

DEROL, THAKUR RAMSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1853. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 10 square miles; its population is 1224, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Derol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DEVALIA, *Thákur of.* *See* Agar.

DEVENDRA NATH MALLIK, *Kumár.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th July 1861; the Kumár being the eldest son of the late Rájá Rajendra Náth Mallik. The family name is Sil; but the hereditary title of Mallik having been granted by the old Mughal Emperors, has been adopted as a family name. The family is very ancient; its pedigree for twenty generations is in existence, and its head has long been reckoned the *Dalapati* or Chief of the Shuvarnavanik caste, and of the Bráhmans of that clan. The crest of the family is an oval star enclosing a lion.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

DEVENDRA NATH SAHAI DEO, *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Mahárájá of Chota Nágpur, and confirmed on 23rd December 1872. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájás of Chota Nágpur, and is said to be descended from the *pandrik nág* or sacred Serpent; its cognisance or crest is a cobra with a human face under the expanded hood.

Residence.—Lohárdaga, Bengal.

DEWA SINGH (of Bahram), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

DEWAS, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA KRISHNAJI RAO PUAR, *Rájá of* (*Senior Branch*).

"*Bábá Saheb.*"

A Ruling Chief.

Born November 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th March 1861. Belongs, with His Highness the Rájá of Dewás of the Junior Branch (who is called the "Dádá Saheb"), to a Puar Rájput family, descended from a common ancestor with the Rájá of Dhár. The Rájá Káluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, and these sons received from Báji Rao Peshwá the grant of the Dewás State in common—the descendants of Rájá Tukaji being known as the Senior Branch or "Bábá Saheb." Tukaji was succeeded by Krishnaji, and the latter by Tukaji II., who adopted Rukmangad Rao, commonly known as Khási Saheb. He succeeded Tukaji II. in 1824; and, dying in 1860, was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Chief.

The two Rájás of Dewás, Senior Branch and Junior Branch (or Bábá Saheb and Dádá Saheb), reside in different palaces in the same town of Dewás; but the rule of each Chief is distinct within his own limits. Both Chiefs rendered good service during the Mutiny.

The area of the territories under the rule of the Bábá Saheb is 155 square miles; population about 73,940, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 8000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Rájá maintains a military force of 70 cavalry, 594 infantry, and 14 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dewás, Indore, Central India.

DEWAS, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA NARAYAN RAO PUAR, *Rájá of (Junior Branch).*

"*Dádá Saheb.*"

A Ruling Chief.

Born 20th December 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 8th August 1864. Belongs, with His Highness the Rájá of Dewás of the Senior Branch (who is called the "Bábá Saheb), to a Puar Rájput family, descended from a common ancestor with the Rájá of Dhár. The Rájá Káluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, and these sons received from Báji Rao Peshwá the grant of the Dewás State in common—the descendants of Rájá Jiwaji being known as the Junior Branch or "Dádá Saheb." Jiwaji adopted Anand Rao Puár, who, in 1837, adopted Haibat Rao, who succeeded him. The latter died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá.

The two Rájás of Dewás, Senior Branch and Junior Branch (or Bábá Saheb and Dádá Saheb), reside in different palaces in the same town of Dewás, but the rule of each Chief is distinct within his own limits. Both Chiefs rendered good service during the Mutiny.

The area of the territories under the rule of the Dádá Saheb is 134 square miles; population 68,222, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 7000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Rájá maintains a military force of 79 cavalry, 166 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dewás, Indore, Central India.

DEY, KANNY LALL, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Kanhai Lal De.

DHABLA DHIR and KAKARKHERI, THAKUR CHAND SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1836; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1871. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is in the Bhopál Agency, contains an area of about 10 square miles, and an estimated population of about 1000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Shujáwalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

DHABLA GHOSI, THAKUR GOPAL SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1820; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1854. The population of his State (which is in the Bhopál Agency) is about 400, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Shujáwalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

DHAKJI KASHINATHJI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

DHAMASIA, THAKUR KALUBAWA, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1834. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is about 5 miles; its population is chiefly Bhil (aborigines).
Residence.—Dhamasia, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

DHAMI, RANA FATEH SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th January 1870. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder, on the invasion of India by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in the 14th century, fled from Rájpura in the Ambála district, and conquered the territory of Dhami. The State was formerly a feudatory of Bilíspur, but was made directly dependent on the British Power on the expulsion of the Gurkhas by the latter in 1815. The *sanad* recognising the Ráná is dated 4th September 1815. The present Ráná succeeded the Ráná Govardhan Singh in 1870. The area of the State is 29 square miles; its population about 3300, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 60 infantry.
Residence.—Dhami, Simla Hills, Punjab.

DHANJIBHAI FAKIRJI COMMODORE, *Khán Bahádur.*

Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.
Residence.—Marri, Punjab.

DHANJISHA EDALJI MANA, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th June 1886.
Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

DHANJISHA HORMASJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.
Residence.—Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DHANPAT RAI, *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was recognised on 9th December 1864.
Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

DHANPAT RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.
Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

DHANPAT SINGH DUGAR (of Baluchar), *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1841. The title is personal, and was conferred on 13th December 1866. The Rai Bahádur, son of the late Pratáp Singh Dugar of the Oswal caste, is a leading man among the Jains, and has founded many Dharmsálas

for the use of his co-religionists in various parts of India, and published and distributed the Jain sacred books. He is a banker and manufacturer, having houses in most of the great cities of Bengal, and has been distinguished for his liberality and public spirit. He has been twice married, and has three sons—Bábu Ganpat Singh and Bábu Narpat Singh by the first wife, and Bábu Maháráj Bahádur Singh by the second. Is an Honorary Magistrate. The family emigrated about 150 years ago from Kishengarh in Rájputána, and settled at Baluchar and Azimganj, in the district of Murshidabad, Bengal.

Residence.—Azimganj and Baluchar, Murshidabad, Bengal.

DHAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR ANAND RAO PUAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th April 1844; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st November 1864. Belongs (with their Highnesses the Rájás of Dewás, Senior and Junior Branch) to the great Puár Rájput (Hindu) family, said to be descended from the famous Hindu legendary heroes, King Vikramáditya and Rájá Bhoj. Rájá Bhoj is said to have been the first Puár to come to Dhár. About the year 1730 Anand Rao Puár, Rájá of Dhár, was acknowledged by the Peshwá, Báji Rao, to be the head of the Puárs. One of the great historical Princesses of India, celebrated for her courage and abilities, and the determination with which she resisted the attacks of Sindhia and Holkár, was the Ráni Miná Bai, widow of Anand Rao II., who was the great-grandson of his namesake. The Ráni was succeeded by her adopted son, Rájá Rámchandra Puár, who adopted Jeswant Rao, the half-brother of the present Rájá. Rájá Jeswant Rao died in 1857, and the State was confiscated for rebellion during the Mutiny, but it was restored in 1864 to the present Rájá, who was then a minor. The title of *Viswas Rao* ("Faithful") is said to have been conferred on this family by the Mahárájás of Sátára, as the descendants of Sivaji and the heads of the Mahratta Empire, but it has not been recognised in recent years. The area of the State is about 1740 square miles, and it has many feudatories. The population is about 148,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 12,000 Muhammadans and about 19,000 aborigines. The present Rájá has been granted the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction, and created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1883; he had been created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. His Highness maintains a military force of 367 cavalry, 1249 infantry, and 5 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dhár, Bhopáwar, Central India.

DHARAM NARAYAN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

DHARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 15th February 1860.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

DHARAM SINGH (of Bichuri), *Sardár.*

Born 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, of Manjha, Punjab. Sardár Dargáha Singh acquired considerable territory by conquest in 1759 A.D., but his descendants were deprived of the largest portion of their estates by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. The grandson of the Sardár Dargáha Singh was Sardár Dewa Singh, who was the father of the present Sardár.

Residence.—Bichuri, Jálandhar, Punjab.

DHARAMPUR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI NARAYANDEVJI RAMDEVJI, *Rájá of.*

Born 3rd September 1840; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th January 1860. Belongs to the Solar race of Udaipur, and is consequently a Sesodiya Rájput. His Highness's ancestors have borne the title of Mahárána from time immemorial. They were the Rájás of the Surat district when the British first came to the country, and have always been recognised by the Paramount Power. His Highness has four sons—Shri Dharamdevji, Shri Mohandevji, Shri Haridevji, and Shri Baldevji. His banner bears a golden-yellow sun in the centre of the field, in virtue of his descent from "the Sun of the Hindus," the Udaipur Chief. Has two grandsons, also several daughters and granddaughters; and has received a *sanad* guaranteeing him the privilege of adoption. The area of the State is 794 square miles; its population about 102,000, chiefly Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 171 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Dharampur, Surat, Bombay.

DHARMA RAO NAYADU, R., *Rao Bahádur.*

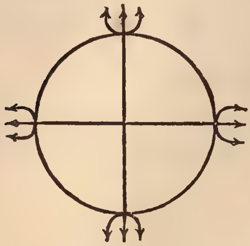
Born 1857; appointed Deputy Collector in 1869; Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in 1880; granted the personal title of Rao Bahádur in 1890.

Residence.—Cocanada, Godávari District, Madras.

DHARMRAJ KUNWAR (of Parhat and Rájábazár), *Ráni.*

Born 1854; succeeded her late husband, the Rájá Mahesh Naráyan of Rájábazár, on 11th October 1878. The family are Raghubansi Rájputs, whose founder came from Kaliangarh Sawain, and acquired the territories of Rájábazár. The neighbouring Rájás conferred the title of Rájá by *tilak* some 200 or 300 years ago, and the late Rájá was the seventh who had borne the title. He was Rájá of Parhat, in the district of Partábgarh, Oudh, as well as of Rájábazár; and was an Honorary Magistrate both in Oudh and in the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Rájábazár, Garwára, Jaunpur District, North-Western Provinces.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

DHARNANDA, THAKUR BHIM SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1887. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Thákur Chhatar Sal, who was recognised by the British Government in 1843. The population of the State is about 5000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Dharnanda, Gwalior, Central India.

DHARUP SINGH, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary. The ancestor of this family, Rao Kehári Singh, did good service with Sultán Muhammad, Nawáb of Rahatgarh, in return for which he received the title and considerable grants. The father of the present Rao Saheb was the Rao Jag Ráj Singh.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

DHAUKAL PARSHAD, MUNSHI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 27th February 1828. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888. Belongs to a *Kanungo* family of *Parganá* Karsoli, and rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny. Is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces.

DHENKANAL, RAJA SURA PRATAP MAHINDRA BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1884; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 29th August 1885. The family are Kshatriya Hindus, and were anciently feudatories of the old Rájás of Orissa; said to have been founded by Harihar Samant Singhar, who established himself in Dhenkanal after killing the aboriginal Rájá Dhenka, from whom the State derives its modern name. The titles of *Samant*, *Singhar*, *Brahmarbar* were conferred on the family by the old Rájás of Orissa. Subsequently the title of Mahindra Bahádur was conferred by the Mahrattas, who also recognised the title of Rájá, which finally was conferred on the predecessor of the present Chief by the Government of India in 1874. The family crest and seal is the *minaketana*, a flag bearing the emblem of the sacred fish. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 1463 square miles; its population about 208,316, chiefly Hindus, but including about 80,000 Savars and other aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a military force of 343 infantry and 8 guns.

Residence.—Dhenkanal, Orissa, Bengal.

DHIRAJ KARAN, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Monghyr, Bengal.

DHOLPUR, *His Highness the Mahárráj Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1862; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 9th February 1873. The full titles of this Chief are—Major His Highness Rais-ud-daulá Sipahdár-ul-Mulk, Mahárráj-Adhiráj Sri Sawai Mahárráj Ráná Nihal Singh, Lokindar Bahádur, Diler Jang, Jai Deo. Belongs to a Jat (Hindu) family, which traces its pedigree back to the 11th century, when it held lands under the Puár Kings of Delhi. In later times it acquired territory on the banks of the Chambal, and was powerful in the 18th century, when the Ráná of Gohad, ancestor of the present Mahárráj Ráná, joined the British troops in the Mahratta war in 1779. The title of Ráná had been recognised by the Emperor Sikandar Lodi of Delhi, but in 1779 the British recognised the Ráná as Mahárráj Ráná. In 1805 Lord Cornwallis granted Gohad to Sindhia, and in exchange granted to the Mahárráj Ráná Kirat Singh (ancestor of the present Chief) the territories of Dholpur, Bári, and Rájákhera. Kirat Singh was succeeded by Bhagwant Singh, who showed great loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His son married a daughter of the late Rájá of Patiála, but died before his father, leaving a son and heir, the present Mahárráj Ráná, who succeeded his grandfather in 1873. The area of the State is 1200 square miles; its population about 250,000, chiefly Hindus, but including 18,000 Muhammadans and 2500 Jains. The Mahárráj Ráná maintains a military force of 139 cavalry, 1588 infantry, and 32 guns. His Highness is an Honorary Major in the British army, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The family colour was azure, but in an encounter towards the end of the last century the then Chief captured from the Thákurs of Bamraoli a golden-yellow flag, with a figure of Hanumán (the monkey-god) in the centre of the field, and this has been subsequently adopted as the family cognisance.

Arms.—*Or*, a "Hanumán" *gules*, on a chief *azure* a sword between two towers *or*. **Supporters.**—Two Rájput warriors in full armour. **Crest.**—A "Narsinghji" (man-lion) proper. **Motto.**—*Mitra Mitra, Amitra Amitra* ("Sure friend, sure foe.")

Residence.—Dholpur, Rájputána.

DHRANGADRA, HIS HIGHNESS SIR MANSINGHJI RANMALSINGHJI, K.C.S.I., *Ráj Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 11th January 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, His late Highness the Ráj Saheb Ranmalsinghji, K.C.S.I., on 28th October 1869. Is the head of the Jhála Rájputs, and the Chief of this family has consequently long held the title of Ráj Saheb, while the title of "Mahárána" is commonly used by the Jhála clansmen of their chief, and it is also commonly used as the vernacular equivalent of "His Highness," the title conferred by the Queen Empress. The Jhála Rájputs are said to have entered Káthiáwár from Sind in the 8th century A.D., and the founder of this dynasty is stated to have been Harapál Devji, who obtained from the Solankhi Rájput Chief of Patan the grant of the district subsequently known as Jhálawár in Káthiáwár. It may be noted that the State of Jhálawár in Rájputána was founded in the beginning of the 18th century A.D. by Jhála emigrants from Káthiáwár. His Highness's ancestors—from whom also descend the Chiefs of Wánkáner, Limri, Wadhwán, Chura, Sáyla, and Thán-Lakhtár—were settled first at Patri in Ahmadabad; then at Halwad in Káthiáwár; and finally at Dhrángadra. Sir Mansinghji has been distinguished for the enlightened character of his administration, especially in the matters of public instruction and internal communications. He has established an efficient girls' school at Dhrángadra, and many good schools throughout the State; and has constructed many good roads, and other public works. To commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870 His Highness contributed a large sum towards the erection of a *Dharmsála* at Rájkot; and his loyalty was still more conspicuously displayed on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay in 1875, which was celebrated by the erection and endowment of the Albert Edward Hospital at Dhrángadra. His Highness was prevented by serious illness from attending the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, but he was on that occasion created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the addition of four guns to his salute as a personal distinction. When he was presented with the insignia of the Star of India, at the same time as His Highness the Jám of Nauanagar, the Political Agent, speaking for the Government, said: "His Highness the Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra commands respect as the head, both of the Jhála tribe and of a ruling house second to none in domestic virtue. He now accedes to the honours enjoyed by his father, Sir Ranmalsinghji, the worthy son of a worthy sire. The decorations granted to these princes are the natural ornaments of exalted hereditary rank." Much sympathy was felt for His Highness when, in 1879, he lost his eldest son and heir, the late Rájkumár Jaswantsinghji, whose son (the grandson of the present Chief) is now the heir-apparent to the *gadi.* The area of the State is 1156 square miles; its population about 100,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 6000 Muhammadans. The Ráj Saheb maintains a military force of 103 cavalry, 470 infantry, and 9 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dhrángadra, Káthiáwár.

DHROL, THAKUR SAHEB HARISINGHJI JAISINGHJI, *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded his father, the late Thákur Saheb Jesinghji, 26th October 1886. Is a Jareja Rájput, descended from a brother of Jám Ráwal, the first Jám of Nauanagar, who founded that State in 1542 A.D; and the family is also the same as that of His Highness the Mahárao Rájá of Kutch. The area of the State is about 283 square miles; its population is about 22,000, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 3000 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 285 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Dhrol, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DHULATIA, THAKUR FATEH SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Dhulatia, Western Málwá, Central India.

DHURWAI, DIWAN RANJOR SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1833; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th January 1851. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Rájá Bir Singh Deo of Orchha. The area of the State, which is one of the Hashtbhai *jágirs*, is about 18 square miles; its population is about 1600, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 3 guns.

Residence.—Dhurwai, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DILAWAR SINGH (of Tilokpur), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

DINA NATH, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent service in the Police.

Residence.—Central Provinces.

DINABANDHU NYAYARATNA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887 for eminence in oriental learning, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Konnagar, Bengal.

DINANATH GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th December 1884.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

DINENDRA NARAYAN RAI, *Kumár.*

Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. Granted the title of Kumár, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Calcutta.

DINKAR RAO, SIR, K.C.S.I., *Rájá Mushir-i-Khas Bahádur.*

Born 1819. The title is hereditary. The Rájá comes of an ancient Dakhani family of the Bombay Presidency, but usually resides in Agra, Cawnpur, or Benares, in the North-Western Provinces. Was Minister of His late Highness the Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior till 1859: subsequently became Superintendent of the Dholpur State, and was a Member of the Baroda Commission. The Rájá was created in 1866 a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received the title of Rájá Mushir-i-Khas Bahádur as a personal distinction, and on 28th August 1884 this was declared hereditary. His son and heir is named Raghunath Rao Dinkar, born 4th August 1858.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

DINSHA DOSABHAI KHAMBATTA, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th August 1881.

Residence.—Disa, Bombay.

DIWAN CHAND, *Rai.*

Born 1835. The only son of Diwán Ganpat Rai; who was in favour with the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, appointed by him tutor of his grandson, and rewarded by the grant of a *jágir* and the appointment of *Hazurnavis.* Descended from a family whose ancestor, Gaggan Mal, was distinguished, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, as the founder of Ghartal in Siálkot, and obtained the title of Malik. His grandsons, Diwán Rámji Mal and Shámji Mal, earned the title of Diwán in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb; Rámji Mal was appointed *Hazurnavis*, and Shámji obtained a command in the Kabul army. The family left Ghartal for Jammu, and subsequently for Dera Nának; but Diwán Nand Gopál, the grandfather of Rai Diwán Chand, returned to the ancestral home. His son was Diwán Ganpat Rai mentioned above, who was appointed by the Mahárájá Sher Singh officer in charge of the magazines. He was a brave soldier, and fought in the battles of Peshá-war, Multán, and Dera Ismail Khán; and throughout the rebellions of 1847 and 1848 attached himself to the British Resident. The Rai Diwán Chand was for some time Tahsildár of Roras in Wazirábád; has subsequently been an able and successful journalist and author, as well as distinguished in

municipal and university work, and is Vice-President of the Punjab Press Association. Received the title on 24th May 1889. Has two sons, Munshi Brij Lál and Munshi Gayan Chand.

Residence.—Siálkot, Punjab.

DIWAN MUHAMMAD, SAYYID, *Khán Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the post of Mir Munshi of the British Agency at Kábul.

Residence.—Kharar, Ambála, Punjab.

DODA KHAN, *Mulk.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Sind.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.

A distinguished citizen and official of Bombay, late Collector of Bombay and Chairman of the Justices. Created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

DOSABHAI PESTANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

DOST ALI KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being descended from one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

DOST ALI KHAN, *Nawáb.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Tájpur, Sind.

DOST MUHAMMAD *walad* WALIDAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being descended from one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

DOTRIA. *See* Bhaisola.

DRUG SINGH (of Sarekha), *Thákur.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary; and is stated to have been originally conferred by the Gond Rájás, Harade Sháh and Nizám Sháh of Mandla.

The family is Gond (aboriginal), and is descended from Thákur Bhik Rai; whose grandson, Thákur Ranju Singh, was father of Thákur Prithi Singh, and grandfather of the present Thákur. Thákur Drug Singh has three sons—Thákur Jai Singh, Deo Singh, and Sardár Singh.

Residence.—Seoni, Central Provinces.

DUDHPUR, THAKUR ANUPBAWA DADABAWA, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th November 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family.

Residence.—Dudhpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

DUGRI, MIAN KHUDA BAKSH, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1854; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th December 1883. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family.

Residence.—Dugri, Bhopál, Central India.

DUJANA, JALAL-UD-DAULA NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN BAHADUR MUSTAKIL JANG, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th October 1879, on the death of the late Nawáb Muhammad Saádat Ali Khán. The Nawáb belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family; whose founder, Abdus Samand Khán, with his sons, obtained the grant of large estates from Lord Lake as a reward for service rendered. The tenure was made hereditary, and other territories added, by a *sanad* dated 4th May 1806. The Nawáb Abdus Samand Khán was succeeded by his son Dunde Khán, and he by the Nawáb Hasan Ali Khán, who was the father of the late Nawáb Muhammad Saádat Ali Khán. The area of the State is 89 square miles; its population 23,416, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 6000 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry and 140 infantry.

Residence.—Dujána, Rohtak, Punjab.

DULAM SINGH (of Piparia), *Thákur.*

Born 1850. The title is hereditary. The Thákur is a grandson of Thákur Ananta Singh, who was a brother of Thákur Prithi Singh, the father of Thákur Drug Singh of Sarekha (*see* above). The title was originally derived from the Gond Rájás of Mandla.

Residence.—Seoni, Central Provinces.

DUMRAON, MAHARAJA SIR RADHA PRASAD SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá of.*

Born 14th August 1841. Belongs to an ancient Kshatriya (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the Rájá Vikramáditya of Málwá, through the Rájá Bhoj Singh, who founded the ancient Hindu city of Bhojpur, the ruins

of which are distant about one mile from Dumraon, in the district of Sháhabad. One of the descendants of Rájá Bhoj Singh was Naráyan Mal, on whom it is said that the Mughal Emperor Jahángir conferred the title of Rájá in the year 1604 A.D.; and his son, grandson, and great-grandson in turn received the same title. The last-named was the Rájá Haril Singh, who in the year 1720 A.D. received from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh the title of Rájá, extensive grants of land, and the command of 1000 infantry and 800 cavalry. His son was the Rájá Chhatardhári Singh, who also obtained the same title and further grants from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh in 1746 A.D. Chhatardhári's son was the Rájá Vikramáditya Singh, who received his title in 1771 A.D. from the Emperor Sháh Alam, and subsequently obtained a confirmation thereof and sundry grants from the British Government. His son, Jai Prakás Singh, seems to have obtained the title of Mahárájá from the Marquess of Hastings in 1816. He was succeeded by his grandson, Janaki Prasád Singh, who died whilst a minor; and the latter in turn was followed by his uncle, the late Mahárájá Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh (father of the present Mahárájá), who was a younger son of the Rájá Jai Prakás Singh, born 20th October 1803, and succeeded to the Ráj in 1844. The Mahárájá Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh took a leading part in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and was honoured with the gift of a portrait-medal from His Royal Highness, and a letter of acknowledgment of his services. He was reported to stand conspicuous for his loyalty and liberality on all occasions, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Dying in 1881, he was succeeded by his son, the present Mahárájá Rádhá Prasád Singh Bahádur. The latter had been created a Rájá during the lifetime of his father, for good service rendered during the great famine of 1873-74; and he had also been honoured by receiving a portrait-medal from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a letter of acknowledgment for services rendered in the reception of His Royal Highness. On succeeding his father he received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur as a personal distinction, 13th January 1882.

Residence.—Dumraon, Sháhabad, Bengal.

DUN, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Katha, Burma.

DUNJ SHETAN (of Spiti), *Nono of Spiti.*

The title is hereditary, the Nono being the descendant of the Tibetan Chiefs, formerly feudatories of Ladákh in Tibet. Since the conclusion of the first Sikh war in 1846, Spiti has been an outlying subdivision of the Himalayan district of Kángra, Punjab; and is administered by British officials with the aid of the Nono, who is an Honorary Magistrate. The population of the valley—which is covered by deep snow every year from December to April—is hardly 3000, almost entirely Tibetan in race.

Residence.—Spiti, Kángra, Punjab.

DUNGARPUR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL UDAI SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárávwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 22nd May 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th September 1846. Is a Sesodia Rájput, descended from a branch of the ruling family of Udaipur, the "Sun of the Hindus." The Mahárávwals of Dungarpur were ributary, from time to time, to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi and to the Mahrattas; from whom they were finally rescued by the British Power, a treaty being concluded in 1818. The Bhils were reduced to submission; and in 1825 the Mahárávwal Jaswant Singh, being found incompetent, was deposed by the Government, and his adopted son Dalpat Singh, second son of the Chief of Partábgarh, appointed to succeed. Subsequently the Mahárávwal Dalpat Singh succeeded to the *gadi* of Partábgarh; so the British Government permitted him to adopt the present Mahárávwal (then a minor) to succeed him in Dungarpur. The Mahárávwal has a son and heir, the Mahárájá Kunwar Khuman Singh. The distinctive family colour is red. The area of the State is about 1000 square miles; its population about 154,000, chiefly Hindus, but including 3609 Muhammadans and 67,000 Bhils (aborigines). His Highness the Mahárávwal maintains a military force of 251 cavalry, 535 infantry, and 8 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Dungarpur, Rájputána.

DUR MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAGWANI, *Bahádur*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th March 1859.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

DURGA CHARAN LAHA, C.I.E., *Mahárájá.*

Born 23rd November 1822. The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th May 1891. The Mahárájá, whose family name is more commonly spelt "Law," was born at Chinsurah; educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta; senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Prawn Kissen Law and Company, and a Zamindár; appointed Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate; first native Member of the Port Commission; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1874; a Member of the Senate of the Calcutta University; elected a Governor of the Mayo Hospital 11th April 1878; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1882; Commissioner for the Reduction of Public Debt February 1882; Sheriff 1882; made a Companion of the Indian Empire 24th May 1884; President of the British Indian Association in 1885 and 1888; the title of Rájá was conferred in 1887; again appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1888; the title of Mahárájá conferred in 1891; and exempted from personal attendance in Civil Courts 27th January 1892. The Mahárájá has two sons—the Mahárájá-Kumár Kristo Dass Law, born 24th February 1849; and Mahárájá-Kumár Rishee Kesh Law, born 4th May 1852, both Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Residence.—2 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

DURGA GATI BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Is a distinguished member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Obtained the title on 1st January 1891, "for good work as Personal Assistant to the Commissioners of the Patna and Presidency Divisions, and as Collector of Stamp Revenue and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta."

Residence.—Calcutta.

DURGA PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 8th September 1827. The title was conferred on 1st January 1885, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a family which came originally from Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district and settled in Bareli. Educated at Bareli; appointed to the Education Service in 1852, in which he served with great distinction, and was made Inspector of Schools of the Western Circle of Oudh in 1870. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, received a Silver Medal and a Certificate of Honour. In 1883 appointed Inspector of Schools for Rohilkhand, and retired on pension in 1885. Is an Honorary Magistrate, and has filled many important public positions. The Rai Bahádur has three sons—Kunwar Kanhia Lal, born 1850; Kunwar Lál Bahádur, born 1863; Kunwar Jagdamba Prasád, born 1870.

Residence.—Bareli, North-Western Provinces.

DURGA PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 9th October 1843. The title was conferred on 29th May 1886, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a family that came originally from Lahore and settled at Benares, purchasing estates in various districts. His grandfather was Kanhaiya Lal, who was treasurer of Gorákhpur 1802-14. Was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1871, and has rendered good service in that capacity. Received a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and in 1879 was presented with a *khilat* in recognition of his services in the famine of 1876-77. Is a Member of the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Gorákhpur, North-Western Provinces.

DURGA PRASAD, PANDIT, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on the 25th May 1892, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Jaipur, Rájputána.

DURGA PRASHAD GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1878, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Hugli, Bengal.

DURJAN SINGH (of Fatehpur), *Rájá.*

Born 22nd July 1837. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Ráj Gond family that claims an antiquity of more than 900 years, the tradition being that the *jágir* of Fatehpur was granted to their ancestors in 939 A.D. A *sanad* of the Rájá Kamal Nain, Gond Rájá of Mandla, dated 1500 A.D., is still in existence, conferring or confirming this *jágir.*

Residence.—Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

DWARIKA NATH MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born in February 1831. The title was conferred on 15th March 1882, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of high caste, descended from the famous Kámdev Pandit. Educated at the Nizámat College, Murshidabad. Appointed to the Public Works Department in 1849; and from 1856 to 1889 executed many very important works in Fort William and elsewhere. Rendered valuable service during the Mutiny of 1857; retired on pension August 1889. His grandfather, Navakisor Mukharji, was in the service of the late King of Oudh; and his father, the Diwán Radhánáth Mukharji, was in the Public Works Department, and became Diwán to Her Highness the Nawáb Bhao Begam. Has a son and heir, Bábu Devendranáth Mukharji.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

DWARKA TEWARI, SUBAHDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Nepál.

EDALJI PESTANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th February 1875.

Residence.—Mhow, Central India.

ELAYA RAJA, *The.* *See* Travancore, *Mahárájá of;* also *see* Cochin, *Rájá of.*

FAGHFUR MIRZA, *Mirza Bahádur.*

Is the son-in-law of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. Son of Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daulá, son of Asghar Ali Khán, eldest son of Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. On the death of the latter he was succeeded by his second son, Amjad Ali Sháh, though the Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daulá, the son of the eldest son, was alive. Mumtaz-ud-daulá married Zinat-un-Nissa, the daughter of Malika Zamáni, one of the consorts of Násir-ud-din Haidar, second king.

Residence.—Oudh.

FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADUR (of Kotah), NAWAB SIR, *K.C.S.I.*

The Nawáb Bahádur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 31st December 1875.

Residence.—Kotah, Rájputána.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD KAZI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 12th April 1876.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

FAIZ-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th July 1878.

Residence.—Jodhpur, Rájputána.

FAIZ-UN-NISA, CHAUDHRAIN, *Nawáb Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Tipperah, Bengal.

FAKHR-UD-DIN HAIDAR ALI KHAN, SAYYID, *Nawáb Intikhab-ud-daulá.*

Is a grandson of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being the son of the Nawáb Azmat-ud-daulá, who married one of the King's daughters. The title was granted to Azmat-ud-daulá by King Wajid Ali Sháh in 1849.

Residence.—Oudh.

FAKIRJI JIWAJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd February 1882.

Residence.—Bombay.

FARDANJI PESTANJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1874.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

FARID-UD-DIN, MAULAVI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born September 1827. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for distinguished service as a Judge. The family traces its descent from Sayyid Abdul Khair, of Khursan, who settled in Kara, district Allahabad, in the year 1300. The Khán Bahádur's ancestors received *muafi* grants from the Mughal Emperors for their ability and learning.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

FARIDKOT, *His Highness the Rájá Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1842; succeeded to the *gadi* 22nd April 1874. His full titles are —His Highness Farzand-i-Saádat-i-Nishán-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barár Bans Rájá Bikrám Singh Bahádur, Rájá Bahádur of Faridkot. Is the head of the Barár Jat tribe of Sikhs, the family tracing their origin from Barár, seventeenth in descent from Jesal, the founder of the Jesalmir State, and the ancestor of the Sidhu and other illustrious Jat clans. A descendant of Barár's, named Ballan, rose to eminence in the time of the Emperor Akbar. His nephew built Kot-Kapura, a fort about six miles south of the town of Faridkot; and a descendant named Sardár Hamir Singh became independent Chief of Faridkot in 1782. In 1808 Faridkot submitted to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and the territory was granted to Diwán Mokam Chand, the Lahore General. But when in 1808-9 the British Government demanded from the Mahárájá the surrender of his conquests on the left bank of the Sutlej, Faridkot was given back to its ancient possessors; and in 1845, when the first Sikh war broke out, the Sardár Pahár Singh of Faridkot attached himself to the English, using his utmost exertions to collect supplies and carriage, and furnishing guides for the army. Pahár Singh received as his reward the title of Rájá, together with half the territory confiscated from the Rájá of Nábha, and in this obtained possession once more of Kot-Kapura, the ancestral seat of his family. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Wazir Singh, who joined the English in the second Sikh war, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mutiny of 1857 by seizing mutineers, guarding the ferries over the Sutlej, and attacking a notorious rebel named Shám Dás, whose village he destroyed. His troops served with credit under General Van Cortlandt in Sirsa and elsewhere. For these services Rájá Wazir Singh received the additional titles of "Barár Bans Rájá Saheb Bahádur," a *khilat* of increased value, and a salute of 11 guns. He was also exempted from the service of ten horsemen, which he had previously had to provide; and in 1862 he received a *sanad* conferring the right of adoption. The present Rájá has given up excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. The area of the State is 612 square miles; its population 97,034, of whom 40,182 are Sikhs, 27,463 are Hindus, and 29,035 are Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 70 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRUKH MUHAMMAD TAKI ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

Is the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh, being the son of Mirza Dára Sitwat. The title was conferred by King Muhammad Ali Sháh on Prince Dára Sitwat in 1838.

Residence.—Oudh.

FARRUKH SHAH. *See* Muhammad Farrukh Sháh.

FARRUKH SIYAR, *Sháhzáda.*

Is a descendant of Sháh Shujá, the King of Kabul, who was restored to the throne of Afghanistan by the British. The title is a personal one, and was recognised 4th February 1853.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

FATEH KHAN *walad* ABBAS ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

FATEH KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Amirs of the Talpur family, Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Nawáb.*

The title is personal; a courtesy title.

Residence.—Hala, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, MIR (of Mirpur), *His Highness.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th November 1877, His Highness being a descendant of the Amir who was ruling at the time of the conquest.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Khán.*

The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Chang, Merwara.

FATEH KHAN GHEBA, SARDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

FATEH SHER KHAN, TIWANA, MALLIK, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 31st January 1860 as a personal distinction. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family, the Tiwánas of Mitha Tiwána, who claim common descent with the Sials of Jhang and the Ghebas of Pindigheb, all in the division of Ráwalpindi, Punjab. Amir Ali Khán was the founder of the family; and his son, Mir Ahmad Khán, built Mitha Tiwána, which became a flourishing town under his successors, Dádu Khán and Sher Khán. Dádu Khán was killed in a skirmish with his own son Sher Khán, who then became Chief. His grandson, Ahmad Yar Khán, submitted to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and the nephew of Ahmad Yar Khán, Fateh Khán, held a command under Sardár Hari Singh Nalwa till the death of that General in 1837. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Bannu territory by Rájá Dhyan Singh, Prime Minister at Lahore. On the outbreak of the rebellion in 1848 Fateh Singh, on the recommendation of Lieutenant Edwardes, was appointed Governor of Bannu. He did good service, but his fort of Dalipnagar was besieged by the mutineers, and he was shot down in the gateway. He was succeeded by his son, Fateh Sher Khán, the present Mallik, who served as one of Major Edwardes's chief officers. In the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service in the Hissar and Jhajjar territories, and was rewarded with an extensive *jágir*, as well as the title of Khán Bahádur.

Residence.—Sháhpur, Punjab.

FATEH SINGH (of Pawayan), *Rájá.*

Born 10th October 1858. The title is hereditary, and the present Rájá succeeded his adoptive father on the 17th May 1889. Belongs to a family of Gaur Rájputs, who first came into the district of Sháhjahánpur to help the Ráni of Náhil against the Patháns. Udhai Singh, the leader of the second expedition, founded the town of Pawayan. At the time of the cession in 1802 the great-grandson of Udhai Singh, named Rájá Raghunáth Singh, was Rájá of Pawayan, and he was confirmed in his possessions by Mr. Wellesley, the Deputy Governor. He was succeeded in 1825 by his widow the Ráni; and the latter, having adopted Rájá Jagannath Singh (the uncle and adoptive father of the present Rájá), died in 1850. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

FATEH SINGH (of Thehpur), *Sardár.*

Born 1823. The title is hereditary. Descended from Sardár Milka Singh, who was one of the most powerful of the Sikh Chiefs during the latter half of the last century. He died in 1804, and his son, Sardár Jiwan Singh, died the next year. The Mahárájá Ranjit Singh then seized the largest portion of the estate, giving Sardár Anand Singh, the son and heir of Jiwan Singh, *jágirs* in Firozpur district. Sardár Anand Singh died in 1831, leaving his only son, the present Sardár, a minor of eight years of age. On the annexation of the Punjab the Sardár's personal *jágir* was confirmed to him for life—one quarter to descend to his son, who is named Shamsher Singh, born in 1843.

Residence.—Thehpur, Lahore, Punjab.

FATEH SINGH, RAJ (of Dilwara), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Mewár, Rájputána.

FATH ALI, *Nawáb, C.S.I.* *See* Banganapale, *Nawáb of.*

FAUJDAR KHAN (of Ashti), *Nawáb.*

Born about 1825. The title is hereditary. The Nawáb is the son of Nawáb Hatam Khán; and is descended in a direct line from the Afghán Chief, Muhammad Khán Niázi, to whom Ashti was granted as a *jágir* by the Emperor Jahángir of Delhi. The title of Nawáb was conferred by the Emperor Sháh Jahán, and has been recognised by the British Government. The Nawáb has a son and heir named Hatam Khán.

Residence.—Ashti, Wardha, Central Provinces.

FAZL AHMAD KHAN (of Panipat), *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary. Is descended from the Nawáb Lutf-ulla Khán, whose great-grandson, Nawáb Bakar Ali Khán, was the grandfather of the present Nawáb. The family occupied important posts under the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The Nawáb Bakar Ali Khán was succeeded by his son, the Nawáb Aman-ulla Khán; he rendered excellent service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with a considerable grant of lands. He was succeeded by his elder son, the present Nawáb.

Residence.—Pánipat, Karnal, Punjab.

FAZL ALI *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

FAZL HUSAIN, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1826. The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1882, in recognition of eminent services rendered during the famine of 1877.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

FAZL HUSAIN KHAN *walad* SOHRAB KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

FAZL IMAM SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

FAZL MUHAMMAD *walad* ALI BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

FIROZ KHAN (of Bari), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The Rájá is a Gakkar Chief, son of Rájá Ali Gauhar Khán. The Gakkars trace their descent from Kai Gohar, a native of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultán Kaid, is said to have conquered Badakshan and part of Thibet. They were settled in the Punjab about 300 A.D.; and their conquest of Kashmir, and their resistance to the Emperor Bábar, are historical events. The Rájá has two sons, named Sher Ahmad Khán and Gauhar Rahman.

Residence.—Hazára, Punjab.

FRAMJI ARDESAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1888.

Residence.—Ahmednagar, Bombay.

GABAT, THAKUR VAJESINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor; is a tributary to Idar, and belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The State has an area of 22 square miles; and a population of 1430, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Gabat, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GABBAR SINGH (of Kaimori), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary; and was originally conferred by Rájá Bikrám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla. The family is said to be descended from Shiani Sháh Rao, who first bore the title of Rao.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

GAD, *Thákur of.* *See* Garh.

GADHI, RAJA UMAR SINGH *walad* DEVRAO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1868; succeeded to the *gadi* 6th October 1886. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is 170 square miles; its population 6309, chiefly Bhils, Konknas, and other aboriginal tribes.

Residence.—Gadhi, Khándesh, Bombay.

GADHKA, AZAM JADEJA SHIVSINGHJI GOVINDJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor, 26th November 1870. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 23 square miles; its population 2252, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Gadhka, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GAGAR MAL, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

GAJAMAN KRISHNA BHATAVADEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Baroda.

GAJAPATI RAO, G. N., *Rájá, C.I.E.*



Born 2nd December 1828. Is a scion of the ancient Goday family of Vizagapatam in the Northern Circars, Madras Presidency, and Zamindár of Ankapalle and other estates. Educated in the Hindu College, Calcutta. Was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1868 to 1884; and a Fellow of the University of Madras. The title of Rájá was conferred upon him in 1881; and the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1892. Has established and maintains several schools; presented the statue of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India to the city of Madras in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887; and has given large donations to many public objects. Has received from His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII., through His Delegate Apostolic in East Indies, in 1891, a mosaic picture as a mark of appreciation of his kindness shown to the Catholics of Vizagapatam. The Rájá's grandfather, Sri Goday Jaga Rao, distinguished himself in the service of Government about the middle of the 18th century. It was of him that the Honourable Court of Directors in a communication to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated 17th April 1789, wrote: "We concur in the acknowledgment your Government have rendered of the zeal for our interests manifested on various occasions by Goday Jugga Row." Sri Jaga Rao was succeeded by his son Sri Goday Soorya Naráyan Rao, father of the Rájá; born 1792, died 1853. Lord Connemara, when publicly complimenting the Rájá on his presentation of the statue of the Queen Empress to the city of Madras, said of this gentleman: "The Rájá's father, Goday Soorya Naráyan Rao, followed in the footsteps of his father, founded various charitable institutions, and during the famine of 1833 fed a large number of poor in the neighbourhood of Nellore. He also contributed largely to various public works." The Rájá's crest is a rising sun over a Hindu device, with the motto, "I desire the Light," in Sanskrit and Latin.

Residences.—The Mahal, Vizagapatam; and The Mansion, Madras.

GAJINDAR SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to the same family of the Shergil Jat tribe as his first cousin the Sardár Dayál Singh of Majithia (*see* Dayál Singh), both Sardárs being grandsons of Sardár Disa Singh. The father of Sardár Gajindar Singh was Sardár Ranjodh Singh, half-brother of Sardár Lahna Singh, being the son of Sardár Disa Singh by another mother. He was a General in the Sikh Army.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

GAJRAJ SINGH (of Hirapur), *Thákur.*

Born 1832. The title is hereditary; and is said to have been first acquired from Rájá Narbar. Belongs to a Rájput family of the Bais-Suraj-Bansi, or Bais Solar race; said to have come from the neighbourhood of Delhi in the time of the Gond Rájás. Anup Singh, one of his ancestors, rendered military service to the Rájá of Pitehra; for which he received a *jágir* in Ságar territory. The Thákur has five sons—Than Singh, Bhagwant Singh, Ajmir Singh, Bisal Singh, and Kaliar Singh.

Residence.—Hirapur, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

GALE MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Tavoy, Burma.

GANDA SINGH (of Dhiru Majra), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the present head of the Dhiru Majra Sardárs, who come of a Jat family. He has taken great interest in educational matters.

Residence.—Dhiru Majra, Ludhiána, Punjab.

GANESH BALKRISHNA HANCHINAL, *Azam.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 26th November 1883.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

GANESH GANGADHAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GANESH GOVIND, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 17th October 1884.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

GANESH SITARAM SHASTRI, SAR SUBAH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Baroda.

GANGA BISHTU RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th December 1884.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

GANGA CHARAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

GANGA PARSHAD SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th July 1888.

Residence.—Darbhanga, Bengal.

GANGA RAM, *Rai.*

Born 1811. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Khatri family that has long resided at Delhi, but came originally from Nawashahr, in the Jálandhar division of the Punjab. Several members of the family obtained positions of trust and honour under the Mughal Emperors; and one, Nagar Mal, obtained the title of Mahárájá. The Rai has four sons—Baldeo Singh, Ram Singh, Sham Singh, and Surat Singh.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

GANGADHAR SHASTRI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

GANGAJI RAMJI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

GANGPUR, RAJA RAGHUNATH SIKHAR DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th November 1858. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, known as the Sikhar family of Sikharpur or Pachete in Mánbhum. The Rájá's eldest son and heir bears the title of Tikait, and is named Tikait Harináth Sikhar Deo. The area of the State, which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, is 2484 square miles; its population 107,985, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Gangpur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

GANPAT RAI (of Deri Ghazi Khan, Punjab), C.I.E., *Diwán.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883. The Diwán, for eminent services rendered to Government as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

GANPAT RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao.*

Born 1845. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government. The ancestors of this family were a branch of that of the ancient rulers of Ságar. The Rao has a son and heir, named Naráyan Rao.

Residence.—Jaisinghpur, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st January 1870.

Residence.—Bombay.

GANPATRAO RAMCHANDAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

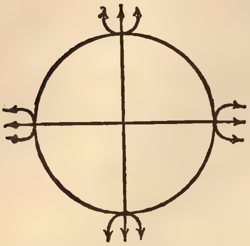
The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st October 1879.

Residence.—Ujjain, Central India.

GARAB SINGH (of Nandsa), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Rájás of Deogarh. The Thákur is Jágirdár of Pachmari, and his *jágir* was originally held by a family of Mowasses of Korkors, the hereditary guardians of the Cave of Mahádeo, in the Pachmari Hills.

Residence.—Nandsa, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

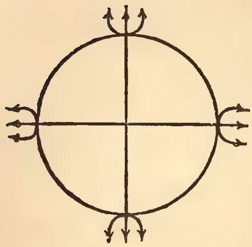
GARH, THAKUR CHANDRASINGHJI,

Thákur of.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th November 1884. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a younger brother of one of the ancestors of the Chief of Chhota Udaipur, to whom the Thákur of Garh is tributary. The State, which is the largest in the Sankhera Mehvás, contains an area of 134 square miles; its population is almost entirely Bhil (aboriginal).

Residence.—Garh, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

GARHA, RAJA BALBHADAR SINGH,

Rájá of.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1870; succeeded to the *gadi* 7th April 1881. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family. The State is feudatory to Gwalior, and was formerly a portion of the Rajhugarh *jágir.* Its name is sometimes spelt Gharra. Its population is about 9500.

Residence.—Garha, Guna, Central India.

GARHWAL, *Rájá of.* *See* Tehri.

GARRAULI, DIWAN BAHADUR CHANDRA BHAN SINGH,

Jágirdár of.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1884; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 16th March 1885. Belongs to the Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Orchha stock that has given rulers to so many States of Central India (*see* Panna, Ajaigarh, Dattia, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughási, etc.) Man Singh, the younger grandson of Rudra Pratáp (founder of Orchha), was the founder of the Sátgharia branch of this family, from which descend the Garrauli Chiefs. Diwán Gopál Singh obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1812. He was succeeded by his son, Diwán Parichhat, on whom the additional title of Bahádur was conferred, 17th October 1844. The area of the State is 25 square miles; its population 4976, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán Bahádur maintains a military force of 2 cavalry, 56 infantry, and 4 guns.

Residence.—Garrauli, Bundelkhand, Central India.

GAUHAR KHAN, C.I.E., *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the Chief of the Jaláwan Brahuis of Baluchistan. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the institution of that Order, 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

GAUR CHANDER MAN SINGH HARI CHANDAN MURDRAJ BHRAMARBAR RAI (of Parikud), *Rájá.*

Born in November 1850. The title is hereditary, and the present Rájá succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Rájá Chandra Sikhar Mán Singh, in 1872. Belongs to an ancient family, whose founder was the Rájá Jadu Ráj. He possessed Parikud and other territory in the time of the Mughals. He fought against the Subahdár of the province on behalf of the Nawáb Parasurámráj Pandit, and defeated him, receiving large grants of territory from the Nawáb as his reward. Towards the close of the Mahratta rule the Rájá Harisebak of Parikud was defeated by the Rájá of Khurdah, and lost most of his possessions. Rájá Chandra Sikhar Mán Singh, predecessor of the present Rájá, showed great liberality in the time of the Orissa famine of 1866, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Residence.—Parikud, Puri, Orissa, Bengal.

GAURHARI RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 7th April 1884.

Residence.—Midnapur, Bengal.

GAURIHAR, RAO SHAMLE PRASAD BAHADUR, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of the late Rao Gajadhar Prasád, 14th November 1887. Belongs to a Bráhman (Hindu) family, that held the title of "Sawai Rájdhar" from ancient times. At the beginning of the present century Rájdhar Rájá Rám, the head of the family, was a Sardár of the Banda-Ajaigarh State, and Governor of its fort of Bhuragarh at Banda. He became a leader of note, and in 1807 was granted the Gaurihar *jágir* by the British Government. His son, Rájdhar Rudra Pratáp, did excellent service, and incurred great personal loss at Banda. For this the Government conferred on him, in the Cawnpur Darbár of 1859, the title of Rao Bahádur, a *khilat*, and the right of adoption. The area of the State is 72 square miles; its population is 10,691, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 43 cavalry, 198 infantry, and 6 guns.

Residence.—Gaurihar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

GAURISHANKAR UDESHANKAR, AZAM, *C.S.I.*

Born 21st August 1805; was for a long time the *Diwán* or Prime Minister of the State of Bhaunagar (*q.v.*), in Káthiáwár, where he so distinguished himself by his vigorous administration and numerous reforms as to earn from Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay, the high praise of being "one of the best and ablest of modern native statesmen." At the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, with a Medal of Honour. He retired from the service of the Bhaunagar State in 1879, having been honourably engaged in it for a period of no less than fifty-seven years.

Residence.—Bhaunagar, Káthiáwár.

GAVRIDAD, AZAM JADEJA PRATAPSINGHJI MERUJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1855. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which was the original seat of the Chiefs of Pálitána, has an area of 27 square miles; and a population of 2381, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 11 cavalry, 19 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Gavridad, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GAWHALI, *Chief of.* *See* Raysinghpur.

GAYA PARSHAD (of Pindarna), *Thákur.*

Born 1852. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Mardán Singh of Garhakota. An ancestor of the family, named Ráwat Parshád, saved the life of the Rájá Mardán Singh from the Rájá of Tehri, and obtained from him a *sanad* on copper-plate, granting him lands and the title of Thákur. He has one son, Thákur Bhairao Parshád.

Residence.—Pindarna, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GEROLI, *Diwán Bahádur of.* *See* Garrauli.

GHANSHAM SINGH (of Mursan), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1851. The title is hereditary, and having long been recognised by Government, was formally conferred on 3rd December 1859, for the excellent services of the Rájá Tikam Singh, grandfather of the present Rájá, during the Mutiny of 1857. The Rájá comes of a family of Baisni Jats, having a common ancestor with the Rájá Har Naráyan Singh of Háthras in Aligarh—a Jat Chief, by name Makhan, who came from Rájputána and settled in the neighbourhood of Mursan. His great-grandson, Thákur Nand Rám, died in 1696, leaving fourteen sons, of whom one was named Zulkaran. The latter left a son named Khusal Singh, who obtained lands from the favour of the Nawáb Vazir of

Oudh, Saádat Khán. He died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son Phup Singh, who largely increased the family estates, and assumed the title of Rájá. His son Bhagwant Singh succeeded in 1798, and also increased the estates, and was granted a *jágir* by the British Government for good service performed in Lord Lake's campaign. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by Rájá Tikam Singh, of whom above. Rájá Tikam Singh was also created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Rájá, who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Mursan, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

GHARI, BHUMIA NAHAR SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

Born about 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The State is also called Bhaisakho; its population is about 980.

Residence.—Ghari, Bhopáwar, Central India.

GHARRA, *Rájá of.* *See* Garha.

GHAUS SHAH KADARI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, in celebration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress.

Residence.—Kadar, Mysore.

GHAUSIA BEGAM, *Nawáb.*

Is the half-sister of His late Highness Muhammad Ghaus, the last of the titular Nawábs of the Carnatic. Was granted the personal title of Nawáb in 1822.

Residence.—Madras.

GHAYAS-UD-DIN ALI KHAN, DIWAN, *Shaikh-ul-Mushaikh.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Ajmir.

GHAYAS-UD-DIN JÁLA-UD-DIN KAZI, MIR, *Khán Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

GHAZANFAR ALI, MIR, *Khán.*

A member of the Carnatic family. The title is a personal one; and, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHORAM KHAN, RIND, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 21st February 1884.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

GHORASAR, THAKUR DADA SAHEB SURAJMALJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th January 1883. Belongs to a Dabbi Rájput (Hindu) family. Is tributary to the Gaekwár. The area of the State is 40 square miles; its population 8400, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Ghorasar, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GHULAM AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur Kasim Jang.*

The title, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM AHMAD, MIRZA, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 24th May 1881.

Residence.—

GHULAM AHMAD-ULLA, *Khán.*

The title, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised 1890. Is styled Muhammad Khair-ulla Khán.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM AKBAR KHAN *walad* HUSAIM BAKHSH, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

A member of the Carnatic family. The title, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM ALI *walad* ZULFIKAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Talpur Mirs, who were ruling in Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM ALI KHAN *walad* KHAN MUHAMMAD, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM ALI KHAN *walad* GHULAM SHAH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM BABA, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 27th June 1878.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

GHULAM DASTAGIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred in January 1888.

Residence.—Trichinopoli, Madras.

GHULAM GHAUS, MUNSHI KHWAJA, *Khán Bahádur Zulkadr.*

Born 1822. The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1885. Belongs to a family that left Kashmir towards the close of the Durráni dynasty on the occasion of a political outbreak, and removing to Tibet, engaged in commerce at Lhassa; but subsequently migrated to Nepál, and finally settled at Benares. Khwájá Ghulám Ghaus succeeded his uncle as Mir Munshi to Government, and held that post till his retirement in 1885. Rendered loyal service during the Mutiny of 1857, for which a *sanad* and *khilat* were conferred upon him.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GHULAM GHAUS. *See* Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus.

GHULAM HAIDAR *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

GHULAM HASAN, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

GHULAM HUSAIN *walad* NAJIF ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM HUSAIN *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM HUSAIN (JATI), *Málik.*

Born about 1847. The title is hereditary, the tradition being that it was first conferred by Sultán Murád Khán, son of Sultán Muhammad Khán of Constantinople. There is also a *sanad* from Muhammad Sháh, Emperor of Delhi. Belongs to a Jat (Muhammadan) family.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM JILANI, *Khán.*

The title, originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN *walad* KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Gwalior, Central India.

GHULAM KASIM KHAN, KATI KHEL (of Tank), *Nawáb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th October 1882.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

GHULAM MAHMUD, *Khán.*

The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890. Is styled Niamat Khán.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MAHMUD, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur Mutasib Jang Mustafi-ud-daulá Sharf-ul-Mulk.*

The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán.*

The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1881.

Residence.—Kashmir.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1850. Is son-in-law of His late Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk, the third of the Princes of Arcot; granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD GHAUS, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1861. Is son of Muazzaz-ud-daulá, and grandson of His late Highness Azim Jah, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. Granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1876.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HAIDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1834. Rendered eminent service in the Madras Police, for which he received the title as a personal distinction in 1887. Retired on pension in 1890.

Residence.—Karur, Coimbatore, Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd April 1884.

Residence.—Bombay.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, *Haji, Khán Bahádur Ghalib Jang Sharf-ud-dauld.*

The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1850. Son of Sardár Jang. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction in 1883.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **RUSTAM KHAN,** *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Talpur Mirs, who were ruling in Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1852. Granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1885, for good service in the Railway Department.

Residence.—Tanjore, India.

GHULAM MURTAZA, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN *walad* **CHAKAR KHAN (of Rahuja),** *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of the Talpur Mirs, who were rulers of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM MUSTAFA KHAN, HAJI, *walad* **GHULAM HAIDAR,** *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM NABI, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Punjab.

GHULAM NABI ALI, *Khán Bahádur Nasir Jang.*

The title is a personal one, and having been conferred originally by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognised in 1890. Is a member of the Carnatic family.

Residence.—Madras.

GHULAM NABI KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM NAJAF KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM RASUL, MIYAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Peshâwar, Punjab.

GHUND, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Ghund, Simla Hills, Punjab.

GIDHAUR, MAHARAJA RAVANESHWAR PRASAD SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

Born 1859. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Chandra Vansi or Lunar sept, whose founder was Bir Vikram Singh. His ancestors had come from Mahoba in Bundelkhand, and settled at Bardi in Rewah, and he was the younger brother of the Rájá of Bardi. From him the ninth in descent is said to have built the temple of Baidyanáth. Rájá Dalar Singh, fourteenth Rájá, is stated to have received a *farmán* from the Emperor Sháh Jahán in 1651. Rájá Gopal Singh was recognised by the British Government; and his grandson was the well-known Sir Jaimangal Singh Bahádur, K.C.S.I., on whom the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred for his eminent services during the Santál insurrection and the Mutiny of 1857. On 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, Sir Jaimangal Singh received the hereditary title of Mahárájá Bahádur. He was succeeded by his son, Mahárájá Shiva Prasád Singh Bahádur; and the latter by his son, the present Mahárájá Bahádur, who is

well known for his benevolence and loyalty. Educated in Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and English; married in 1885, and has a son and heir, born in 1890. Received a *khilat* from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on succeeding to the title, also the privilege of exemption from attendance in Civil Courts. The family cognisance is a *trisul*, or trident of Siva.

Residence.—Gidhaur, Bengal.

GIRDHARLAL ULATRAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 27th December 1872.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

GIRIAPA TIMAPA DESAI, *Heladi Naik Bahádur Desai Nadugauda.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

GIRIJA NATH RAI (of Dinájpur), *Mahárájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1884. Is the son of the late Mahárání Sham Mohini of Dinájpur; and belongs to a family settled in the Dinájpur district since the time of Akbar, at which time one of its ancestors, named Srimanta Datta, was Zamindár of Dinájpur. His daughter married Hari Rám Rai, who had been Diwán to the Zamindár of Idrakpur. The son of this marriage was Suka Deb Rai, who died in 1677. His son, Rájá Jai Deb, was Rájá of Dinájpur from 1677 to 1682; and was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Prannáth, from 1682 to 1723, who adopted a young relative named Rám Náth, who succeeded to the Ráj, and died in 1760. A grandson of the latter by adoption, named Rádhá Náth, was Rájá from 1780 to 1801; at his accession he owned the greater part of the three districts of Dinájpur, Maldah, and Bogra, but after the Decennial Settlement the bulk of the estate was sold for arrears of revenue. His grandson was the Rájá Tarak Náth, 1840 to 1865, husband of the late Mahárání Shám Mohini, and adoptive father of the present Rájá. The title of Mahárání was formally conferred on that lady in 1875, for her eminent benevolence during the great famine of 1873.

Residence.—Dinájpur, Bengal.

GIRISH CHANDAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd April 1874, for eminent public services.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

GIRISH CHANDAR GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 19th August 1879, for eminent services as Judge.

Residence.—Hugli, Bengal.

GIRISH CHANDAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889, for eminent public services.

Residence.—Nalthoba, Bengal.

GOBARDHUN DAS, SAH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 29th October 1856. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1886, for eminent public services as a Municipal Commissioner of Lucknow, and an Honorary Magistrate. Belongs to an Agarwála family; and is one of the sons of Sáh Benarsi Dás, late a banker at Lucknow, and a partner in the banking firm of Sáh Behári Lál, Lucknow.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

GOBIND RAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 15th December 1851. The title was conferred, 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, for his services on the District Board and Municipal Committee, and especially for consideration shown to his debtors in proceedings under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act. Belongs to a Gaur Bráhman Pattiwal family, whose ancestor, Khem Chand, emigrated to Jaipur from Jesalmir, and there established a commercial house; and subsequently established three more houses in Jhánsi. The Rao Bahádur's uncle rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Jhánsi, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND RAO NARAYAN, *Rao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND SAHAI, *Diwán.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

GOBIND SINGH (of Beona), *Rájá.*

Born 29th November 1872. The title is hereditary; and is stated by the family to have been obtained in the year 1746 from the Mahrattas, after the defeat of the Bundelas by the combined forces of the Peshwá and Nawáb Khán Bangash of Farrukhabad. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput family, and is the son of the late Rájá Parachat, who died on 3rd March 1878.

Residence.—Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND SINGH, THAKUR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Jaipur, Rájputána.

GODE NARAYAN GAJAPATI RAO, *Rájá*. *See* Gajapati.

GOGAN CHANDRA RAI, *Rai Bahádur*.

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, for eminent services rendered in the Benares Opium Department, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

GOKAL DAS, SETH, *Rájá*.

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. The Rájá had been created a Rao Saheb in 1867, on account of his liberal contributions towards the erection of the Jabalpur Town Hall. His father was Seth Kushal Chand, a wealthy banker of Jabalpur, who rendered good services during the Mutiny in 1857; a gold medal was presented to him by the Government for his liberal help in fitting out the Madras Column.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

GOKAL NARAYAN, *Rai*.

Born 1842. The title is hereditary; having been originally conferred by the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá Bahádur on an ancestor of the family named Lachmi Naráyan, Khattri, who was Daroga of the palaces of the Begam. The Rai's father was the Rai Baldeo Naráyan, *alias* Chotu Lál. The Rai is also known by the name of Chotu Lál; he has three sons—Bábu Kesri Naráyan, Mahábir Naráyan, and Badri Naráyan.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GOKUL CHANDRA SINGHI, *Rai Bahádur*.

Born 1825; son of the late Bábu Umá Charan Singhi, of Khishma, Nadiyá, Bengal. Has rendered good service in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum; and received the title on the 1st January 1891, in recognition thereof. Belongs to a Kayastha family descended from Rai Lakshman Singha of Chaula, who was the *Gushtipati* or "Chief of the clan" among the Maulik Kayasthas. Muralidhar Singha first settled in Khishma in the beginning of the 17th century; and it is stated that Rájá Kali Prasanna Singha of Calcutta, translator of the Mahábhárata, is a lineal descendant of this family. The Rai Bahádur married a daughter of the late Bábu Chandra Nath Mustafi, Zamindár of Ula in Nadiyá District, whose ancestors are stated to have held the post of Accountant-General under the Nawáb Názims of Bengal. The Rai Bahádur has three sons—Anukul Chandra Singha, born 1865; Bankim Chandra Singha, born 1870; Atul Chandra Singha, born 1875. His eldest son, Satis Chandra Singha, is deceased; but has left a son and heir, Probodh Chandra Singha, born 1881.

Residences.—Dum-Dum, near Calcutta; 173 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta; Khishma, Nadiyá District, Bengal.

GOLAK CHANDAR CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur*.

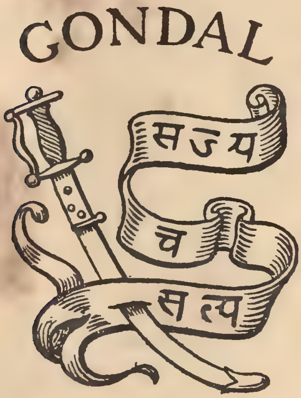
The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Chittagong, Bengal.

GONDAL, HIS HIGHNESS THAKUR SAHEB SIR BHAGWATSINGHJI SAGRAMJI, K.C.I.E., *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 24th October 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th December 1869 as a minor. Belongs to a Járejá Rájput (Hindu) family, tracing its origin to the renowned Krishna; descended from the Nawánagar-Rájkot family; is a Kumbháni, being a descendant of Kumbhoji I., founder of the Gondal dynasty; was only four years old when he succeeded his father, who died in 1869, when on a visit to Bombay. The following is a brief summary of the history of this ruling family: (1) Kumbhoji I., founder of the Gondal dynasty; 1634-49 A.D. Succeeded by his son (2) Sagrámji I., 1649-1714 A.D. Succeeded by his son (3) Háloji, 1714-53. Succeeded by his son (4) Kumbhoji II., 1753-90 A.D., was a most powerful chief; was both a warrior and a statesman, and aggrandised his possessions by conquest and statecraft. Succeeded by his grandson (5) Muluji, 1790-92 A.D. Succeeded by his son (6) Dájibhai, 1792-1800 A.D., was a patron of letters, and was especially fond of poetry. Succeeded by his uncle (7) Deváji, 1800-12 A.D., was a brave soldier and a wise ruler. Succeeded by his four sons one after another—(8) Nathuji, 1812-14 A.D.; (9) Kanuji, 1814-21 A.D.; (10) Chandra Sinhji, 1820-41 A.D.; (11) Bhanábhai, 1841-51 A.D.; (12) Sagrámji II., 1851-79 A.D., was a very quiet and pious Chief. Succeeded by his son, the present Thákur Saheb. During his minority the State was at first administered direct by the British Government, but afterwards a Joint-Administration was introduced. He was educated at the Rájkot Rájkumár College and also at the Edinburgh University. His College career has been reported to be eminently successful; in order to give the finishing touch to his education, he undertook a voyage to Europe in 1883, in the company of Major (now Colonel) Hancock; returned after six months; published an account of his tour under the title "Journal of a Visit to England in 1883"; was associated with Major (now Colonel) Nutt in the administrative business of his State, and assumed sole charge on the 24th August 1884. The reply made by him on the occasion of his installation to the address of the Political Agent, Colonel West, was pronounced by Government to be highly creditable to him, both as regards the tone and the matter of it, showing "good feeling and good taste, and his description of his duties as a ruler evinces a sound and clear judgment." Three years after his installation the Thákur Saheb was publicly complimented by the Governor, Lord Reay, in the following words: "Thákur Saheb, though you have only been three years on the *gadi*, I believe you have acted up to the pledges you then gave." Nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University; and a Vice-President of the Deccan Education Society at Poona. Having been imbued with a love of science, he again proceeded to Scotland in 1886, to reside for a time at the Edinburgh University; which, in appreciation of his "exemplary quest of knowledge," conferred on him the



honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887. The same year he was requested to be a member of the deputation from the Káthiáwár Chiefs that waited on Her Majesty the Queen Empress at the time of the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee; and on that occasion was made a K.C.I.E. Returned to India in August 1887. Takes a keen interest in the administrative business of the State, and is a joint-proprietor of the "Bhaunagar-Gondal" and "Gondal-Porbandar" railways, in which concerns he has invested about £500,000. Is taking steps to connect his capital with the main line of railway. Besides railways, the territory has many macadamised roads, schools, hospitals, municipalities, rest-houses, infirmary, post and telegraph offices, courts of justice, and other appliances of an improved administration. Owing to the excellence of his administration, the British Government was pleased to raise Gondal from the rank of a second-class to that of a first-class State in Káthiáwár. In 1889 his wife—daughter of His Highness the Mahárána of Dharampur—being taken very ill, the doctors advised her to go to England for a change, and His Highness was obliged to take her there for the benefit of her health. This is the first instance of a Rájput consort of a Ruling Chief ever venturing to overcome her caste prejudices. Her Highness was received by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and personally invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The Thákur Saheb has contributed numerous donations to deserving public institutions; has relieved his subjects of the burden of many obnoxious taxes, and remitted a vast amount of debt which his people owed him. His subjects, in return, have voted him a statue by public subscription.

Arms.—A belt and sword with the word "Gondal" at the top. **Motto.**—(Sanskrit) *Sajyam cha Satyam*, in Devanagari character, meaning "Ready and True." His Highness's sons are—Kumár Shri Bhojraj, heir-apparent, born 1883; is being educated in Edinburgh. Kumár Shri Bhupat Sinhje, born 1888; is in England with his parents.

Residence.—Gondal, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GOPAL CHANDAR MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Calcutta.

GOPAL CHANDRA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Has rendered good service as Chairman of the Kasipur-Chitpur Municipality, Calcutta; and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Calcutta.

GOPAL DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1884.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

GOPAL MOHAN SARKAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Calcutta.

GOPAL RAO (of Rehli), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Rao Kishen Rao; and descended from Govind Pandit, who came to Ságar with the Mahratta ruler from Puna, and being a relative of the latter, was made *Mámlatdár* of Rehli.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOPAL RAO, PANDIT, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 6th August 1832. The title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, for eminent public services. His ancestors, during the Mahratta Government, held the post of Secretary to the Rájá of Ságar for three generations; and consequently his father and grandfather received political pensions from the British Government after the annexation. The Rao Bahádur himself rendered excellent service to Government at the risk of his life during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received the grant of two villages in the Jalaun district for his life. His family is Dakhini Bráhman.

Residence.—Jhánsi, North-Western Provinces.

GOPAL RAO HARI DESHMUKH, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 18th February 1823. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Educated at Puna. Served the Government with the highest success and distinction from 1844 to 1879, when he retired after occupying the place of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Násik, and other high positions in the Judicial Service. Invited to be

present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. Granted revival of political pension in 1877. Member of Bombay Legislative Council, 1880. Name entered in the list of First-Class Sardárs of the Deccan for rank and precedence, 1881. Appointed Prime Minister of Ratlám (*q.v.*), 1884. Has been a prominent social reformer, having been put out of caste for ten years for his advocacy of widow remarriage, and for sending his second son, Krishnarao Gopál, to England for education. Is a copious author, acquainted with many languages, and writing under the *nom-de-plume* of *Lokahitawádi.* Is President of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society, Bombay Arya Samáj, Puna Arbitration Court; and Vice-President of the National Indian Association. Is descended from Vishwanáth Sidhaye, a *Deshmukh* (hereditary farmer of the revenue), 1690-1717, many of whose descendants held high office under the Government of the Peshwá.

Residence.—Puna, Bombay.

GOPAL RAO SHIVDEO (of Malegaon), *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 29th June 1843. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Peshwá. The Rao Bahádur's mother enjoys a pension from the Government.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

GOPALA CHARIYA KRADKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Gwalior, Central India.

GOPALA PADHYE GURJAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

GOPALA, P., RAO, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1856. Member of the Berhampur Municipal Council, 1884; Chairman, 1887. Granted the title as a personal distinction in 1891 for his eminent municipal services.

Residence.—Berhampur, Ganjam, Madras.

GOPALJI SURBHAI DESAI, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 24th June 1832. The title was conferred on 13th January 1882, as a personal distinction, for eminent public services in the Educational Service, which extended from 1853 to 1892. Is a son of Desai Surbhai Dayálji of Puni, Surat, an important *Zamindár* in that district. Received the title of Rao Saheb in 1864; and the *sanad* conferring the title of Rao

Bahádur in 1882 was delivered to him in full Darbár by the Political Agent at Bhaunagar. Has received the thanks of Government for his services (in conjunction with his father) in bringing about the settlement of *Wattans* in Surat; also in connection with archæological researches in Káthiáwár, and with the settlement of the wording of the "Fashzamin" bonds entered into by the Káthiáwár Chiefs. Appointed Fellow of the Bombay University, 1885; Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, 1885. Is President of the Káthiáwár General Library, Rájkot; a Life Member of the East India Association, and of the Gujarát Vernacular Society.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

GOPI MAL, *Rai.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st May 1871.

Residence.—Firozpur, Punjab.

GOPINATH GURU, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Kálahandi, Central Provinces.

GOVARDHAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary in this branch of the family. The head of another branch of the same family is Sardár Ranjit Singh (*q.v.*), who holds the hereditary title of Sardár. Descended from a Rájput family, whose great ancestor was Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur (Kahlur). His younger son was Kalal Chand, tenth in descent from whom was Surat Singh, whose four sons, with their retainers, aided the Rájá of Náhan to conquer Suchávar, Rámgarh, and other territories, and received Rámgarh as their share. Sardár Khushal Singh was the only one of the four who left any children. He built the fort at Rámgarh; and his grandson, Gopal Singh, was the grandfather of Mián Govardhan Singh.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

GOVIND LAL RAI, *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888, in recognition of the Rájá's "liberality and public spirit."

Residence.—Rangpur, Bengal.

GOVIND RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao.*

Born 1841. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government, and subsequently recognised by the Government of India. The Rao, like his kinsmen, Rao Ganpat Rao (*q.v.*) and Rao Rám Chand Rao of Jaisinghnagar, is descended from ancestors who were connected with the former rulers of Ságar; and to one of them, named Rao Ganpat Rao, the *parganá* of Jaisinghnagar was made over as its tálukdár.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOVIND RAO (of Rehli), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary. Is a younger brother of Rao Gopal Rao of Rehli (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Rehli, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOVIND SAKARAM HOSUR, *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent municipal services. Is Vice-President of the Saundatti Municipality, Bombay.

Residence.—Saundatti, Belgaum, Bombay.

GOVINDRAO RAMCHANDRA GARUD, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Dhulia, Bombay.

GUL HASAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

GULAB SINGH (of Meanoni), *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

GULAB SINGH (of Bina), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

GUNABHIRAM SARMA BARUA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Nowgong, Assam.

GUR SAHAI, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Punjab.

GURBAKHSH SINGH (of Kot Shera), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

GURU PRASAD, PANDIT (of Benares) *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

GWALIOR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 3rd July 1886. Is the head of the great Mahratta House of Sindhia. Full title is—"His Highness Mukhtár-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iktidár Rafi-ush-Shán Wálá Shikoh Muhtashaim-i-Daurán, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maháráj-Adhiráj Aliják Hisám-us-Saltanat Mahárájá Madho Rao Sindhia Bahádur Srináth Mansur-i-Zamán, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muaz-zama-i-Rafi-ud-Darjá-i-Inglistán" (*see* Introduction, § 11). His Highness, who rules over an area about equal to that of Holland, Belgium, and Saxony combined, and over a population more numerous than that of Switzerland or of Greece, is descended from the famous Ranoji Sindhia, the son of a Dekhani *pátel*, who became a member of the household of the Peshwá Bálaji Rao, and subsequently a successful commander of the Peshwá's cavalry. Ranoji Sindhia was succeeded by his second son, Mahádaji Sindhia, who was one of the greatest soldiers and cleverest statesmen ever produced by India. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Pánipat in 1761; and, taught by that disaster, he disciplined and strongly organised his army, chiefly under French officers, and in this way, though nominally still a servant of the Peshwá, he became in 1764 really the ruler of Hindustan. He died in 1794, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Daulat Rao Sindhia, whose reign of over thirty years is part of the history of India. The battles of Assaye, won by Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) in 1803, and of Laswári, won by General Lord Lake, in 1804, the Treaty of Sarji Anjangáon in 1805, and the Pindári war in 1817 are important landmarks in the career of Daulat Rao Sindhia. On his death he commended his State and his younger widow, the famous Baiza Bái, to the care of the British Government. Jhankuji Sindhia subsequently succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption, marrying the grand-daughter of Baiza Bái, who was at first regent of the State. Family dissension, however, ensued; Baiza Bái had to leave Gwalior in 1833, and Jhankuji Sindhia died without issue in 1843. His widow adopted a young scion of the Sindhia family, who succeeded under the title of Jaiáji Rao Sindhia. He displayed great courage and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, when his army revolted to the mutineers, and he himself and his Minister, Sir Dinkar Rao, were compelled to flee to Agra. He was restored and brought back to Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose on 19th June 1858, and received many great and well-deserved honours during the rest of his long reign. He obtained the right of adoption, numerous titles, extensive grants of additional territory, and an increase to his army; and became successively an Honorary General in the British army, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and a Companion of the Indian Empire. The present Mahárájá, Madho Rao Sindhia Bahádur, succeeded as a minor in 1886. The family colour, famous on so many battle-fields, is *bhagwá*, orange or brick-red, the flag of that colour bearing on its field the representation of a serpent holding the sun and moon in its coils—referring to a legend that Ranoji Sindhia, when an infant, was sheltered from the heat of the sun by the expanded hood of a cobra. The area of the State is 29,046 square miles; its population 3,030,743, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 160,000 Muhammadans, 12,000 Jains, and 167,000 aborigines of various tribes. The Mahárájá Sindhia maintains a military force of 5504 cavalry, 11,040 infantry, and 48 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, and within the limits of Gwalior territory to a salute of 21 guns.

Residence.—Gwalior, Central India.

GYANODA KANT RAI, *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th July 1888.

Residence.—Jessore, Bengal.

HABIB KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

HABIB-UR-RAHMAN, KAZI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Burhánpur, Central Provinces.

HACHARAO AKBAT HARIHAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

HADI HUSAIN KHAN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

HADOL, *Thákur of.* *See* Harol.

HAFIZ ABDUL KARIM, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title is personal, and was conferred in 1884 for services rendered by his ancestors, and for his own acts of public generosity. His father was present at the battles of Bharatpur, Kamon, and Shekhawati in the first Kabul campaign; and his brother was rewarded with a *khilat* for his good services in the first and second Punjab wars.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

HAIDAR ALI KHAN *walad* ALI AKBAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

HAKIM KHAN, MALIK, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Sháhpur, Punjab.

HAKK NAWAZ KHAN (of Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th May 1885.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

HALARI SHAMANA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th May 1885.

Residence.—Mercara, Coorg.

HAMID ALI, MUNSHI. *See* Muhammad Hamid Ali.

HAMID HUSAIN, MAULAVI SAYYID, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

HAMIR SINGH (of Bayeri), *Thákur Sawai Rai.*

Born 1838. The title is hereditary, but its origin is not known. Is a Korkars Girassia Chief. Rendered assistance to the Magistrate of Hardá during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received a *khilat.* Has two sons—Thákur Umrao Singh and Thákur Sardár Singh.

Residence.—Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

HAMIR SINGH (of Mohli), *Thákur.*

Born 7th August 1825. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Rájá of Benares. Belongs to the same family as that of the Rájás of Hatisi in Damoh district, Central Provinces. This branch of the family obtained the *jágir* of Mohli from the former Government of Ságar. Has two sons—Kunwar Khalak Singh and Mohan Singh.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

HAMIR SINGH (of Pali), *Rao.*

Born 1823. The title is hereditary. This Bundela Chief belongs to the family of the ex-Rájá of Banpur, whose estates were confiscated after the Mutiny of 1857. His son and heir is Nirbhai Singh, aged thirty-one years.

Residence.—Banpur, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

HANUMAN SINGH (of Barwára), *Thákur.*

Born 1841. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on his ancestors by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, Rájá Nizám Sháh. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Jabalpur district.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HAPA, THAKUR WAKHATSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th August 1889. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. Is at present a minor, and the State under the management of the Máhi Kántha Agency. The late Thákur was named Madhusinghji, and his widow, the Thákuráni Surajbai, is living. The State contains an area of 79 square miles, and a population of 1546, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Hapa, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH (of Sonbarsa), *Mahárájá.*

Born 7th June 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888. The Mahárájá had received the title of Rájá in 1875 for eminent services rendered during the famine of 1873-74, and had been granted the title of Rájá Bahádur on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 2nd January 1893. The family cognisance is a flag, bearing on it the figure of an elephant.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

HARBANS RAI (of Hatri), *Rájá.*

Born 7th April 1835. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been first conferred by a Muhammadan King, in 1494-95, on the Rájá Sáhal Sháh of Bakhtiyargarh. Succeeded the late Rájá on 8th May 1848. Rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Has two sons, of whom the elder enjoys the title of Diwán—Diwán Kishori Singh and Bhan Partáb Singh.

Residence.—Damoh, Central Provinces.

HARBANS SINGH, *Rájá.*

Born 1846. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the brother and the adopted son of the famous Sardár Tej Singh, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Sikhs in the first Sikh war, subsequently appointed President of the Council of Regency, and on 7th August 1847 created Rájá of Siálkot. Throughout the rebellion of 1848-49 the Rájá Tej Singh remained faithful to the Government, and on the annexation of the Punjab the *jágirs* of himself and his cousin, Sardár Bhagwan Singh, son of Jamádár Khushal Singh, were confirmed for life. Rájá Tej Singh rendered excellent service by raising horsemen during the Mutiny of 1857, and as a reward, in 1862, two-thirds of his *jágir* was granted in perpetuity, and he received a *sanad* authorising him to adopt an heir. He died in December 1862, having adopted his brother, the Rájá Harbans Singh, who now enjoys the title and estate.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

HARBANS SINGH (of Kandaula), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár belonging to the same family as those of the Sardárs Tárá Singh of Manauli, Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, and other Sardárs of the Ambála division. The founder of the family was Sardár Khushal Singh, who achieved conquests in the Manjha, and took possession of the town of Jálandhar. In 1756 A.D. he had large Cis-Sutlej possessions; they were subsequently wrested from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, but ultimately came under British control with the other Cis-Sutlej territories. Sardár Dayál Singh, the grandson of Sardár Khushal Singh, succeeded to the Kandaula estates, and his grandson is the present Sardár. For services during the Mutiny of 1857 the Sardárs of this loyal family received large remissions from the Government.

Residence.—Kandaula, Ambála, Punjab.

HARDERAM ANUPRAM MUNSHI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th December 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

HARDHIAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

Residence.—Delhi, North-Western Provinces.

HARDIT SINGH (of Dayálgarh), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

HARDIT SINGH, ROZA, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary; and Sardár Hardit Singh succeeded his father, the brave and loyal Sardár Káhan Singh, in June 1864. Sardár Káhan Singh was the grandson of Tek Singh, who was in the service of the Bhangi Sardárs of Lahore, and received from them the grant of the village Nodhpur. Káhan Singh entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1822; and, on the recommendation of General Ventura, was appointed Commandant in the Life Guards, served with his regiment in Kulu, Mandi, and elsewhere, and being severely wounded in the attack on Rájá Suchet Singh, was promoted to be Colonel, with large emoluments. He fought on the Sikh side in the battles of Sobraon and Firuzshahr. After the annexation Colonel Káhan Singh lost his *jágirs*, but was granted a pension by the British Government. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 he was one of the first Chiefs selected for service by Sir John Lawrence, and, starting at once for Delhi with fifty-three of his retainers, he served with the Guides till the fall of the city, being again severely wounded in one of the rebel sallies. For these services he received substantial rewards from the Government, including the regrant of some of his old Sikh *jágirs*.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

HARENDRA KISHOR SINGH, *Mahárájá Sir*, *K.C.I.E.* *See* Bettiah.

HARI APPAJI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Baroda.

HARI CHAND (of Lahaul), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Lahaul, Kángra, Punjab.

HARI CHAND (of Bhabaur), *Rai.*

The title is hereditary. The Rai belongs to the same family as that of the Rájás of Kángra, Jaswan, Goler, Siba, Datarpur, etc.; being descended from Rájá Pirthi Chand, son of Rájá Beni Chand. The Rai Karm Chand, in the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, held a large *jágir* in this district; and his grandson, Rai Ratan Chand, died 24th October 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rai.

Residence.—Bhabaur, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

HARI CHAND YAJOJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Bombay.

HARI CHARAN SARMA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd October 1872.

Residence.—Cachar, Assam.

HARI MOHAN THAKUR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th July 1888.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

HARI NARAYAN KALE, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

HARI RAJ SINGH (of Kashipur), *Rájá.*

Born 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family connected with that of the Chand Rájás of Kumaun, being descended from Pahár Singh, a younger son of Rájá Baz Bahádur Singh, Rájá of Kumaun from 1638 to 1678. In the time of Rájá Dip Chand of Kumaun (1748-77), Mohan Singh, grandson of Pahár Singh, became Bakshi or head of the army. He eventually seized and imprisoned Rájá Dip Chand, and, on the death of the latter in prison in 1777, proclaimed himself Rájá under the

title of Mohan Chand. He himself was killed in 1788 by Harak Deb Toshi, who again was driven out by Lal Singh, brother of Mohan Singh, with the aid of Faiz-ullah Khán of Rámpur. Mahendra Singh, son of Mohan Singh, was installed as Rájá by Lal Singh, who claimed for him the protection of the Nawáb of Oudh, as recognised owner of the Tarái. In 1790, however, the Gurkhális from Kathmandu invaded Kumaun and defeated the forces of Mahendra Singh, who fled with his uncle, Lal Singh, to Kota, and fixed upon Kilpuri as his headquarters, where he endeavoured to enlist troops for an attack upon Kumaun. Hearing this, the Gurkháli general, Amar Singh Thapa, marched on Kilpuri and thus deprived the Kumaunis of their only rallying-point. Mahendra Singh and his partisans, deprived of every acre that they could lay claim to, fled to the Oudh Subahdár, and representing that the tract from which the Gurkháli had ousted them formed a part of the Tarái, which of right belonged to the Nawáb, requested his aid in recovering it from the Gurkhális. A war with Nepál would probably have resulted had not the good offices of Mr. Cherry promoted an understanding, by which the Gurkhális agreed to yield up all pretensions to the low country. At the same time provision was made for the retention by the exiled family of some doubtful tenure of a portion of the Tarái for their subsistence. Mahendra Singh retired first to Rudrapur and then to Kilpuri; but, owing to bad management, this Parganá was reduced to a swamp, and was rendered so unhealthy that on the petition of the representatives of the family to the British Government, it was exchanged for the confirmation of possession in taluqa Chachait in the Pilibhit district. Kunwár Partáb Singh, son of Mahendra Singh, sued his uncle, Lal Singh, for a share in Chachait, but his claim was dismissed. He then petitioned the Government, who gave him Rs.250 per mensem in 1820. Partáb Singh's claim to Bazpur was also negatived. Lal Singh had held possession as head of the family and retained it. Guman Singh, son of Rájá Lal Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1828, as Rájá. His son, Rájá Shiuráj Singh, C.S.I., rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857; and was rewarded with the Order of the Star of India, and with an increased grant. He died in October 1886; and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, who married a daughter of Kupendra Bikram Singh of Nepál, and has a son named Kunwár Udai Ráj Singh. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Kashipur, Tarái, North-Western Provinces.

HARI RAOJI CHIPLUNKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

HARI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. The Mián is a brother of Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun, and a younger son of the Rájá Sir Jodhbir Singh, brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, who died in 1873. The Mián is an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab.

Residence.—Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

HARI SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Is one of the Sikh Sardárs of the Ludhiána district, Punjab.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

HARI SINGH (of Pindit Lala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is one of the Sardárs of the Gujrát district, Punjab.

Residence.—Gujrát, Punjab.

HARI SINGH (of Akalgarh), *Diwán.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

HARI SINGH, SARDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Siálkot, Punjab.

HARIHAR DATT DUBE (of Badlapur), *Rájá.*

Born 1856. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family of Dube Bráhmans, who came originally from Amauli in the Fatehpur district, where their ancestor, Sheo Lál, was an eminent banker. In 1788 Sheo Lál Dube was appointed farmer of the revenues of Jaunpur by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares; and obtained the title of Rájá for killing a noted rebel named Saltánat Singh. The *sanad* conferring the *táluka* of Badlapur on Rájá Sheo Lál Dube, dated November 1797, is in existence, and was signed by Sir John Shore, then Governor-General. The present Rájá is a great-grandson of Rájá Sheo Lál Dube, and is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

HARIHAR SHASTRI DRAVIDA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

HARILAL AMBASHANKAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1879.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

HARINDAR SINGH (of Kandaula), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary; the Sardár belongs to the same family as those of the Sardárs Tárá Singh of Manauli, Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, and other Sardárs of the Ambála division. For an account of the Kandaula branch of this family, *see* Harbans Singh (of Kandaula), Sardár. The Sardár is a grandson of Sardár Dayál Singh of Kandaula.

Residence.—Kandaula, Ambála, Punjab.

HARISH CHANDRA MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

HARNAM SINGH, AHLUWALIA, *Kunwár, C.I.E.*

Born 19th January 1851. Is a son of His late Highness the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala, and only brother of the late Rájá Kharak Singh of Kapurthala, and uncle of the present Rájá of Kapurthala (*q.v.*) Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1885.

Residence.—Kapurthala, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Kharar), *Sardár.*

Born 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Khatri family, whose ancestor, Sardár Dayál Singh, took possession of considerable territory in the Hoshiárpur, Firozpur, and Ambála districts. His sons were deprived of much of their land by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but the eldest, named Sardár Dharm Singh, secured some lands in Kharar, Ambála district. His grandson, Sardár Ganda Singh, rendered excellent services during the Mutiny of 1857, and received a *khilat* from the Government in acknowledgment thereof. He died at Patiála about the year 1876; and was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Moron), *Sardár.*

Born 1861. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, that came originally from Varpal, in the Amritsar district. About 1759 Sardár Sálig Singh obtained possession of territory around Moron. The family fell under the power of the Mahárájá Sher Singh; but when the Jálandhar doáb was ceded to the British after the first Sikh war, a considerable *jágir* was confirmed to the head of the family in perpetuity, and is now enjoyed by Sardár Harnám Singh.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

HARNARAYAN SINGH (of Háthras), *Rájá.*

Born 9th December 1864. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a continuation of the title of the Rájá's adoptive father, Rájá Gobind Singh of Háthras. Belongs to a Jat family, whose founder, named Makhan, came from Rájputána about the year 1600, and settled in the neighbourhood of Mursan. His great-grandson, Thákur Nand Rám, died in 1696, leaving fourteen sons, of whom one was Zulkaran Singh, ancestor of Rájá Ghansham Singh of Mursan (*q.v.*), and the other was Jai Singh. The great-grandson of the latter, Thákur Daya Rám, established himself as an independent Chief in his fortress of Háthras, at that time one of the strongest in the country. The fortress was, however, captured by General Marshall in 1817, and the Thákur's estates confiscated. The latter, on his death in 1841, was succeeded by his son, Thákur Gobind Singh. He distinguished himself by most valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857; and was rewarded in 1858, by Lord Canning on behalf of Her Majesty, with the title of Rájá and extensive grants of land. Rájá Gobind Singh was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rájá; who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

HARNATH CHAUDHRI (of Dubalháti), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1833. Is the son of the late Anandanáth Rai, of Dubalháti in the district of Rájsháhi, Bengal; who was descended through a long line of ancestors from Kásirám Rai. The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Rájá Bahádur had received the title of Rájá on the 12th of March 1875, in recognition of his eminent services during the famine of 1873-74.

Residence.—Rájsháhi, Bengal.

HARO SUNDARI DEBIA (of Siarsol), *Mahárání.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Mahárání had already received the title of Ráni on 12th March 1875, for her eminent services during the famine of 1873-74. Belongs to a family descended from Govinda Prasád Pandit.

Residence.—Bardwan, Bengal.

HAROL, THAKUR JAWANSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1883; succeeded to the *gadi* 22nd March 1888. Belongs to a Thakerda (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of nearly 3000, chiefly Hindus. Its name is also spelt Hadol.

Residence.—Harol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

HARSA SINGH (of Mughalchak), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to an ancient Sikh family, famous for the conspicuous bravery of its members. Sardár Anup Singh, of Probyn's Horse, was one of the most distinguished officers in the army throughout the Mutiny campaigns of 1857, 1858, and 1859. He was present at the fall of Delhi, at the capture of Lucknow, and on many other great occasions; was four times wounded, and had three horses wounded under him. He also fought with great distinction in the China campaign in 1860, and subsequently in the disturbances on the north-west frontier. He twice received the Order of Valour for bravery in the field. In 1876 he accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to England, and was honoured with the marked approval of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. He died in 1885, amid universal expressions of regret, and was succeeded by the present Sardár.

Residence.—Mughal Chak, Gujránwála, Punjab.



HASAN ALI BEY EFFENDI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Is a leading member of the Karáchi Bar, and was in 1886 appointed Consul for Turkey by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. President of the Sind Branch of the Central National Muhammadan Association, 1884; also President of the Karáchi Madrasa Board, managing the Karáchi Muhammadan College, which has an endowment fund of about six lakhs of rupees.

Residence.—Karáchi, Bombay.

HASAN ALI *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

HASAN ALI *walad* MUHAMMAD AISAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

HASAN ALI KHAN, C.I.E., *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary. The Nawáb was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire 5th February 1881.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

HASAN ALI KHAN, MIR, *His Highness.*

The title is personal. His Highness is the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

HATI SINGH (of Chandgarh), *Rao.*

Born 5th September 1844. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been originally conferred by Gori Sháh Padishah. The family is descended from Prithi Singh, who was eleventh in descent from the famous Bhoj Ráj.

Residence.—Nimár, Central Provinces.

HATWA, MAHARAJA SIR KRISHNA PARTAB SAHI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

Born October 1857. Belongs to a Baghochhia Bráhman family, that claims to have been settled as Rájás in the district of Sáran for 102 generations. The patronymic of the earlier Rájás was "Sen," this in the sixteenth descent was changed to "Singh," in the eighty-third to "Mal," and in the eighty-seventh to "Sahi." The traditions of the family state that the title of Mahárájá was conferred on the eighty-sixth in this line, the Mahárájá Kalyan Mal, and that of Mahárájá Bahádur on the eighty-seventh, the Mahárájá Isham Karan Sahi Bahádur, both by the Emperor of Delhi. In the time of Akbar it is said that the Mahárájá Jubráj Sahi Bahádur obtained possession of Parganá Sipa by killing the Muhammadan Chief Kabul Muhammad, probably one of those Muhammadan Chiefs who had rebelled against the Imperial authority in Southern Behar. Four generations later the Mahárájá Sardár Sahi invaded the Majauli Ráj, and destroyed their *garh* or fort, and imposed as terms of peace on the Chief of Majauli the condition that he and his descendants were not to display their *nishans* and *dunkas* (flags and drums) till these should be retaken from the Hasipur (or Hatwá) Rájás. The eldest son of the Mahárájá Sardár Sahi died before his father; he was succeeded by the second son, the Mahárájá Fateh Sahi Bahádur, who was a rebel against the British Government in 1767, in the time of Warren Hastings, and ultimately fled to the Gorákhpur jungles. His cousin, Bábu Bassant Sahi, displayed his loyalty by assisting the Government with his retainers, and doing all in his power to arrest Fateh Sahi. But in 1775 he was surprised by the rebel and killed, and his widow ascended the funeral pyre, and was burnt with her husband's head on her lap. Bassant Sahi's son, Bábu Mahes Datt Sahi, followed in his father's footsteps, and the Government was about to proclaim him the rightful successor of the rebel Fateh Sahi when he died, leaving a son, Bábu—afterwards Mahárájá—Chhatardhári Sahi. In 1790, when the Decennial Settlement was in contemplation, Lord Cornwallis, after inquiring into all the facts and the usages of the family, granted to the latter the estates of Fateh Sahi; and in 1837 the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred upon him. This title was renewed in October 1858 in favour of the Mahárájá Rajendar Partáb Sahi, and by the *sanad* of 31st August 1874 in favour of the present Mahárájá Bahádur. At the time of the Santál insurrection, and again during the Mutiny of 1857, the Mahárájá Chhatardhári Sahi Bahádur rendered most valuable services to the Government, and was rewarded at the close of the Mutiny with the grant of a portion of the confiscated estates of the rebel Kunwár Singh. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, the late Mahárájá Rajendra Partáb Sahi Bahádur, who died in 1871, leaving a minor son, the present Mahárájá. The latter attained his majority and was installed on the *gadi* on 31st August 1874. He received a medal of distinction at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and in 1889 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The family cognisance consists of a shield between two swords, with tigers as supporters, and underneath is the motto—"धर्मोद्धर्मतरंदया"

Residence.—Hatwá, Sáran, Bengal.

HAZURA SINGH, SUBAHDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 25th March 1880.

Residence.—Rewa, Central India.

HIMMAT SINGH (of Katra Balkheda), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Katra Balkheda, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HINDOL, RAJA JANARDAN MARDRAJ JAGDEB, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th July 1877. The title of Rájá has always been enjoyed by the head of this family since Mahratta times, and was formally recognised by Government in 1874. The State was founded by two brothers named Lakshman Mahratta and Bharat Mahratta, scions of the family of the Khemdi Rájá in Ganjam. The present Rájá, who succeeded his brother, Rájá Fakir Singh Mardráj Jagdeb, is stated to be twenty-fifth in succession from them. His father was Rájá Ishwar Singh Mardráj Jagdeb. The family cognisance is a dagger. The area of the State is 312 miles; its population 33,802, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 148 infantry and 2 guns. The State is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

Residence.—Hindol, Orissa, Bengal.

HINDUPAT (of Bharrai), *Rao Saheb.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred on Rati Rao, the founder of the family, by the old Mahratta Government of Deori. Has two sons—Diwán Malkhan Singh and Diwán Gajraj Singh.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

HINDUPAT (of Ghat Piparia), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The present Thákur is the son of the late Thákur Orjuri Singh. The family is descended from ancestors who obtained the village of Ghat Piparia, with the title of Thákur, from the old Mahratta Government of Ságar.

Residence.—Ghat Piparia, Ságar, Central Provinces.

HINDUR (NALAGARH), RAJA ISRI SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1832; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th December 1876. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder was named Aji Singh, and the present Rájá is twenty-fifth in succession from him. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas, but they were expelled by the British forces in 1815-16, and in that year the Rájá received a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of all

his territory except the fort of Malaun, for which the *Thákuri* of Barauli was substituted. Subsequently, in 1846, the fort was restored to him. The area of the State is 249 square miles; its population is 53,373, chiefly Hindus, but including 7201 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 375 infantry and 4 guns.

Residence.—Hindur, Punjab.

HIRA, RAWAT (of Dewair), *Thákur Ráwat.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877 as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Merwara.

HIRA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminent official services in the Survey.

Residence.—Survey of India.

HIRA SINGH, MAN (of Manawala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Mán Jat family, descended from Sardár Sarja Singh, whose grandson, Colonel Budh Singh, Mán, served throughout the Sutlej Campaign, and after its close was sent with the Sher Singh brigade to assist the Mahárájá Guláb Singh to subdue the rebellion in Kashmir. The Colonel rendered excellent service in this campaign; and also throughout the Multán rebellion (or second Sikh war), in which he was severely wounded when fighting gallantly under Major Nicholson against the rebels in the Margalla Pass. On the annexation he was rewarded with extensive lands. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

HIRA SINGH, SARDAR (of Jamdan), *Rájá.*

Born 5th May 1839. The title of Rájá was conferred on 7th December 1888 as a personal distinction, to mark the appreciation of the Government of the Sardár's exertions for the improvement of agriculture in Oudh. Is the son of Sardár Bahádur Jai Singh, of the Gondon Khatri Sikh family of Jamdan, who was an officer in the army of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore; was subsequently appointed by Lord Lawrence to the 1st Sikhs. For his gallant conduct and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857 he was made a Sardár Bahádur; and in 1858 was rewarded with a large grant of lands. He died in November 1865, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, who was himself a distinguished officer in Fane's Horse, and served through the Mutiny campaigns and in the China war. Since his retirement from the army he has lived for many years on his estates in Oudh, devoting himself to their improvement.

Residence.—Bahraich, Oudh.

HIRAPUR, RAO CHHATAR SINGH, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1821; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st May 1841. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 963, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Hirapur, Bhopál, Central India.

HITTU RAM, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1842. Has long been a distinguished political officer on the frontier of Baluchistan and Afghanistan, having entered the service in 1859, when he received a reward for preparing a "History of Dera Gházi Khán District and Frontier." Appointed to special duty for Kalát in 1875; accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman on two missions to Kalát, and received a *khilat* in 1877 for his services thereon, also the title of Rai. Appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab in 1879; and in same year received a *khilat* at the Kalát Darbár, and was placed in charge of Sibi district. Received the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction, 20th April 1881, having served in the Political Department throughout the Afghan war of 1880-81, with medal. In the same year he received a *jágir*, and in 1882 was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Was in charge of arrangements for supplies, etc., for the Afghan Boundary Commission, 1884, across the Baluch Desert; and received thanks of Government for the same. Was on special duty in the Bolan Pass, in the military preparations for the expected outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, March 1884 to November 1885. Deputed to hold charge of Las Bela State on the death of the Jám in 1889, pending installation of successor; and was on special duty with Sir R. Sandeman in 1889-91, and specially commended.

Residence.—Sibi, Baluchistan.

HLAING, MAUNG (Shwedabo of Baw), *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Shan State of Baw, Burma.

HLE, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence.—Maulmein, Burma.

HME, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Prome, Burma.

HOLKAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur* (*of Indore*). *See* Indore.

HOPON, KUN WARA, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The area of the State, which is one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma, is about 400 square miles.

Residence.—Hopon, Burma.

HORMASJI ADARJI PATEL, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

HOSHANGJI JAMASPJI, DASTUR, *Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Ulama.*

These titles are personal; the first was conferred on 1st January 1878, and the second on 1st January 1890. The title of *Shams-ul-Ulama* entitles the Khán Bahádur—who is also a "Dastur" or High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan—to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. The Dastur Jamaspassa family are descended from Assaji. The last Dastur of that family, the Dastur Nasarwánji Jamaspji, Khán Bahádur, rendered valuable services to Government during the time of the Mutiny; and received the title of Khán Bahádur as a reward for them in 1868. The title of *Shams-ul-Ulama* was conferred on Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

HUSAIN *walad* **SHAIKH MADAR, SHAIKH,** *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

HUSAIN BAKHSH *walad* **GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN,** *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

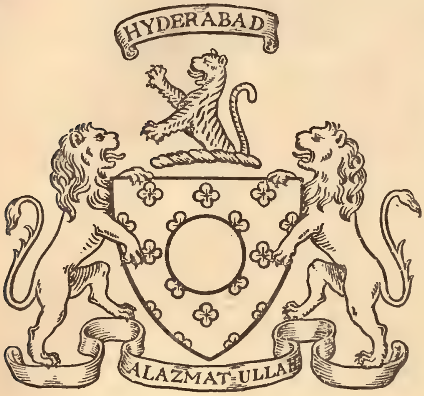
HUSSAN. *See* Hasan.

HUTWA, *Mahárájá Bahádur of.* *See* Hatwa.

HYDERABAD (or, The Deccan), *His Highness the Nizám of, G.C.S.I.*

A Ruling Chief, and the Premier Prince of the Indian Empire.

Born 18th August 1866; succeeded to the *masnad* as a minor, on the death of his father, His late Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, 26th February 1869.



The Nizám's full titles are—His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mamálik, Rustam-i-Daurán, Arastu-i-Zamán, Nizám-ul-Mulk, Nizám-ud-daulá, Nawáb Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khán Bahádur, Fath Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Belongs to a family of the highest antiquity and importance among Muhammadan rulers, being lineally descended from the first Khalif, Abu Bakr, the successor of the Prophet. His descendant, after a long line of intervening generations, was the Turkomán Chief named Ghazi-ud-din, one of the greatest of the Generals of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who was the hero of the capture of Bijápur in 1686 A.D.; he was largely concerned in the overthrow both of that kingdom and of the Golkonda dynasty, and in the establishment of the Mughal power in the Deccan, which then became a *subah* (or province) of the Mughal Empire of Delhi. His son and successor was Chin Kulij Khán,[1] better known as the great Asaf Jah, the real founder of the Hyderabad dynasty. He was born in 1644; and in 1713 was appointed *Subahdár* or Viceroy of the Deccan by the Emperor Farukh Siyar, with the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk (Administrator of the Country), which has ever since been retained by his descendants. He reigned till 1748, attaining the great age of 104; and throughout this lengthened career, with occasional vicissitudes of fortune,

[1] *Kulij* or *Qulij*—sometimes spelt *Chillich*—is the Turki word for *sword;* and *Kulij Khán*, as a title, bears the same meaning as the Persian *Shamsher Khán*. On the title of *Asaf Jah*, subsequently borne by the Nawáb Chin Kulij Khán and his descendants, the learned Professor Blochmann gives this note: "Asaf was the name of the Vazir of Solomon, who like his master is proverbial in the East for wisdom. During the reign of Akbar three grandees received this title. Badaoni, to avoid confusion, numbers them Asaf Khán I., II., and III. . . . Jahángir conferred the title of Asaf Khán (IV.) on Abul Hasan, elder brother of the Empress Nur Jahán, and father of the Empress Mumtáz Mahal (or Táj Bibi, Sháhjahán's wife), whose mother was a daughter of Asaf Khán II. During the reign of Sháhjahán, when titles containing the word *Daulá* were revived, *Asaf Khán* was changed to *Asaf-ud-daulá;* and this title was conferred on Asaf-ud-daulá Jumlat-ul-Mulk Asad Jang, a relation of Asaf Khán IV. Under Ahmad Sháh, lastly, we find Asaf-ud-daulá Amir-ul-Mamálik, whose name, like that of his father, Nizám-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, occurs so often in later Indian history."

As the ancient titles of the Mughal Empire are retained among the nobles of the Deccan, and are still conferred by His Highness the Nizám, it may here be noted that in ascending order they contain the words *Jang*, *Daulá*, *Mulk*, and *Umara* or *Jah*. Titles containing the words *Jah* or *Umara* may be compared with English Dukes or Marquesses; those containing *Mulk* with English Earls; those containing *Daulá* with Viscounts; and those containing *Jang* with Barons.

he continually increased his power during the days of the declining vigour of the Mughal Empire.

The dynasty, thus established as the greatest native Power in the Indian Peninsula, has been almost uniformly closely attached to the British Power in India, and has consequently obtained from English writers the style of "Our faithfully ally the Nizám." At all the most critical periods in the history of the Indian Empire—in the Mysore wars, in the Mahratta wars, during the Mutiny of 1857, and recently when Russian invasion seemed probable—the Nizám of the day has always rendered invaluable help.

Of Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, an English writer thus speaks:—

"Content, however, with actual sovereignty, he never assumed its title and insignia. The family, indeed, to the last professed subordination to the Court of Delhi, and the Nizam's successors continued to be formally confirmed by mandates from the Mogul Emperors. The immunity enjoyed by Nizam-ool-Moolk, in a practical surrender of the Deccan to his rule, appears to have been merely due to his essential importance as the only available check to the growing power and harassing incursions of the Mahrattas—a constant source of disturbance and alarm to his titular master. The evening of his eventful life, whose span is said to have exceeded a century, was spent by the first Nizam with singular retention of extraordinary physical and mental faculties, in his so strangely gained principality, when death closed in 1748 a career remarkable and prominent in a stirring and productive time. Impartial estimates of his character can hardly begrudge his descendants a pride in the founder of their name and renown, for his politic compass and tenacious hold of independent power were unstained by treachery or cruelty, and the later annals of the family are similarly clear of the grosser incidents of conquests. He left them, too, an example of equanimity undaunted in adversity and superior to elation by success." [1]

After the death of the aged Nizám-ul-Mulk the throne of the Deccan was long and fiercely contended for, with varying fortunes, by his grandson Muzaffar Jang, and his sons (uncles of Muzaffar Jang), known as Ghazi-ud-din, Násir Jang, Salábat Jang, and Nizám Ali. Involved in these wars were also the English and French forces in the Carnatic, and the armies of the Mahrattas and of the Nawábs of Arcot. It was the Nizám Salábat Jang who finally adopted the city of Hyderabad, on the river Musi, as his capital; its ancient name was Bhágnagar, and it had been founded in 1585 by Muhammad Kutb Sháh, King of Golkonda. In 1761 Salábat Jang was dethroned by his brother Nizám Ali, who put him to death in 1763, and reigned till 1803—playing a prominent part during the whole of that period in the incessant wars with the English, the Mahrattas, and the Sultáns of Mysore, Haidar and Tippu. The first treaty between the British Power and the Nizám was concluded in 1766, followed by great and permanent treaties in 1798 and 1800. In accordance with these engagements, after the defeats of the Mahrattas at Láswári and Assaye, the Nizám received large accessions of territory, including the great and rich province of Berar; and similarly after the conquest of Tippu the Nizám shared in the division of territory. Nizám Ali died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, the Nizám Sikandar Jah, who was served in turn by three famous Prime Ministers, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk,

[1] Quoted in the learned and voluminous *History of Hyderabad Affairs*, compiled for private circulation in 1883 by the Maulavi Sayyid Mehdi Ali, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám.

and the Rájá Chandu Lál. In 1829 Sikandar Jah was succeeded by his son, the Nizám Násir-ud-daulá, who reigned till 1857. He had no great liking for affairs of State, which he left largely to the care of his Prime Minister, the Nawáb Suraj-ul-Mulk, who died in 1853, when the Nizám appointed his nephew, the well-known Sir Sálár Jang, to succeed him in the office of Minister. Násir-ud-daulá is described as having "a gracious disposition to private charity, and with much bountiful kindness to his dependants." He died in May 1857, just before the outbreak of the Mutiny, and was succeeded by His late Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, father of the present Nizám.

The loyalty of the late Nizám and his troops during the crisis of 1857 has been well commemorated by an English writer in the following words:—

"When, on the 17th of July in that memorable year, after a frantic promulgation of *Jihád* or Holy War on the part of the indigenous Muhammadans of both Southern and Northern India, the Rohillas attacked the Residency, and were repulsed by troops under the command of the late Colonel Briggs, had the Nizam, untried as he then was, aided the movement, or even openly avowed sympathy with the mutineers, there can be no doubt that any success at Hyderabad would have proved a signal for revolt to the bigoted and fanatic Muhammadan population, not only there, but in all Central, Western, and Southern India, and that our terrible straits elsewhere would have been multiplied and sorely aggravated. For we had at the time but one European corps at Secunderabad, the military station, and camped at Trimulgherry, about two miles from the central arsenal, which must have been left in the charge of native soldiers if attacked from the capital. . . . But the Nizam was firm in his alliance, attracting to our side all that was respectable in his Court and capital. The traditions of the family also, and old memories of rescue from the Mahrattas, were with us, and not inefficacious in our hour of need.

"And now for the behaviour of the Hyderabad contingent. In this force, recollect, are thousands of the same caste as those whose relatives elsewhere were murdering their officers, or marching towards the Mogul standard at Delhi. From these came emissaries, not only to their brethren of the contingent, with letters and personal entreaties to join, but to the Court itself. The greater portion of the contingent was presently ordered into the field, and a brigade of all arms was pushed into Central India, where they fought, under Sir Hugh Rose, with bravery and endurance unsurpassed by any corps in the Service. With only eighteen hours' warning, *i.e.* receiving their orders at seven in the morning, and starting at midnight of the same day, these troops took the field, and were absent from their homes for fifteen months, remaining the whole of that time under canvas, leaving their own fertile plain of the Deccan behind them, until, after fighting their way inch by inch, they bathed in the holy river at Calpee, after a signal victory obtained over the rebels at that place. Instancing a few of their exploits, I may mention that at Mehidpoor, the seat of former triumph to the contingent, when they formed a part of Sir John Malcolm's army in 1817, they arrived, after a forced march of sixty miles, in time to rescue an English lady; and finding that the enemy, consisting of the Mehidpoor contingent and the escaped garrison of Dhar, had made away with the Mehidpoor battery and arsenal stores, they immediately, after despatching Mrs. Timmins to the camp of the Bombay column, rattled off in pursuit, the enemy having got several hours' start of them. They overtook the rascals late in the afternoon, about twelve miles distant from Mehidpoor, charged, and captured both battery and stores, cutting up a large number of mutineers, and severing at a blow, from the enemy,

most important means of offence and defence, which a week later would assuredly have been in position and used against us when the great battle, which lasted throughout four days, was fought at Mundessoor. The troops, especially the native portion, lived almost entirely on parched grain collected from the fields in the neighbourhood, and immediately submitted to the process of hand manipulation over the fire. It is not my intention to trace here the further exploits of the Hyderabad contingent troops, beyond noticing the fact of their rapid journeys in advance of the main columns they accompanied, returning only to headquarters when a general action was to be fought. On the thousands of miles marched by the cavalry of this force, accompanied often by the infantry and artillery, I need not dwell. Sir Hugh Rose termed these troops 'the wings of my army.' With the restoration of peace came full time for recognising the Nizam's fidelity and active aid. Presents to the value of £10,000 were made to His Highness, and the Star of India was conferred on him. The territory transferred in '53 to our management was now yielding more than the requisite revenue, and a new arrangement was accordingly proposed, under which, in 1860, districts of the value of 13 lacs were restored to the Nizam, together with a transfer of the principality of Shorapoor, whose Rajah had been seduced into the rebellion of the Southern Mahratta country. This acquisition affords an annual surplus of £15,000. We also remitted the entire debt."

The Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, G.C.S.I., died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nizám, who has followed all the best traditions of his ancestors, and has demonstrated his attachment to the Empire in even more striking fashion. In 1885 he offered to send troops to aid the Government in Egypt; and in the same year, when there was a menace of Russian aggression on the Afghan frontier, he repeated the generous offer. But it was in 1887, in the year of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, that His Highness gave the most signal proof of his princely loyalty. In August of that year His Highness wrote the following most remarkable and patriotic letter to the Viceroy of India:—

"HYDERABAD, *August* 26.

"MY FRIEND,—No inhabitant can be indifferent to the persistent advance of another great military power towards India; to the necessity that exists for putting the frontier in a proper state of defence; and to the burden it imposes on those charged with its safety and the care of the Empire. All who have the welfare of India at heart are bound to consider what should be done, and to show they are heartily in sympathy with those who are endeavouring to place the frontier in a proper state of defence, so as to ward off all danger from our hearths and homes. The Princes of India have not been blind to the movement of events. We realise the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian Exchequer. It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united on this question, and for that reason I write now to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government a contribution from the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs annually for three years, for the exclusive purpose of Indian frontier defence. This is my offer in time of peace. At a later stage you can count upon my sword.—Your sincere friend,

"MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN."

The effect of this letter on public opinion throughout the world was very great. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to express her warm appreciation of the loyal action of His Highness in the following letter, by His Excellency the Viceroy's hand:—

"SIMLA, *October* 7.

"MY FRIEND,—I have received from Colonel Marshall your letter of the 26th of August, and send this reply by his hands. It is difficult for me to express in fitting terms my sense of the ready loyalty and goodwill which have prompted your Highness to come forward at this time with so generous an offer, emanating as its does from the head of one of the largest and most important States in India. It is indeed a striking proof of the friendly feelings entertained towards Her Majesty and the British Government by the Princes of the Empire; and I had the greatest satisfaction in acquainting the Queen Empress with the contents of your Highness's *kharita.* There is no doubt that the advance of a great military power towards the borders of India has imposed on the Government the obligation of taking those precautions for the defence of our frontier which are adopted by all nations on becoming conterminous with each other, no matter how friendly their existing relations. This duty undoubtedly has considerably added, and will continue to add for some time, to the expenditure of the Government of India; and it is a convincing proof both of your Highness's statesmanlike capacity as well as of your generosity that you should have been the first among the Princes of India to recognise the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any dangers which may arise from external complications. Again thanking your Highness in the name of my Government, as well as in the name of Her Majesty and the Government of England, for the noble example which you have set,—I remain, my friend, yours sincerely,

"DUFFERIN."

And the appreciation of the people of England of the friendly action of the First Prince of the Indian Empire was aptly expressed in the following leading article in the *Times*:—

"This is an intimation, which no one can misinterpret, that the great Native Courts, who are outside the red line of British administration, have been alive to the incessant encroachments of Russia in the direction of India, and now perceive that this advance constitutes a danger for them as well as for us. We believe that feeling is shared by every potentate, great or small, from Travancore to Cashmere, yet it has remained voiceless, not for want of will, but rather of knowledge as to how and when to speak. With remarkable acumen the Nizam has not only seen that the time has come, but he has chosen the very best and the most original mode of giving vent to the pent-up feeling of a large section of the Indian population. In time of war and invasion, or, indeed, of any military operations beyond the frontier, the rulers of the Native States would be compelled to play a certain part, and we should receive, as we have received before, the offer of their military contingents. But we are fortunately not in any imminent risk of war or invasion, although we have sanctioned an expenditure of some ten millions sterling on frontier defence, and it is this which makes the Nizam's princely gift all the more gratifying and significant. There is absolutely no precedent in Indian history for the Nizam taking this step in time of peace, nor, indeed, for any Native Court admitting the least responsibility in regard to the financial embarrassments of the Central Government, even if caused by expenditure on objects from which that Court derives a direct benefit. The action of the Nizam, magnificent in itself, is enhanced by all the attendant circumstances. It is quite unexpected, the step having been taken by the Nizam entirely on his own initiative. . . . We can assure His Highness that his generous friendship will wake a responsive feeling in the breasts of the British people, not merely for the noble proportions of his contribution to frontier defence, but for the loyal feelings

which inspired him to place on unmistakable record before the world the unanimity of opinion in India on the subjects of English rule and Russian aggression. The Nizam's act cannot fail to arouse our enthusiasm at the same time that it furnishes a unique compliment to our authority and power.

"The impression produced by the Nizam's letter will not be limited to India or this country, although its full effect will be felt most in the Peninsula of Hindostan, where the ruler of Hyderabad speaks as the great political chief among the fifty million Mahomedans of the Empire. The great service which he has rendered our Government and cause is that, at a moment when even the suspicion of compulsion could not exist, he has come forward with the frank declaration that in his opinion every ruler and native of India has a common interest in the security of the country against external attack. In doing this he has not only committed his own person and dynasty to a policy of implacable hostility to a foreign invader, but he has set all the feudatories of the Indian Empire a splendid example. If any other Indian chief had taken this step the deed would have been in a personal sense quite as gratifying, but it would not have possessed the same political significance. When an Indian Mahomedan talks of the secular power of Islam, his expressed thought may be for the Sultan as Caliph, but his real conviction is that for him personally the Nizam is quite as important a personage. The Nizam has spoken not only 'as the oldest ally of the English in India,' but as the foremost Mahomedan potentate in our quarter of Asia. He is an infinitely greater prince, tested by his revenue, the number of his subjects, and his own personal enlightenment and that of his Government, than the Ameer of Bokhara, who is termed the Head of Islam in Central Asia. . . . The silly stories which those adventurers who wish to make a livelihood out of Russian credulity have been circulating about English oppression in India, and especially at the expense of Mahomedans, have now received the clearest possible refutations at the hands of the most representative Mahomedan prince in the Peninsula. The Nizam's letter is also important as putting an end to all possible ambiguity as to the cordial relations and good understanding subsisting between the Central Government and the chief feudatories of India. A great deal too much notice has been paid to alleged disaffection at native courts and capitals, instigated by outside intriguers; and the armies and the social state of Native States, kept up in conformity with written treaty, may perhaps have been scanned with too closely critical an eye under the sudden perception of what might be a concealed danger. The Nizam's letter annihilates such petty and personal criticism. It is impossible after this to suspect Hyderabad of being less staunch in the cause of defending India than ourselves; and when the greatest and most powerful of Indian States is thus outspoken we may feel sure that the rest will not lag far behind. The Nizam has been good enough to take the most effectual steps to shatter the pleasing belief of Russian commanders and some Continental critics, that when the Czar's armies move towards the Indus the discontented princes and peoples, alienated by the greed and tyranny of England, will rise to welcome them as deliverers, so that the contest will be virtually over before the first shot is fired. . . . The present Nizam has bettered his predecessor's example. He has anticipated the crisis which may be before that country, and he declares in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner that if the fatal hour comes he will be with us, and that 'England can count on his sword.' This we never doubted, but what is as surprising as it is welcome is that he has discovered the very best way to convince the world that his words are sincere, and not mere lip service. It would be futile to talk of making the Nizam some adequate return, for there is no repaying such generosity and cordiality as he has shown. But we cannot do less than admit that he acquires an additional claim on our confidence and consideration by conferring an inestimable service on the whole of the Empire, and one which

no one but he, as the first of Indian princes, and the greatest magnate in alliance with the Crown, could have rendered with the same effect. British politicians can learn from his action the moral that British authority in India is both popular and useful, and at the same time that the menace from Russia is regarded by the responsible representatives of the Peninsula as a real and growing danger. In the union of those who will suffer from it is to be found absolute security, both now and in the future, and the Nizam has shown that this union exists."

In November 1892 the Marquess of Lansdowne visited His Highness's capital in State, as Viceroy of India; and was entertained at dinner by the Nizám, who took the opportunity, when proposing the health of his distinguished guest, to reiterate his sentiments of loyalty and friendliness in the following words:—

"The historical friendship that has existed between my State and the British Government has not been confined to mere mellifluous words, but has been tested by deeds—deeds in which the best blood of Hyderabad was shed in defence of British interests, deeds in which British blood was spilt in defending the throne of a faithful ally. This friendship is a most precious legacy left to me by my ancestors, which I am not only most anxious to maintain but to increase by continuous deeds of loyal amity."

And the speech of the Viceroy reciprocated these sentiments; the following is an extract from it:—

"His Highness the Nizám rules over an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of over eleven millions of human beings. It is perhaps instructive, in order to give a correct idea of the importance of the State, to recall the fact that its population is about five times that of Denmark, considerably more than double the population of the Netherlands, of Norway, Sweden, and of Turkey in Europe, while it is also considerably more than double that of the great island Continent of Australia and of that vast Dominion of Canada in which I had for some years the honour of representing Her Majesty. His Highness's territories comprise some of the richest in natural resources of any in India, and it is not too much to say that given a Government founded upon justice and personal security, there is no reason why the State should not be what His Highness, I am sure, desires it to be, an example to the rest. And I may add that there is no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizám.

"I have had the advantage of meeting several of those who have had official relations with him, and they are all agreed in bearing witness to the personal qualities which have attracted to him the sympathy and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought into contact. It is satisfactory to know that he has on more than one occasion shown by his acts that he is sincerely anxious to do his duty as the ruler of this important State. I may refer in illustration of my meaning to the liberality with which the support of the State has been given to such useful measures as the improvement of the water-supply of Secunderabad, and to the public spirit shown by His Highness in connection with the appointment of the Chloroform Commission, ably presided over by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie—an enquiry which has already produced scientific results of importance, and which shows that His Highness is prepared to recognise the claims of a philanthropy transcending the limits of his own possessions."

The progress of the State of Hyderabad under the rule of this brave and

patriotic Prince has been most surprising, and is evident in every department of public affairs. In communication and means of locomotion, in education, in sanitation, in the administration of justice, police, and prisons, in finance, in revenue-administration and surveys, and in every other department, the most thorough reforms have been attempted with marked success. The recent increase in trade and manufactures—cotton-spinning, cloth and silk weaving, shawl-making and the like—has been most marked. It is not too much to say that the Nizám is idolised by his people; on the occasion of his serious illness in 1884, the prayers in all the mosques, and the public anxiety throughout the State, reminded every one of the feeling evoked in England by the illness of the Prince of Wales. The Nizám has had the advantage of being served by many of the ablest and most experienced and successful Statesmen that India has produced, among whom the most prominent have been the late Sir Salar Jang, the late Shams-ul-Umara, and the living members of the great Shamsiya family—Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshid Jah, and the Vikár-ul-Umara. And to these may be added the Nawáb Safdar Jang, Mushir-ud-daulá, Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahádur, Minister of Justice; the Nawáb Shaháb Jang, Mukhtar-ud-daulá Bahádur, Minister of Police; the Nawáb Nizám Yar Jang, Hasim-ul-Mulk, Khán-i-Khánán, Minister of the Miscellaneous Department; and the Nawáb Asaf Yar-ud-daulá, Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahádur, Member of Council. And among the Ministers who have successfully administered the important Departments of State under the Council may be mentioned the Nawáb Mehdi Ali (Mohsin-ul-Mulk), the Nawáb Mushtak Husain (Vikár-ul-Mulk), the Nawáb Mehdi Hasan (Fateh Nawáz Jang), the Nawáb Sayyid Husain Ali Bilgrámi (Imád-ul-Mulk), the Nawáb Chiragh Ali (Azam Yar Jang), and the Sardár Diler Jang (Diler-ud-daulá). By the aid of these Ministers His Highness has developed his State by a great railway—which he opened in person on the 3rd of April 1886; he has established an extensive system of public instruction, based on the most perfect models, both for elementary and for secondary education; he has purified the administration of justice, and put it on a par with that in British India; he has repaired the neglect of centuries in the maintenance and construction of tanks and wells, and in the sanitation of the great cities of the State, and especially in the capital. He has introduced and largely carried out a scientific system of Revenue Survey, and safeguarded the rights of the poorer cultivators. The great central jail of Hyderabad, although it contains some of the most desperate criminals in India, is admirably arranged and administered, and is becoming a valuable centre for jail-manufactures. His Highness has cared for the medical wants of his female subjects by employing lady-doctors, establishing schools for the training of nurses, and by many similar benefactions. Some of the sons of the Hyderabad nobles are sent to England, at the cost of the State, to be educated. The Nizám has also established a system of famine-relief, for use in time of famine, based on the Report of Sir James Caird's Famine Commission, that may be compared with that of British India. In every way the progress attained, especially of late, has been most remarkable and gratifying.

His Highness's personal staff is at present constituted as follows: *Private Secretary*, the Nawáb Imád-ul-Mulk Bahádur; *Military Secretary* and *Aides-de-Camp*, the Nawáb Mahbub Yar Jang Bahádur, Major the Nawáb Afsar Jang Bahádur, and the Nawáb Dawar-ul-Mulk Bahádur; *Surgeon-in-attendance*, the Nawáb Sultán-ul-Hukama.

The family banner of the Nizám is coloured yellow, and it bears in its centre a disc, which represents the "Lucky Chapáti" of the first Nizám. This family cognisance took its origin in the following incident. When the first Nizám was departing to the wars in the Deccan, a holy man came forward to give his benediction to the hero of the faith, and presented him with a *chapáti* as an emblem of good fortune; this *chapáti* the warrior carried with him as an amulet through all his successful campaigns, and his descendants have ever since borne the device called the *kulcha* on their banner.

The Nizám rules his State in a constitutional manner, through the medium of a Prime Minister—His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E.—with a Council of State, whose chief member is the Vikár-ul-Umara. His Highness has fixed days in the week when he transacts public business with the Council; and thrice a week the Prime Minister attends at the Palace, with all reports, financial statements, and other documents, thereby keeping the Nizám fully informed of the state of public affairs. His Highness is said to take a personal interest in all that goes on; and indeed, for some time before the appointment of the present Prime Minister, he acted as his own Minister, with the aid of an English officer lent him by the Viceroy. He is a keen sportsman, and a proficient in all manly exercises, especially in that of tent-pegging, which is his great amusement, and in which he is very expert.

The area of the Nizám's dominions—including the Berars or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, which are temporarily administered by the British Government in trust for him—is about 98,000 square miles; its population is nearly 13,000,000, chiefly Hindus, but with over a million Muhammadans. It is by far the largest, richest, and most populous of the feudatory States of India; it is three times as large as Bavaria, and more than twice as populous. The Nizám maintains a military force of 6228 cavalry, 24,068 infantry, and 35 guns; exclusive of the *Paigah* or Household Troops. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

IBRAHIM KHAN. *See* Muhammad Ibráhim Khán.

IBRAHIM SAYYID. *See* Muhammad Ibráhim, Maulavi, Sayyid.

ICHHRA SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

IDAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SRI SIR KESRISINGHJI JAWANSINGHJI, K.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th December 1868. Belongs to the great Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family, said to spring from the second son of the legendary hero Ráma, and therefore of the Solar race; of whom the principal Chief is His Highness the Mahárájá of Jodhpur, and to which also belong the Chiefs of Bikanir and Kishangarh in Rájputána, and other important Princes. In 1729, when the famous Abhai Singh, Ráhtor Rájá of Jodhpur, was Subahdár of Gujarát under the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, and his brother Bakht Singh Ráhtor was the conqueror of Nagar, two other brothers, named Anand Singh Ráhtor and Rai Singh Ráhtor, established themselves at Idar by force of arms. The Peshwá and the Gaekwár soon despoiled the young State; and the Rájá Sheo Singh Ráhtor, son of Anand Singh, who died in 1791, was compelled to lose part of his territories, and to pay tribute to the Gaekwár. This tribute is still paid by the Chief of Idar, who in return receives tribute from some other minor States. Sheo Singh was succeeded by his son Bhawán Singh, who died shortly afterwards, leaving the *gadi* to a minor son, the Rájá Gambhirsinghji. The latter was succeeded by the Mahárájá Jawánsinghji, K.C.S.I., who was a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and died in 1888, leaving his son, the present Mahárájá, as a minor. His Highness was educated at the Rájkumár College at Indore. His State has an area of 2500 square miles; and a population of 258,429, chiefly Hindus, but including 8700 Muhammadans and 6266 Jains. The Mahárájá has obtained a *sanad* of adoption; and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. His Highness maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 21 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Idar, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

IJPURA, THAKUR GOBARSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. His State has a population of about 392, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Ijpura, Máhi Kántha.

ILAHI BAKHSH, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Ajmir.

ILOL, THAKUR WAKHATSINGHJI DIPSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th April 1866. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family; was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The State of Ilol is tributary to the Gaekwár, and also to Idar. Its area is 44 square miles; its population is 5603, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Ilol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

ILSIFAT HUSAIN, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Baroda.

IMAM BAKHSH *walad* SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN (of Mirpur), *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

IMAM BAKHSH (of Raikot), *Rai.*

Belongs to a Rájput Muhammadan family, that claims descent from the same stock as that of the ruling house of Jaisalmir. Its founder, Tulsi Rám, second son of Rájá Dulchi Rám of Jaisalmir, is said to have become a convert to Islám in the year 1833. His descendants occupied Raikot till the death of Ráni Bhagbari in 1852, when the territory lapsed to the British Government. Rai Imám Bakhsh is a distant relative of the late Ráni, and has succeeded to her private estate. He has three sons—Amir Khán, Fateh Khán, and Faizulla Khán.

Residence.—Raikot, Ludhiána, Punjab.

IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, BOZDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1834. The title was conferred on 10th April 1884 as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services in the Survey Department as an explorer of unknown tracts on the Frontier. He has done especially valuable work as an explorer in the Gilgit country, also in Zhob and the Ghumal country, and in the Shiráni Hills. He has taken part also in exploring expeditions to the Vaziri country, to Buner, to Agror, Kandahár, and Kábul. He is a Member of the Municipal Committee of Dera Ghází Khán; and has received a *khilat* and a chair in Darbár from the Government.

Residence.—Dera Ghází Khán, Punjab.

IMAM BAKHSH KHAN *walad* MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, *His Highness.*

The title is personal, His Highness being a representative of the ruling Chiefs or Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, MAZARI, SIR, K.C.I.E., *Mir, Nawáb.*

The first title (of Mir) is hereditary, the second (of Nawáb) is personal, and was conferred on 23rd February 1877, in recognition of his loyal and zealous services in Sir R. Sandeman's mission to Kalát. Belongs to a Mazari Baluch family that claims descent from Amir Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet, whose son, Kul Charag, emigrated from Persia to Kalát, and settled in Kach and Makrán. A descendant, Batil Khán, received the title of "Mazar," meaning a lion in the Baluch language, on account of his gallantry in the battles with the Lashiris, and hence the name of this Baluchi clan. Bahrám Khán, the father of Sir Imám Bakhsh, received a *sanad* from the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. During the Mutiny of 1857 Sir Imám Bakhsh gave conspicuous aid to the Government; and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 24th May 1888. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the first class, and one of the most influential and loyal Chiefs on the Baluch frontier. His eldest son, named Bahrám Khán, was born in 1857, and has married the daughter and only child of his cousin, Sher Muhammad, which marriage ensures the *Tamandárship*, or headship of the clan, to Sir Imám Bakhsh's descendants.

Residence.—Dera Gházi Khán, Punjab.

IMAM SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Survey of India.

IMDAD ALI KHAN *walad* HASAN ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

IMDAD IMAM, MAULAVI, SAYYID, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1889 as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

INAYAT ALI KHAN *walad* MIR GHULAM SHAH, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

INAYAT ALI KHAN, MIRZA, *Ali Kadr Bahádur.*

Is a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being the son of the Nawáb Sir Mohsin-ud-daulá, K.C.S.I., who married the King's daughter. The title, which is a personal distinction, was first conferred by King Muhammad Ali Sháh in 1839, and was recognised by Government in 1877. Is a trustee of the Husainábád Endowment.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

INAYAT HUSAIN KHAN, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born September 1834. Belongs to a Pathán family, and has been in the service of the Government since 1850. During the Mutiny he rendered valuable services at the risk of his own life and property, and for these he has been rewarded with a grant, and on 6th June 1885 obtained the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

INAYAT HUSAIN SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 25th November 1870.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

INAYAT-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Gwalior, Central India.

INDAR DEO (of Akhrota), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The family is of ancient Rájput origin. Its founder was Rájá Ranjit Deo, Rájá of Jammu, the son of Rájá Darab Deo, who was the ancestor of the Mahárájás of Jammu and Kashmir. Rájá Indar Deo's grandfather was the ruling Chief at Jammu, who was ejected by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore when he conquered that territory. He is the son of the late Rájá Raghbir Deo.

Residence.—Akhrota, Pathánkot, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

INDAR KUNWAR (of Balrámpur), *Mahárání.*

The Mahárání, being the widow of the late Mahárájá Sir Digbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., of Balrámpur, is the largest landowner in Oudh, and the guardian of the heir to the Chiefship of Balrámpur, adopted by her. The hereditary title of Rájá dates from the 16th century. The family is a younger branch of the Janwar family of Ikauna, in the Bahraich district (*see* Narpat Singh, Rájá of Gangwal). Madho Singh, the younger brother of Rájá Ganesh Singh of that family, made some conquests between the Rápti and Kuána rivers; and his son, Balrám Singh, founded the town of Balrámpur. Some of his successors, the Rájás of Balrámpur, successfully resisted the exactions of the Nawábs Vazirs of Oudh. Rájá Newal Singh, who ascended the *gadi* in 1777, is one of the most famous warriors of the line. In 1836 the late Sir Digbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., then a boy of eighteen, became Rájá. Throughout the Mutiny of 1857 he took the most active and conspicuous part on the side of the Government from first to last, and in the final campaign aided in driving the rebel leaders across the frontier into the Nepál *Tarái.* He was one of the five loyal Tálukdárs specially mentioned in Lord Canning's Proclamation of 1858; and in 1866 was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was for some time a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns, with many other honours and dignities. He died on the 27th May 1882. The Mahárání adopted, as son and heir, Udit Naráyan Singh, a child nearly related to the late Mahárájá; and in 1883 this adoption was ratified by the Government.



Arms.—*Argent,* on a fesse *azure* between in chief a sword in bend surmounted by a matchlock in bend sinister, and in base on a mount a tiger couchant, all proper, an Eastern crown between two stars of six points of the first. **Crest.**—On a wreath of the colours, upon a trunk of a tree eradicated fessewise and sprouting to the dexter, a falcon surmounted by a rainbow, all proper. **Motto.**—*Fide et Justitiâ.*

Residence.—Balrámpur, Gonda, Oudh.

INDAR NARAYAN, *Rai.*

Born 1850. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 5th June 1858. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Kashmir. The late Pandit Rai Kishan Naráyan was Settlement Deputy Collector of Ságar in the Central Provinces at the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and greatly distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity, which were of the greatest value to the local authorities throughout the time of the disturbances. As a reward he received the hereditary title of Rai, with a grant of lands. On his death his son, the present Rai, who is a Subordinate Judge in the North-Western Provinces, inherited the title and estates. He was educated at Agra, and has two sons—Brij Naráyan and Iqbál Naráyan.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

INDAR NARAYAN SINGH, *Maháráj-Kumár.*

The title is personal. The Maháráj-Kumár is the son of the late Mahárájá Gopál Chandra Singh, who obtained the title in 1867, "on account of his many acts of public liberality." The Mahárájá was the husband of the Ráni Janaki Kumári, eleventh in descent from Rájá Banha Singh, and owner of Parganá Sultánabad in the Santál Parganás.

Residence.—Maheshpur, Santál Parganás, Bengal.

INDORE, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SHIVAJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* on 12th July 1886. His Highness's full titles are—His Highness Mahárájá-Adhiráj Ráj Rájeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Holkar is the dynastic name of the Princes of this great Mahratta family, who have occupied a very conspicuous place in the history of India since the first half of the 18th century. It is derived from *Hol*, the name of the village on the Nira river in the Deccan, where, in 1693, was born Malhár Rao, the founder of the dynasty. It is an interesting fact in connection with the history of this Principality, that its administration has twice, at important periods, been in the hands of ladies of the family—once, most successfully, in those of the famous Ahalya Bái (1765-95), and once (less happily) in those of Tulsi Bái (1811-17). Malhár Rao adopted a military life in his early youth, and in the year 1724 entered the service of the Peshwá, from which time his rise was very rapid. Eight years later he had become the Commander-in-Chief of the Peshwá's armies, had conquered the Imperial Subahdár of Málwá, and had received, from the gratitude of the Peshwá, the territory of Indore, with most of the conquered territory. He continued to strengthen his position, and at the great battle of Pánipat, in conjunction with Sindhia (*see* Gwalior, Mahárájá of), he commanded one division of the Mahratta hosts. After that disaster he retired to Indore, and devoted himself to the development of this great Principality, which he left in 1765 to his grandson, a minor named Mali Rao Holkar, in a state of prosperity. The latter died in a few months; and the administration was then assumed by his mother, Ahalya Bái, the daughter-in-law of the first Holkar. Aided by her Commander-in-Chief, Tukaji Rao Holkar, this clever and courageous lady ruled for thirty years, and left Indore, at her death in 1795, in a well-ordered and prosperous condition. Thereon much disorder ensued. At last Jeswant Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of Tukaji, amid many vicissitudes of fortune, managed to maintain the position of the family. He defeated the combined armies of Sindhia and the Peshwá in 1802, and took possession of the Peshwá's capital of Poona; which, however, reverted to the Peshwá by British intervention after the Treaty of Bassein in the same year. Again, after the Treaty of Sarji Anjengaon, war ensued between Jeswant Rao Holkar and the Paramount Power, with varying fortune, till at length, in 1805, Holkar was forced to surrender to Lord Lake, and sign a treaty on the banks of the river Biás in the Punjab. He died in 1811, leaving a minor son, Malhár Rao Holkar; and the administration was carried on by Tulsi Bái, one of the concubines of the late Mahárájá, as Queen Regent. She was murdered in 1817 by her own officers; but the Indore army was defeated by the British forces at the battle of Mehidpur, and the Treaty of Mandesar followed in 1818, by which Malhár Rao Holkar became a feudatory Prince of the British Empire. He died in 1833 without issue. Mártand Rao Holkar was adopted as his successor, but was speedily deposed by his cousin, Hari Rao Holkar. The latter, dying in 1843 without issue, was succeeded by his adopted son, Khandi Rao, who died in 1844, and was succeeded by adoption by His late Highness the Mahárájá-

Adhiráj Tukaji Rao Holkar, father of the present Chief. Tukaji Rao was only eleven years old at the date of his accession, and was the second son of Bhao Holkar. In 1852 he attained his majority, and was invested with the full management of the State. In 1857 the Indore army mutinied, and besieged the British Resident, Sir Henry Durand, at Indore, who was exposed to much difficulty and danger in taking off the women and children to a place of safety at Bhopál. The Mahárájá, however, remained loyal, and his rebellious troops soon after were forced to lay down their arms. The Mahárájá subsequently received a *sanad* of adoption, an increased personal salute, and the rank of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1886, and was succeeded by the present Mahárāj-Adhiráj Bahádur. His Highness has visited England, and is known as a Prince of great enlightenment and ability. Like his illustrious father, he has received the rank of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of his State is 8400 square miles; its population about 1,055,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 73,000 Muhammadans, and 86,000 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. In size the State of Indore may be compared with the kingdoms of Saxony or Würtemberg, but is larger than either. In population it may be compared with the Grand Duchies of Hesse or Baden, being more populous than the former, and less so than the latter. His Highness maintains a military force of 3231 cavalry, 6128 infantry, and 65 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory, and 19 guns elsewhere.

Residence.—Indore, Central India.

INDRA BIKRAMA SINGH (of Raipur Ikdaria, Itaunja), *Rájá.*

Born 24th November 1864. The title is hereditary, having been assumed by Rai Dingar Deo, ancestor of the Rájá, and having been recognised as hereditary by the Government in 1877. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Vasishta *Gotra* or clan; tracing their descent from Deo Ridh Rai, eighth son of Rájá Rudra Sah of Dharanagar or Deogarh, who took service under the King of Delhi, and obtained from him important commands. The Rájás have before their residence a large square stone, which they hold in almost sacred reverence. They say that they brought it from Delhi, and that it is the symbol of their right to the estates granted to them by the Emperors of Delhi. The late Rájá Jagmohan Singh died in 1881, four months after attaining his majority, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Rájá, then sixteen years old, as a minor under the Court of Wards. Educated at Canning College, Lucknow; attained his majority, and received possession of his estate 2nd January 1886.

Residence.—Itaunja, Mahona, Lucknow, Oudh.

INGHAR SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Charkhári, Central India.

ISHRI PARSHAD TEWARI, *Rai.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Central Provinces.

ISHRI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. Is a near relative of the Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun (*q.v.*), and a descendant of the Rájá Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

ISHWAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur, Rájá Dáyawant.*

Born 13th June 1826. The titles are personal, and having been conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, were recognised by the Government 1890. His grandfather, the Rai Rájá Makhan Lál Bahádur, and his father, Rai Rájá Tikam Chand Bahádur, both successively held important posts under the Nawábs of the Carnatic. Belongs to a Kayastha family, claiming descent from the famous Chitragupta. Has received the thanks of Government for his public services and his benevolence. His adopted son is named Lachmi Das.

Residence.—Madras.

ISHWAR DAS, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

JABRIA BHIL and JABRI, MIAN YUSUF MUHAMMAD, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1874; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th May 1888 as a minor. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family, descended from Raján Khán, brother of the Pindári leader Chitu. The State is tributary to Gwalior, and contains a population of about 1000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Jabria Bhil, Bhopál, Central India.

JADAB CHANDAR BARUA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th August 1888.

Residence.—Nowgong, Assam.

JADU. *See* Yadu.

JADUNATH DEO (of Aul), *Kumár.*

Is the son of the late Rájá Padmalabh Deo of Aul, who was born in 1830, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1840, and has recently died. Is descended from the ancient Royal family of Orissa. The Mahárájá Makund Deo, the last Mahárájá of Orissa, was conquered by the Rájá Mán Singh (*see* Jodhpur) as Viceroy of the Mughal Emperor towards the close of the 16th century. When subsequently Rám Chandra Deo, belonging to another family, was proclaimed Mahárájá of Orissa by the headmen of the country, his title was disputed by the two surviving sons of Makund Deo, of whom the elder was also called Rám Chandra Deo, and the disputes were finally settled by Rájá Mán Singh in 1580 A.D., who appointed Rám Chandra Deo, the son of Mahárájá Makund Deo, to be Rájá of Aul, and his brother to be Rájá of Sarungar of Patiya, while the other Rám Chandra Deo was made Rájá of Khurdá. In 1803 the Rájá of Aul acknowledged fealty to the British Government.

Residence.—Aul, Orissa, Bengal.

JADUNATH HALDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 5th April 1832. The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889. His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb of Murshidabad in Bengal, and was granted by him the appellation of Haldar, which his descendants retain as their family name. After the British conquest of Bengal he was appointed Tahsildár of Khas Mahál in Barrackpore. During

the Mutiny the Rai Bahádur was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for five months, and has subsequently rendered excellent service in the Police of the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

JADUNATH MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 22nd May 1876, "for liberality displayed by him in various matters of public progress and improvement." Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Hazáribagh, Bengal.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 25th June 1887. Is an officer in Her Majesty's Army, with the rank of Risaldár.

Residence.—Calcutta.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal. Is the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being the younger son of Nizám-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of the King.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

JAFARABAD, *Chief of.* *See* Janjira.

JAGADINDRA NATH RAI (of Nátor), *Mahárájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877. Belongs to a Saritra Brahmán family, who were eminent for many generations as Mahárájás of Nátor, and at one time owned the greater portion of the Rájsháhi district. It is stated that the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred on Rám Jiban Rai by the Emperor of Delhi, and another *sanad* from Delhi was conferred on his grandson, the Mahárájá Rám Krishna Rai Bahádur of Nátor. His son was the Mahárájá Bisvanáth Rai Bahádur of Nátor, who is said by the family to have been granted a political pension by the British Government in 1806. His grandson was the Mahárájá Gobindanáth Rai Bahádur of Nátor, the (adoptive) father of the present Mahárájá.

Residence.—Nátor, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

JAGADISHWAR CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 17th March 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888, for long and approved service in the Opium Department, in which he held an important position. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Bengal.

Residence.—Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

JAGANNADHA RAO, VALLURI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Vizianagram, Madras.

JAGAT BAHADUR (of Umri), *Rájá.*

Born 17th November 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd October 1872. The title is hereditary. Is the senior representative of the ancient Bilkhari (Rájput) Chiefs of Fort Bilkhar, the vast ruins of which remain to this day in the *mauza* of Agyapur; descended from Ghaibar Sáh, fourth son of Jaswant, and great-grandson of Balbhaddar Dikhit, who built Fort Bilkhar after the fall of Kanauj. About 600 years ago one of his descendants, Rájá Rám Deo, was the Bilkharia Chief of Patti and Fort Bilkhar, but was deposed by his son-in-law, Bariar Singh Bachgoti (*see* Madho Prasad Singh, Rai), who slew his son Dalpat Sah, and seized the fort, leaving only a few villages to the descendants of Rájá Rám Deo. The present Rájá has a son and heir, named Lal Krishna Pal Singh.

Residence.—Umri, Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAGAT SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Siálkot, Punjab.

JAGATPAL BAHADUR SINGH (of Raipur Bichaur), *Rai.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Rai Jagmohan Singh (who died on 9th April 1886) and of the Thákurain Sultán Kunwar, who now holds the estate of Raipur Bichaur as the heir of her late husband (*see* Sultán Kunwar, Thákurain). Belongs to the Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Ranbijai Bahádur Singh, Diwán), and is descended from Hirda Singh of Patti Saifabad. In 1818 Rai Pirthipál Singh held the estate, and was dispossessed by the Nawáb Názim, but restored after three years.

Residence.—Raipur Bichaur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAGJIWANDAS KHUSHALDAS, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

JAGJODH SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Kunwar Pesháwara Singh of the Lahore family.

Residences.—Siálkot, Punjab; and Bahraich, Oudh.

JAGNISHAN SINGH, C.I.E. (of Atra Chandapur), *Rájá.*

Born 21st August 1841; succeeded 1864. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Kanhpuria (Rájput) family (*see* Surpál Singh Bahádur, Rájá

of Tiloi), being descended from Rájá Madan Singh of Simrauta, third son of Prasád Singh, who was seventh in descent from Kanh, the Kshatriya founder of Kanhpur in the time of the great Mánik Chand. The seventh in descent from Madan Singh was the Rájá Mandhata Singh, who was in possession of Chandapur at the time of the conquest of Oudh by Saádat Khán. The Rájá Shiudarshan Singh had half the estate confiscated at the time of the Mutiny in 1857. His grandson, the present Rájá, is an Honorary Magistrate, and received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and subsequently for good services he has been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Chandapur, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

JAHAN KADR MIRZA MUHAMMAD WAHID ALI BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal—a courtesy title of the Prince, as a son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

JAHANDAD KHAN (of Khanpur), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur.*

The first title (Rájá) is hereditary, and the second (Khán Bahádur) is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1881. Belongs to a family of the Gakkar tribe, who overran Kashmir in early times, and were formidable opponents of the Emperor Bábar. Is the son of Rájá Haidar Bakhsh Khán; has acted as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. His son and heir is named Fazaldad.

Residence.—Hazára, Punjab.

JAI CHAND (of Lambagraon), *Rájá.*

Born 1870. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 12th December 1851. Belongs to the Katoch family of Rájputs, and is head of the Kángra family. Rájá Parmad Chand died childless in exile at Almora, and was succeeded by his relative, Rájá Partáb Chand, the father of the present Rájá.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

JAI SINGH (of Guler), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 28th February 1878, the Rájá being the brother of the late Rájá Shamsher Singh of Guler, and having previously enjoyed the hereditary title of Mián. His son and heir is named Rughnáth Singh. The family is connected with that of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir by marriage. It is an offshoot of the families of Kángra and Lambagraon.

Residence.—Guler, Kángra, Punjab.

JAI SINGH (of Siba), *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 7th August 1878. The Siba family is an offshoot of the Guler family (*see* Jai Singh, of Guler, Rájá), which itself was an offshoot of that of Kángra. Is descended from Sibaru Chand, a younger son of the Rájá of Guler, who conquered the Siba territory, calling it Siba after his own name. Rájá Ram Singh, the last of the old hereditary Rájás of Siba, died without male issue in 1875. The territory lapsed to the Paramount Power, but as an act of favour to His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir, who is related to the family by marriage, the territory and title was continued to a scion of the family named Rájá Bije Singh. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Siba, Kángra, Punjab.

JAIBANS KUNWAR (of Kaithola), *Ráni.*

Born 1849. The title is hereditary. The Chief of Kaithola is the head of the great Kanhpuria family (*see* Surpál Singh and Jagnishan Singh), being the representative of Sáhas, the eldest son of Kanh. From him a line of twenty descents from father to son ends in the late Rájá Mahesh Bakhsh of Kaithola, who died without male issue in 1881. The estates were under Government management for some time, and were then handed over to the present Ráni, the widow of the late Rájá.

Residence.—Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAIKISHAN DAS, C.S.I., *Rája Bahádur.*

Born 24th November 1832. The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th January 1860. Belongs to a family of Chaubé Bráhmans, who fled to Etah from Muttra in the reign of Alá-ud-din Ghori, because they had slain the Kázi of Muttra. Chaubé Ghansham Dás, having long been in Government service, and having retired on pension, in 1857 rendered most valuable aid to the Government, although blind and infirm; and ultimately was surprised and slain by the rebels at Kásganj. His brother, the present Rájá Jai Kishan Dás Bahádur, had loyally supported him, and was rewarded with the title and a grant of lands and other honours in 1860. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1870. Is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

Residence.—Moradabad, North-Western Provinces.

JAIMAL SINGH (of Thalla), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

JAIPRAKASH LAL, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal; and was conferred on 31st August 1881. The Rai Bahádur was for many years the Diwán of the Dumraon Ráj, and rendered excellent service in that capacity. On 25th May 1892 he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Dumraon, Bengal.

JAIPUR, HIS HIGHNESS SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; ascended the *gadi* as a minor 18th September 1880, and was invested with full governing powers on attaining his majority in September 1882. Is the Chief of the famous Kachhwáha tribe of Rájputs, descended from the legendary hero Ráma, and therefore of the *Surya-vansi* or Solar race. Tod devotes a large part of his learned *Annals of Rájásthán* to the history of this family, which, indeed, is no unimportant part of the history of India. Tod says of the ruling family of Jaipur (otherwise called Amber or Dhundar): "A family which traces its lineage from Rama of Koshala, Nala of Nishida, and Dola the lover of Maroni, may be allowed 'the boast of heraldry'; and in remembrance of this descent, the Cushites [Kachhwáha] of India celebrate with great solemnity the annual feast of the sun, on which a stately car, called the Chariot of the Sun, *Surya ratha*, drawn by eight horses, is brought from the temple, and the descendant of Rámesa, ascending therein, perambulates his capital."



The full title of the Mahárájá is—His Highness Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Hindustán Ráj Rajendra Sri Maháráj-Adhiráj Sawái Sir Madho Singh Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (*see* Introduction, § 11).

From Ráma, the hero of the *Rámáyana*, the greatest of the legendary heroes of India, to Dhola Rao, the founder of the Jaipur State in 967 A.D., there are enumerated 34 generations; and from Dhola Rao to the present Mahárájá, 106 generations. Early in the 11th century a descendant of Dhola Rao named Hamaji conquered Amber from the Minas, and fixed his court there; and Amber remained the capital of the dynasty until the time of Jai Singh II., who transferred it to Jaipur in 1728. In the time of the Great Mughal, the Emperor Akbar, Rájá Bhagwán Dás of Jaipur was one of the first Princes of the Empire. Overcoming Rájput pride of race, he gave his daughter in marriage to the Emperor's son and heir, Prince Salim, afterwards the Emperor Jahángir, and was himself one of the greatest Imperial commanders. But his adopted son and successor, the Rájá Mán Singh, was the most famous of all the Imperial generals. He and his Rájputs carried the arms of the Empire successfully into Orissa, Bengal, Assam, and Kabul; the chronicles of the age are full of the exploits of the brother-in-law of the Emperor, and he was successively Governor of Kabul, Bengal, Behar, and the Deccan. His nephew, the Rájá Jai Singh, known as the Mirza Rájá, was equally famous throughout the wars of Aurangzeb in the Deccan; he it was who effected the capture of the famous Sivaji, founder of the Mahratta Power; and he is said to have fallen a victim to the jealousy of

the Emperor, who caused his death by poison. Some generations later, in the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, the second Jai Singh was famous, not only as a warrior, but also as an astronomer. He built observatories at Jaipur (to which place he removed his capital from the hills of Amber, five miles off), Delhi, Benares, Muttra, and Ujjain. After the death of the Rájá Jai Singh II., the subsequent history of the family is much occupied with leagues with Udaipur and Jodhpur against the Imperial Power, with contests with Jodhpur for the honour of marrying a Princess of Udaipur, with Rájput rivalries and defections, and with Mahratta raids. In order to regain the privilege of marrying Princesses of the House of Udaipur—which honour they had forfeited by marrying a daughter to the Mughal Emperor—the Rájás of Jaipur agreed that the issue of a marriage with an Udaipur Princess should succeed to the Ráj even before an elder brother by another Ráni; and this promise, coupled with the rivalry of the Rájás of Jodhpur for the same privilege, produced endless troubles and disasters. In the time of the Rájá Jagat Singh, Amir Khán, the notorious Pindári leader (afterwards Nawáb of Tonk), sided first with the Rájá of Jaipur against Jodhpur, and then with the Rájá of Jodhpur against Jaipur; and devastated each country in turn. At last, in 1818, the British Government intervened; took the Jaipur State under its protection, and the Rájá became one of the great feudatories.

The late Mahárájá Sawai Rám Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1835. He rendered excellent service throughout the Mutiny of 1857, and again in the famine of 1868. As a reward, he twice received an increase to his salute; he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was appointed a Councillor of the Empire, and received a suitable addition to his titles and territory. The banner of His Highness that was unfurled at Delhi on that auspicious occasion was exceedingly interesting, as showing the close approximation of Rájput and European heraldic devices; for the Rájput *Pancharanga* was properly rendered as "A Barry of 5—*gules*, *vert*, *argent*, *azure*, *or*"; and the solar lineage of the Kachhwáha Prince was indicated by the device "In chief a Sun in its splendour." The late Máhárájá died in 1880; and was succeeded by his adopted son, a scion of the Kachhwáha race, the present Mahárájá.

The area of the State is 14,465 square miles; and its population 2,534,357, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 170,000 Muhammadans and nearly 50,000 Jains. Jaipur is therefore larger than either Holland or Belgium, and more populous than Greece. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 3578 cavalry, 16,099 infantry, and 281 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns (including 2 guns personal). There are many Rájput Chiefs who are feudatories of His Highness.

Arms.—Barry of 5, *gules*, *vert*, *argent*, *azure*, *or;* in chief a Sun in its splendour. **Crest.**—A *kuchnar* tree *proper*, bearing cinquefoils *argent*. **Supporters.**—A tiger and a white horse. **Motto.**—"Jato Dharma Stato Jayo."

Residence.—Jaipur, Rájputána.

JAISALMIR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SALIVAHAN BAHADUR, *Maháráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1886; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 12th April 1891. Is the Chief of the Jadu Bhatti Rájputs, claiming direct descent from the divine Krishna, and undoubtedly boasting a lineage hardly less ancient than that of the great Mahárána of Udaipur himself. The tribe takes its name from Bhati, who was its leader in very remote ages, when settled in the Punjab; whence it appears to have been driven by conquerors from Ghazni, and to have gone to the oasis of the Great Indian Desert, which it has ever since inhabited. Deoráj, born in 836 A.D., was the first to take the title of Ráwal, and he founded the city of Deoráwal. One of his descendants, the Ráwal Jaisal, founded the city of Jaisalmir, and built a strong fort there, about the year 1156 A.D. More than a century later, when Mulráj II. was Ráwal, Jaisalmir was captured and sacked by the Moslem troops of the Emperor Alá-ud-din, in 1294 A.D., after a siege that had lasted eight years; and this was the occasion of one of the great *Sakas* so famous in Rájput history—when Mulráj and his warriors, having slain all their women and children, cased themselves in armour, put on the saffron robe, bound the *mor* or nuptial crown on their heads, and then sword in hand sallied forth to die amid the slaughtered heaps of the foe. Again a similar disaster befell the city in 1306 A.D., not long after it had been repaired by the Ráwal Dudu. Finally, in the reign of the Ráwal Sabal Singh, the brave Bhattis were compelled to become feudatories of the Emperor Sháh Jahán. Outlying provinces were subsequently wrested from them by the neighbouring States of Jodhpur and Bikanir; till at length in 1818, under the rule of the Ráwal Mulráj, the State came under the protection and control of the British Power, and has enjoyed the blessings of peace. On the death of the Ráwal Ranjit Singh, his younger brother, the late Mahárawal Bairi Sál, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864; and he was succeeded in 1891 by the present Mahárawal.

The area of Jaisalmir is 16,447 square miles; its population about 109,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 28,000 Muhammadans. In extent it may be compared with Switzerland or Holland; but is larger than either. His Highness maintains a military force of 140 cavalry, 353 infantry, and 25 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Jaisalmir, Rájputána.

JAISINGH RAO ANGRIA, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Baroda.

JALAL-UD-DIN, KAZI, *Khán Bahádur.*

An Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistán. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Quetta, Baluchistán.

JALAL-UD-DIN, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Karnál, Punjab.

JALAM SINGH (of Amoda), *Ráwat.*

The title is hereditary; and the present Ráwat succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, the late Ráwat Lakshmi Singh of Amoda. Belongs to a Tuár Rájput family, descended from Jet Singh.

Residence.—Amoda, Nimár, Central Provinces.

JALIA DEVANI, JAREJA MANSINGHJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 31st December 1868. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 36 square miles; its population 2383, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 4 cavalry and 35 infantry.

Residence.—Jália Deváni, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JAM KHAN *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

JAMIAT SINGH (of Ghoriwaha), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being of a Jat family, descended from Sardár Sukha Singh, who in 1759 established his power at Ghoriwaha in the Hoshiárpur district. The family subsequently fell under the power of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Sukha Singh's grandson was the Sardár Partáb Singh, father of the present Sardár.

Residence.—Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

JAMKHANDI, RAM CHANDRA RAO GOPAL, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Chief of Jamkhandi also bears the name of Appa Sahib Patwardhan. Born 1834; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 18th November 1840. Belongs to a Bráhman (Hindu) family. The area of his State is 492 square miles; its population is 83,917, chiefly Hindus, but including 7628 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 52 cavalry, 943 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Jamkhandi, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th September 1885. Is the son of the late Mahárájá Ranbhir Singh, G.C.S.I.; and grandson of the late Mahárájá Ghuláb Singh, the founder of the dynasty, who was constituted Feudatory Chief of the hill-territories east of the Indus and west of the Ravi (with certain specified exceptions) by the treaty of March 1846, concluded after the close of the first Sikh war. Belongs to a Dogra or Jamwal Rájput family (Hindu) of ancient lineage, claiming descent from that of the former Rájás of Jammu. The Mahárájá Ghuláb Singh was the great-grandson of the Rájá Dharabdeo; and a grandson of the Mián Jorawar Singh, who was a brother of Rájá Ranjit Deo. He began life as a cavalry soldier, and became a trusted officer under Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, who conferred on him the principality of Jammu. At the outbreak of the first Sikh war he had been elected Minister of the Khálsá, and was one of the most conspicuous Sikh leaders; and after the battle of Sobraon he negotiated a separate treaty with the British Power, by which he acquired the Feudal Chiefship of Jammu and Kashmir on payment of a sum of 75 lakhs of rupees. In the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service, and sent a contingent to Delhi. He died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son, the late Mahárájá Ranbhir Singh, G.C.S.I., who was a munificent patron of learning, and did good service in connection with the British Mission to Yárkand. He had the distinguished honour of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Jammu in 1876; he also had his salute raised to 21 guns, by the addition of 2 guns as a personal distinction. In January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, he was gazetted a General in the Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. The Mahárájá died on 12th September 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Mahárájá, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 25th May 1892. The area of his State is 79,784 square miles; and its population is about 1,500,000, including nearly a million Muhammadans, about half-a-million Hindus, and over 20,000 Buddhists. In point of area, the State is more than double the combined area of Bavaria and Saxony, and equal to that of any three or four of the smaller European kingdoms put together. His Highness maintains a military force of about 8000 cavalry and infantry, and 288 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within the limits of the State, and to one of 19 guns in the rest of India.

Residence.—Srinagar, Kashmir; and Jammu, Punjab.

JAMNIA, BHUMIA HAMIR SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863 as a minor. Belongs to a Bhilala family—the Bhilalas being reputed to spring from the intermarriage of Rájputs and Bhils. The founder of the family was Nádir Singh, a famous Bhumia of Jámnia.

Residence.—Kunjrod, Jámnia, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JAMSHEDJI DHANJIBHAI WADIA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Bombay.

JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI PALKIWALA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Bombay.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTAMJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th August 1881.

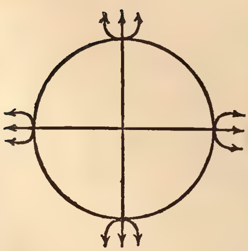
Residence.—Bombay.

JAN MUHAMMAD WALI ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Sind.

JANAK PRIYA, *Ráni.*



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

The title is hereditary, the Ráni being the last surviving Ráni of the late Rájá Naráyan Singh of Sambalpur. The Rájás of Sambalpur were Chauhán Rájputs of very ancient lineage. Balrám Das Chauhán conquered Sambalpur about the year 1445; and left it to his elder son Rájá Hirda Naráyan, while his younger son became Rájá of Sonpur (*q.v.*) The Chauhán device is the *chakra*—a circle with four tridents (*trisul*) as radii, pointing north, east, south, and west, as shown in the margin. The Ráni uses this device on her seal, and for signature.

Residence.—Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

JANAKI BALLABH SEN (of Dimla), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred "for liberality and public spirit," on 1st January 1891.

Residence.—Dimla, Rangpur, Bengal.

JANG BAHADUR KHAN, C.I.E. (of Nanpara), *Rájá.*

Born 1845. The title is hereditary; and the Rájá succeeded his father, the late Rájá Munáwar Ali Khán, in 1847. Belongs to a Pathán family, descended from Rasul Khán, Togh Pathán, a Risaldár in the service of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, who in 1632 sent him to Salonábád to coerce the Banjáras who had overrun the *jágir* of Saloná Begam, the wife of Prince Dárá. For his performance of this duty he received the grant of Nanpara. In 1763 his descendant Karam Khán of Nanpara obtained the title of Rájá from the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá. The present Rájá was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1886. He is an Honorary Magistrate; and has a son and heir named Muhammad Sádiq Khán, born 1870.

Residence.—Bahraich, Oudh.

JANI BIHARI LAL, DIWAN, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Bhartpur, Rájputána.

JANJIRA, NAWAB SIDI AHMAD KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Prince.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th January 1879. Belongs to an Abyssinian family of Sunni Muhammadans, claiming descent from Sidi Sarul Khán. The family were Abyssinian admirals of the fleet of the Muhammadan kings of Bijápur, who in 1670 transferred their allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, Aurangzeb. The Mahrattas often tried to conquer the island of Janjira; but were always successfully resisted. The Nawáb is also Chief of Jáfarábád, a small State in Káthiáwár. The area of the State is 324 square miles; its population is 76,361, chiefly Hindus, but including 13,912 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 310 infantry and 179 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Janjira, Kolába, Bombay.

JANJIT *alias* NANBI RAJA (of Darri), *Sawai.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

JANKI (of Pamakheri), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

JANKI KUNWAR (of Paraspur), *Ráni.*

Born 1839. The title is hereditary; the Ráni succeeded her late husband, Rájá Randhir Singh, on 16th June 1878. The head of the family is the chief of the six Thákurs of Chhedwara, famous for their turbulence in the times before the annexation of Oudh. They claim descent from the Kalhans Rájás of Khurása, through Mahárái Singh, second son of Achal Naráyan Singh. A descendant, named Newal Singh, obtained the title of Rájá while on a visit to the Court at Delhi; and it was recognised as hereditary in favour of the late Rájá, Randhir Singh. The Ráni's son and heir is Bikramájit Singh.

Residence.—Paraspur, Gonda, Oudh.

JAORA, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS IHTISHAM-UD-DAULA NAWAB MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN BAHADUR FIROZ JANG, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 30th April 1865 as a minor. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Nawáb Ghafur Khán, an Afghan of the Swáti tribe, brother-in-law of the famous Amir Khán of Tonk, whom he represented at Holkar's Court. After the battle of Mehidpur, Nawáb Ghafur Khán, being in possession of this territory as a grant from Holkar, was confirmed by the British Government. The present Nawáb has been appointed an Honorary Major in the British Army. The State, which is feudatory to Indore, has an area of 581 square miles; and a population of 119,945, chiefly Hindus, but including 13,318 Muhammadans and over 2000 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 63 cavalry, 177 infantry, and 15 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. Jaora, the capital of the State, is a station on the Rájputána-Málwá railway. The Nawáb has a son and heir named Muhammad Sher Ali Khán.

Residence.—Jaora, Málwá, Central India.

JASDAN, KHACHAR ALA CHELA, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1833; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1852. Belongs to a Kathi (Hindu) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junagarh, contains an area of 283 square miles; and a population of 29,037, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 354 infantry, and 5 guns.

Residence.—Jasdán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JASHPUR, RAJA PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH DEO BAHADUR, C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1822; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th October 1845. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput) family, formerly feudatories of the Mahrattas of Nágpur, that came under British control in 1818. Rendered good service in the military operations in 1857 against the mutineers and rebels in Udaipur and Pálámau. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 21st May 1890. The area of the State is 1947 square miles; its population is 90,240, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a military force of 2 guns.

Residence.—Jashpur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

JASMER SINGH, *Sardár.*

Born 1848. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, who acquired the territory of Thol Thangor, in the Ambála district of the Punjab, by conquest in 1759 A.D. During the Sikh rebellion of 1848-49, and again in the Mutiny of 1857, this family rendered good service to Government, and were rewarded for the latter service. On the death of Sardár Jawahir Singh, he was succeeded by his two sons, the present Sardárs—Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh of Thol Thangor. The Sardár Jasmer Singh has two sons—Rám Naráyan Singh (born 1863) and Sheo Naráyan Singh.

Residence.—Thol Thangor, Ambála, Punjab.

JASO, DIWAN JAGATRAJ, JAGIRDAR, *Diwán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 7th July 1889. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, descended from the founder of the Orchha State that has given ruling families to Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand. Bhartichand, the founder of the Jaso State, was the fourth son of the Mahárájá Chhatrasal; and his great-grandson, Diwán Murat Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1816. The Diwán Bhopál Singh received the additional title of Bahádur as a personal distinction, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 75 square miles; its population over 80,000, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán maintains a military force of 2 horsemen, 60 infantry, and 4 guns.

Residence.—Jaso, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JASWANT RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, in consideration of eminent services in the Army Medical Department.

Residence.—Sháhpur, Punjab.

JASWANT SINGH (of Nurpur), *Rájá.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary. Nurpur is a hill principality to the west of Guler. The Rájá belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Jit Pal, who came from Delhi about 700 years ago, and established himself at Pathánkot. Subsequently the family removed to the hills; and Nurpur became their capital in the time of Rájá Basu, about the year 1640 A.D. At the time of the conquests of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, Rájá Bir, father of the present Rájá, was Rájá of Nurpur. He endeavoured to resist Ranjit Singh; but being compelled to take refuge in Chamba, was given up by the Rájá of Chamba, and imprisoned in the fortress of Gobindgarh. Subsequently he was ransomed by his brother-in-law, Sardár Charat Singh, for Rs.85,000; and in 1846 raised the standard of revolt, besieged Nurpur, and died before its walls. He was succeeded by the present Rájá, who has received a large grant from the British Government.

Residence.—Nurpur, Kángra, Punjab.

JATH, AMRITRAO RAO SAHEB DAPHLE, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1835; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th July 1841 as a minor. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family. The late Jágirdár, Rámrao, died in 1841 without issue; whereon his widow, Bhagirthibai, adopted Amritrao, the present Jágirdár. The Daphle is also Chief of Karásgi; and the *jágir* of Daphlápur (or Daflápur) is also really a part of this State, and will revert to it on the demise of the three widows of the late Chief. The founder of the Jath State was the hereditary *pátel*, or headman, of Daflápur village. The area of the State is 884 square miles; its population is 49,491, chiefly Hindus, but including 2842 Muhammadans.

Residence.—Jath, Bijápur, Bombay.

JAWAHIR LAL, LALA, *Rai Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—India.

JAWAHIR SINGH (of Chamári), *Rao.*

Born 1845. The title is hereditary, having been originally granted by the Rájá Mori Pahlodh of Chanderi, and subsequently confirmed under British rule.

Residence.—Chamári, Ságar, Central Provinces.

JAWASIA, RAWAT LAL SINGH, *Rávat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 607, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Jawásia, Western Málwá, Central India.

JAWHAR, PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH MUKNI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 29th June 1866 as a minor. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family, descended from Jaya Mukni, a freebooter who possessed himself of this territory about 1335. His son, Nim Sháh, obtained the title of Rájá from the Emperor of Delhi in the year 1341. The late Rájá Vikrámsháh died in 1865; and his widow, the Ráni Lakshmibái Saheb, adopted the present Rájá, who was then called Malhár Rao, son of Mádhavrao Dewrao Mukni, a descendant of Rájá Krishná Sháh, ninth Rájá of Jawhár. The State has an area of 534 square miles; and a population of 48,556, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry and 25 infantry. The family cognisance is an arrow, barbed, point downward.

Residence.—Jawhár, Thána, Bombay.

JEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, *Baronet, C.S.I.*



Born 3rd March 1851; succeeded his father, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, in 1877; when (in accordance with the special Act of the Indian Legislature of 1860) he assumed the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in lieu of Manekjee Cursetjee. Is the third Baronet; and has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Is a merchant of the city of Bombay, a Magistrate, and Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Belongs to a family that has long been regarded as the leaders of the Parsi community of Western India. The first Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, K.C.B., of Bombay, was so created in 1857, in recognition of his unbounded munificence and public spirit, and of his undoubted loyalty. His very great wealth was used in promoting the good of others; and the second Baronet, who died in 1877, also earned a similar reputation for benevolence and liberality. In 1860, the special Act of the Indian Legislature, referred to above, was passed with the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty, enacting that all future holders of the title, on succeeding to it, shall relinquish their own names and assume those of the first Baronet. The present Baronet, in 1869, married Jerbai, daughter of Shapurji Dhanjibhai, Esq.; and has a son and heir, Cursetjee, born 11th November 1878. Sir Jamsetjee's brothers are: (1) Cowasjee Cursetjee, born 25th November 1852, married, in 1869, Gulbai Rustamji Wadia; and (2) Jamsetjee Cursetjee, born 1860, married, 1882, Awabai Shapurji Dhanjibhai. The family arms are azure, a sun rising above a representation of the Ghát̃s (mountains near Bombay) in base, and in chief two bees volant, all proper. The crest is a mount vert, thereon a peacock amidst wheat, and in the beak an ear of wheat, all proper.

Residence.—Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

JETPUR, AZAM VALA LAKSHMAN MERAN, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 17th September 1883. Jointly rules Jetpur with several other Tálukdárs. The State is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh.

Residence.—Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JETPUR, AZAM VALA SURAG GANGA, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1799; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st September 1847. Joint-Tálukdár of Jetpur with several others.

Residence.—Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JETPUR, AZAM VALA NAJA KALA DEODAN, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th June 1890. Is Joint-Tálukdár of Jetpur with several others.

Residence.—Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JHABUA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA GOPAL SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 22nd February 1841; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in October 1841. Belongs to the great Ráthor Rájput family of the Mahárájás of Jodhpur, Idar, etc. The title of Rájá was bestowed on Kishan Dás, a remote ancestor of the present Rájá, by Alá-ud-din, the Emperor of Delhi, as a reward for a successful campaign in Bengal, and for punishing the Bhil Chiefs of Jhabua, who had murdered an Imperial Viceroy of Gujarát. The State, which was at one time tributary to Indore, has an area of 1336 square miles; and a population of 92,938, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 50,000 belonging to the aboriginal Bhil and other tribes. The State flag is red. The Rájá maintains a military force of 64 cavalry, 253 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Jhabua, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JHALARIA, *Thákur of.* *See* Jhalera.

JHALAWAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA ZALIM SINGH, BAHADUR, *Maháráj Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th June 1876 as a minor. Is a Chief of the Jhála Rájputs, whose ancestors came from Jháláwár in Káthiáwár. In 1709 A.D. Bhao Singh, a younger son of the Chief of Halwad in Káthiáwár, took some retainers with him and went to Delhi. His son Madhu Singh rose to high favour and rank in the service of the Mahárájá of Kotah; his sister was married to the heir, and his descendants thus acquired the title of Mámá ("maternal uncle") in Kotah. Ultimately, in 1838, a portion of the State of Kotah was cut off, with the consent of the Mahárájá and of the British Government, and erected into the State of Jháláwár, under one of Madhu Singh's descendants, Madan Singh, son of Zalim Singh, who had long been the successful administrator of Kotah. Madan Singh received the title of Maháráj Ráná. His son, Prithi Singh, did good service during the Mutiny; and was succeeded in 1876 by his adopted son, the present Maháráj Ráná, as a minor. His Highness was educated at Mayo College, Ajmir; and was invested with full powers of government on attaining his majority in 1884. The State has an area of 2694 square miles; and a population of 340,488, chiefly Hindus, but including 20,863 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 403 cavalry, 3873 infantry, and 94 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Jhalra Patan, Rájputána.

JHALERA, THAKUR HATTE SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* 22nd May 1884. This is a *Girásia* State, connected with Gwalior.

Residence.—Jhalera, Bhopál, Central India.

JHARI GHARKHADI, NAIK SUKRONA *walad* CHAMBARYA RESHMA, *Chief of.*

Born 1850. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State (which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh) has an area of 8 square miles; and a population of 167, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Jhari Gharkhadi, Khándesh, Bombay.

JIGNI, RAO LAKSHMAN SINGH BAHADUR, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 16th September 1871. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, descended from the founder of the Orchha State, which has given ruling families to Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh,

Charkhári, Jaso, and most of the States of Bundelkhand. The founder of Jigni was the Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of the great Mahárájá Chhatarsal. His great-grandson was the Rao Prithi Singh, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1810. His grandson by adoption (being adopted from the kindred ruling family of Panna) is the present Rao, who received the additional title of Bahádur at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 22 square miles: its population is 3427, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 47 infantry and 3 guns.

Residence.—Jigni, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JIND, HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN RAJA RANBHIR SINGH BAHADUR, *Rájá Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 7th March 1887. Belongs to the famous Phulkian family of Sidhu Jats, descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the ruling families of Patiála, Jind, Nábha, and other Punjab States. Phul was twenty-ninth in descent from the Ráwal Jaisal Singh, the head of the Jadu Bhati Rájputs, who founded Jaisalmir in 1156 A.D. A great-grandson of Phul, named Gajpat Singh, obtained the title of Rájá of Jind from Sháh Alam, Emperor of Delhi in 1772. His son, Rájá Bhag Singh, aided Lord Lake in his pursuit of Holkar in 1805, and was accordingly confirmed by the British Government in his possessions. In 1857 Rájá Sarup Singh of Jind was the first to march against the mutineers of Delhi; and he and his troops took a prominent part in the siege and capture of the city, for which services he received large extensions of his territory. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Ragbir Singh, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was appointed a Councillor of the Empress. The present Rájá succeeded in 1887. The area of his State is 1259 square miles; and its population is 249,862, chiefly Hindus, but including 34,247 Muhammadans and 4335 Sikhs. His Highness maintains a military force of 379 cavalry, 1571 infantry, and 12 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Jind, Punjab.

JIND WADO *walad* AMIR ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

JIT SINGH (of Maheru), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Rámdás Singh and Sardár Gurdás Singh, two brothers, who took possession of Maheru at the time of the decline of the Mughal Power. In 1799 A.D., when the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh became all-powerful in the Punjab, Sardár Charat Singh of Maheru made his submission to him, and retained his possessions. His son, Sardár Jawáhir Singh, succeeded, and was confirmed in eleven villages. But on his death, and the succession of Sardár Jaimal Singh, these were resumed with the exception of Maheru. The Sardár Jaimal Singh did good service in the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and on his death was succeeded by the present Sardár.

Residence.—Maheru, Jálandhar, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH, C.I.E. (of Buruja), *Sardár.*

Born 1842. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Nánu Singh, who came from Jhawál Mandan, in the Manjha or central tract of the Punjab, in 1759 A.D., and took possession of Buruja and the surrounding territory. The present Sardár did good service, both in the war of 1845-46, when he was a minor, and also in the Mutiny of 1857. For the latter he received a considerable reward. He has a son and heir, named Gajindar Singh.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH, C.S.I. (of Sháhzádpur), *Sardár.*

Born 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat (Sindhu) family, descended from Sardár Dip Singh, who was the Mahant of the "*Damdama Saheb,*" or resting-place, which was the retreat of the Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and last Sikh Guru, after his defeat by the Imperial army of Delhi. A large number of Sikhs assembled around Dip Singh, who was ultimately slain in a battle with the Governor of Lahore. Dip Singh was succeeded by Sudha Singh, who fell in a battle with the Governor of Jálandhar, and has always been known among Sikhs as "Shahid," or the Martyr, which became a family name. His successor was Sardár Karam Singh, who took possession of some territory in the Singhpura district, which, with the other Cis-Sutlej territories, came under British control in 1808-9. Sardár Sheo Kirpál Singh, Shahid, did good service in the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded by Government; and his son is the present Sardár, who was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 1st January 1891.

Residence.—Sháhzádpur, Ambála, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH (of Atari), *Sardár.*

Born 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sidhu Jat (Rájput) family, descended from Kanh Chand. His great-grandson was the famous Sardár Shám Singh, whose daughter was betrothed to the Prince Nau Nihál

Singh, grandson of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. When the Sikh army invaded the Cis-Sutlej territory, Sardár Shám Singh disapproved of the war, but being reproached with his inaction he joined the camp, and fell in battle in 1846. His sons were Sardár Thákur Singh and Sardár Kanh Singh, and after the annexation much of the family estate was confirmed to the latter. He died without issue in 1872, and his estates were allowed to devolve on Sardár Ajit Singh, son of Sardár Thákur Singh, and a younger brother of the Sardár Jiwan Singh. The latter is the eldest son of the late Sardár Thákur Singh. He has two sons, named Partáb Singh and Changa Singh.

Residence.—Atári, Amritsar, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH, THAKUR (of Jakhnoda), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Alirájpur, Central India.

JOBAT, RANA SARUP SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874 as a minor. Belongs to the Ráhtor tribe of Rájputs (Hindu); occupies a fort picturesquely situated on the summit of a steep rocky hill, shut in on three sides by forest-clad mountains, and overlooking the town of Jobat. The area of the State is 132 square miles; its population 9387, chiefly Hindus, but including 3916 belonging to Bhil and other aboriginal tribes. The Ráná maintains a military force of 5 cavalry and 44 infantry.

Residence.—Jobat, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JODH SINGH (of Chapa), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

JODHA SINHA (of Kakhauta), *Rao.*

Born 1838. The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to an old Sengar family, who settled in *Parganá* Auraiya in Etáwah. He has a son and heir, named Lála Gumán Singh, born 27th February 1870.

Residence.—Kakhauta, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

JODHPUR, HIS HIGHNESS SIR JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* 13th February 1873. Is the Chief of the great Ráhtor tribe or clan of the Rájputs, claiming direct descent from the legendary hero Ráma, and, like the Sesodias of Udaipur and the Kachhwáhas of Jaipur, representing the royal line of the *Surya Vansa* or Solar race. His full titles are—His Highness Ráj Rájeshwar Mahárájá-Adhiráj Sir Jaswant Singh, Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The proper name of the State, the capital of which is Jodhpur (from the name of its founder), is Márwár—anciently *Marusthán*, "the land of death," a term applied formerly not only to the country of Márwár, but to the whole of the Great Indian Desert from the Sutlej to the Indian Ocean. Tod, in his learned *Annals of Rájásthán*, says of the family of the Jodhpur Mahárájá—"It requires neither *Bhat* nor Bard to illustrate its nobility; a series of splendid deeds which time cannot obliterate has emblazoned the Ráhtor name on the historical tablet. Where all these races have gained a place in the Temple of Fame it is almost invidious to select, but truth compels me to place the Ráhtor with the Chauhán on the very pinnacle." In Tod's work the *Annals of Márwár* occupy a place only second to those of Mewár (or Udaipur), and present a most interesting view of feudalism in India. Even to the present day the feudal Thákurs of Rájputána—feudatories of their Highnesses the Maháráná of Udaipur, the Mahárájás of Jodhpur and Jaipur, and the other Princes of this territory—are nobles of high account and great local power. Up to 1194 A.D. the Ráhtor family were rulers of the vast Empire of Kanauj. The famous Jai Chand was the last King of Kanauj, and his grandson, Sivaji, migrated westward to Márwár. Scions of the family became rulers of Bikanir and Kishangarh in Rájputána, of Idar and Ahmadnagar in Gujarát, and elsewhere. Mandor, the ancient capital of Márwár, was conquered by Rao Chánda, who was tenth in descent from Sivaji, about the year 1382 A.D. His grandson Jodh, the eldest of twenty-four sons of Rinmal, moved the capital from Mandor to Jodhpur in 1459 A.D. After resisting the Emperor Bábar and the Afghan Sher Sháh, Jodh ultimately had to submit to the Great Mughal, Akbar, and sent his son Udai Singh to take service at Delhi; and ultimately Udai Singh's sister, the famous Jodh Bái, became the consort of the Mughal monarch. When Udai Singh's son, Rájá Sur Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* of Jodhpur, he rose to high favour with his Imperial uncle, and was the general of Akbar's troops who added Gujarát and the Deccan to the Mughal Empire. His son, Rájá Jaswant Singh, was the general whom the Emperor Sháh Jahán sent against his rebellious son Aurangzeb, and was



defeated by the latter. The successor of Jaswant Singh was a posthumous son, the famous Ajit Singh. In his time Aurangzeb in person attacked Rájputána, sacked Jodhpur, and ordered the conversion of the Rájputs to Muhammadanism. But Ajit Singh formed a league with Udaipur and Jaipur, and the combined forces of the three great Rájput States held in check the armies of Aurangzeb. One stipulation of this league is famous, and was disastrous to Jodhpur and Jaipur by reason of the domestic feuds it caused. It was to the effect that the Jodhpur and Jaipur families, who had lost the privilege of marrying Princesses of Udaipur because they had given their own daughters to the Mughal Emperors, should recover this privilege, on condition that the issue of any marriage with an Udaipur Princess should succeed to the Ráj before all other children. Ajit Singh was murdered by his son Bakht Singh, and heavy troubles thereafter befell the Ráhtor family. There was a long war between the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur, who were rival suitors for the hand of a Princess of Udaipur. Amir Khán, the great Pindári leader (afterwards Nawáb of Tonk), took sides, first with Jaipur, then with Jodhpur, and plundered and utterly exhausted both States in turn. At last the British Government intervened, and by a treaty in 1818 Jodhpur became a feudatory of the Paramount Power. Rájá Man Singh died in 1843, leaving no son, and the nobles and Court officials, with the consent of the British Government, elected Takht Singh, Rájá of Ahmadnagar, a descendant of Ajit Singh, to the vacant *gadi*. The Rájá Takht Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by the present Mahárájá. His Highness has been created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of his State is 37,000 square miles; its population is 1,750,403, chiefly Hindus, but including about 155,000 Muhammadans and about 172,000 Jains. In point of extent the Jodhpur State is larger than any of the smaller European States, and is somewhat larger than Bavaria and Saxony combined; in population it surpasses the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 3162 cavalry, 3653 infantry, and 121 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns (including 4 guns personal). The family cognisance is the falcon, the sacred *garur* of the Solar Rájputs. The arms of His Highness, as displayed on the banner presented to him by the Empress of India at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress, are shown in the margin.

Residence.—Jodhpur, Rájputána.

JOGESH CHANDRA CHATTARJI (of Anuliya, Ránághát), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Assam.

JOGINDRA NATH RAI (of Nátor), *Kumár.*

The title is personal. The Kumár is the son of the late Rájá Anandanáth Rai Bahádur, C.S.I.

Residence.—Rájsháhi, Bengal.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGOR, SIR, K.C.S.I., *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

See Tagore.

JUBBAL, RANA PADAM CHAND, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 17th March 1877. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájpút family (*see* Jodhpur), claiming descent from the ruling family of Sirmur, which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, this State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) was freed by the British after the conclusion of the Gurkha war, and the Ráná, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Lake in 1815. After great vicissitudes of fortune, Puran Singh (who had given up his State to the British Government) died in 1849, and it was then resolved to restore the State to his son, Ráná Karm Chand. The latter died in 1877, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ráná. The area of the State is 257 square miles; its population is 19,196, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 50 infantry.

Residence.—Jubbal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

JUMKHA, BECHARBHA BARYAL, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1836. Belongs to an aboriginal tribe.

Residence.—Jumkha, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

JUMMOO AND CASHMERE,

His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of. *See* Jammu and Kashmir.

JUNAGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR BAHADUR KHANJI MUHABAT KHANJI, G.C.I.E., *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 29th September 1882. Belongs to a Bábi Pathán (Muhammadan) family. Is ninth in succession from Sher Khán Bábi, the founder of the State, who about the year 1735 expelled the Mughal Governor and established his own power. The late Nawáb, Sir Muhábat Khánji, was created Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb, who was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 20th November 1890. The area of the State is 3279 square miles; and its population is 387,499, chiefly Hindus, but including 76,401 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 251 cavalry, 1972 infantry, and 66 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Junágarh, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JWALA PERSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 7th January 1876.

Residence.—Ujjain, Central India.

JWALA SINGH (of Jharauli), *Sardár.*

Born 1846. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sindhu Jat (Rájput) family, descended from Dip Singh, the Mahant of the "Damdama Saheb," or resting-place of the Guru Govind Singh (*see* Jiwan Singh, Shahid, Sardár). His successor, Sudha Singh, falling in battle with the Governor of Jálandhar, the family have since been known by the name of Shahid ("Martyr"). Sardár Jwála Singh, son of Sardár Jit Singh of Jharauli, is the present head of the Jharauli Shahids. He has two sons—Devindar Singh and Mohindar Singh.

Residence.—Jharauli, Ambála, Punjab.

JWALA SINGH (of Wazirabad), *Sardár.*

Born 1822. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the youngest son of the Sardár Ganda Singh, who was in attendance on the Mahárájá Sher Singh when that prince was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. Sardár Ganda Singh was killed at the battle of Firuzshahr. Sardár Jwála Singh is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

JYOTI PRASAD GARGA (of Maisadal), *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890, for his "liberality and public spirit." The Rájá is the present representative of

the Maisadal family. Their title of Rájá is said to have been conferred by the old Nawábs of Bengal. The first Rájá was the Rájá Janárdhan Upadhyaya. Two ladies of this family at different periods—the Ráni Janaki Devi and the Ráni Mathurá Devi—have been in charge of the Ráj. The late Rájá, Lakshman Prasád Garga of Maisadal, is recorded to have rendered good service during the Orissa famine of 1866.

Residence.—Maisadal, Midnapur, Bengal.

KABIL SHAH, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Thar and Parkar, Sind.

KACHI BARODA, THAKUR DALEL SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 1864. The State is tributary to Dhar, to which it is adjacent, and contains a population of about 3000.

Residence.—Kachi Baroda, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KADATTANAD, MANA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Rájá of.*

Born 1820. The title is hereditary, the present Rájá being the twenty-sixth in descent. Belongs to a Samanda family, which originally held the rule over a district named Vatakumpuram. One of his ancestors was driven out of Vatakumpuram by the Zamorin of Calicut, and thenceforward the family ruled a district on the Malabar coast, extending originally from Mahe to Badagara, where the Rájá now lives. This territory is said to have been granted by the Cherakal Rájá of Kolathiri. In 1766 Ḥaidar Ali of Mysore invaded the country, and the Rájá took refuge with the East India Company's officers in Tellicheri; and again, when the Sultán Tippu invaded the country, the Rájá and his family took refuge with the Mahárájá of Travancore. In 1792 the Rájá entered into an agreement with the British Government to receive an annuity as compensation for the estates of his ancestors. Like the other Malabar Rájás, the family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, the next eldest male to the Rájá being always his heir. The late Rájá Udaya Varma was born in 1811, and succeeded to the title on 23rd June 1858. He died recently, and was succeeded by his heir under the *Marumakkatayam* law, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Badagara, Malabar District, Madras.

KADIR BAKHSH, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

KADIR HUSAIN, *Khán.*

The title is personal, and was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised in 1891.

Residence.—Madras.

KADIR HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur Ausif Jang Itimad-ud-daulá.*

The titles are personal, and were conferred originally by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

KADIR MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, it was conferred originally by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

KADIRDAD KHAN GUL KHAN, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur is a Deputy Collector in Sind; and for his services to the State was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Sind.

KAHLUR, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIJE CHAND, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 3rd February 1889. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Argok, a Rájá whose territory was situated in the Deccan. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Argok in the fourteenth generation, came on a pilgrimage to Jwálámukhi, a sacred place in the Kángra district of the Punjab; he saw Jhandbhari, in the Hoshiárpur district, and, attracted by the place, conquered it and settled down there. One of Harihar Chand's sons conquered and took possession of the Chamba State (*q.v.*); another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third son, Bir Chand, founded the State of Kahlur or Biláspur. From 1803 to 1815 the State was overrun by the Gurkhas, and after their expulsion it was confirmed to the then Rájá by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated 6th March 1815. The Rájá Hira Singh, predecessor of the present Rájá, rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with a salute of 11 guns. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 448 square miles; its population is 86,546, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 620 infantry, and 11 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Kahlur, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KAHN. *See* Kanh.

KAILASH CHANDAR MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1887, for "long and meritorious service in the Bengal Secretariat."

Residence.—20 Durjipara Street, Calcutta, Bengal.

KAISAR MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the grandson of a daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. He is the son of the Nawáb Abul Hasan Khán.

Residence.—Oudh.

KAKARKHERI (BHOPAL), *Thákur of.* *See* Dhabla Dhir.

KAKKU MAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 28th February 1849. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Belongs to a family that migrated from the Punjab in 1751, and settled at Ajudhya. His father was Treasurer under the Kings of Oudh, and was subsequently appointed *Peshkar* by the British Government. He has rendered loyal and meritorious service as Chairman of the Fyzabad Municipal Board.

Residence.—Fyzabad, Oudh.

KALAHANDI, *Rájá of.* *See* Karond.

KALAHASTI, KUMARA MADDU VENKATAPPA, *Rájá of.*

Born 1850; succeeded recently to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the Rájá Damarakumara Maddu Venkatappa Nayudu Bahádur Garu, C.S.I. Belongs to an ancient family, that acquired importance in the 15th century under the Government of the Rájás of Vijayanagar, and increased in consequence of the decline of that dynasty. Under the Muhammadan Government the head of the family held the position of a *Mansabdár* of 5000 foot; and a *sanad* granted by the Emperor Aurangzeb of Delhi made the family directly subordinate to the Nawáb of Arcot. An ancestor of the Rájá was the local Naik who procured for the English from the Rájá of Chandragiri the privilege of settling at Madras and of building a fort there; and his father's name being Chenappa, he stipulated that the place should be called Chenappa-patnam. The late Rájá received the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Darbár held at Calcutta on 1st January 1876. The family banner is the "Hanumadwajam," or flag bearing the device of Hanumán (the sacred monkey) in five colours. The Rájá owns large estates in Nellore and North Arcot districts, Madras.

Residence.—Kálahasti, Nellore, Madras.

KALAT, HIS HIGHNESS BEGLAR BEGI MIR SIR MUHAMMAD KHODADAD KHAN, G.C.S.I., *Wali of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1857. The title of *Beglar Begi* was conferred on one of His Highness's ancestors, named Nasir Khán, by the great Persian invader Nádir Sháh in 1739. Nasir Khán subsequently was embroiled in wars with the King of Kábul, Ahmad Sháh Abdáli, and later on became a trusted leader of that monarch's troops. Nasir Khán died in extreme old age in 1795, and was succeeded by his son Máhmud Khán. In 1839, at the time of the first Afghán war, Mehráb Khán was the Wali of Kalát and ruler of Baluchistan; on account of his supposed treachery (which was afterwards discovered to have been falsely attributed to him by his *Wazir*), the town and fort of Kalát were stormed by General Willshire, and the unfortunate Mehráb Khán was among the slain. In 1841, however, his son Nasir Khán was reinstated by the British, whose army thereon evacuated the country; and in 1854 a treaty was concluded, stipulating for the protection of the State by the British Power. Nasir Khán died in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Wali. His Highness had an interview with the Viceroy of India (Lord Lytton) in 1876 at Jacobabad, when the treaty of 1854 was renewed and extended; and, with his great vassals, he attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Throughout the Afghán war of 1878-79 the Wali rendered the most valuable aid to the Government—placing all the resources of his country at its disposal, and sending his son and heir-apparent to accompany the General in command of the army passing through his territory. The area of the State is about 91,000 square miles; its population is about 150,000, chiefly Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 300 cavalry, 1500 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns (including 2 guns personal).

Residence.—Kalát, Baluchistan.

KALB ALI KHAN, MIRZA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 22nd June 1828. The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889, for his "distinguished loyalty in the Mutiny and his good services." The Khán Bahádur was formerly Sub-Judge of Unao, and has had a long and distinguished service in the Judicial Department.

Residence.—Unao, Oudh.

KALE KHAN, MAJOR, *Khán Bahádur.*

Governor of Gilgit. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Gilgit, Kashmir.

KALI BAORI, BHUMIA SHER SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Bhumia receives allowances both from Dhár and from Gwalior, on condition of preserving

order in certain territory. The State contains about 1700 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus. The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family.

Residence.—Káli Báori, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KALI KISHAN GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888, in recognition of highly meritorious service in the Army Medical Department, in which the Rai Bahádur has been an Assistant-Surgeon.

Residence.—Nágpur, Central Provinces.

KALI KUMAR DE, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Currency Department.

Residence.—Calcutta.

KALI PADA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Orissa, Bengal.

KALIKA DAS DATT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 3rd July 1841; son of the late Rai Golak Nath Datt. Educated at the Krishnagar and Presidency Colleges of the Calcutta University (B.A., 1860; B.L., 1861). Appointed to the Judicial Service in 1861, and became Diwán of the State of Kuch Behar in August 1869. Was formally invested with insignia of office in 1870, and became Member of the Kuch Behar State Council. Has rendered long and meritorious service as Minister of the Kuch Behar State, and in recognition thereof was granted the title of Rai Bahádur on 1st January 1891. Has three sons—(1) Charu Chandra Datt, born 16th June 1876; (2) Atal Chandra Datt, born 5th June 1878; (3) Nirmal Chandra Datt, born 23rd January 1881.

Residences.—The Dewánkhána, Kuch Behar, Bengal; Meral, Burdwan, Bengal; and 4 Gangádhar Babu's Lane, Calcutta.

KALIYAN SINGH (of Jhawaro) *Rao.*

Born 1863. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government of Deori, and subsequently recognised by the British Government.

Residence.—Jhawaro, Ságar, Central Provinces.

KALIYAN SINGH, THAKUR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title of Rao Saheb is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877.

Residence.—Junian, Ajmir.

KALIYANA SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1837. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. Was appointed a Deputy-Collector in 1878.

Residence.—Cuddalore, Madras.

KALSIA, SARDAR RANJIT SINGH, *Sardár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1881; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 28th August 1886. Belongs to a Ját (Sikh) family, originally of Kalsia in the Lahore district, whose founder, Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, conquered this territory in the last century. His son, Jodh Singh, was a brave and able man, who made considerable conquests in the neighbourhood of Ambála towards the close of the century. When the Cis-Sutlej States came under British protection, Sardár Jodh Singh followed the general example. His grandson, Sardár Lahna Singh, was the grandfather of the present Sardár. The area of the State is 169 square miles; its population is 67,708, chiefly Hindus, but including 19,930 Muhammadans and 5923 Sikhs. The Sardár maintains a military force of 48 cavalry, 181 infantry, and 3 guns.

Residence.—Kalsia, Punjab.

KALU KHAN (of Kuláchi), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 11th March 1859. The Khán Bahádur belongs to the family of the Chief of the Gandapur clan of the Kuláchi country in the Dera Ismail Khán district of the Punjab, and belongs to the Bira Khel (Afghán) tribe. In the Multán campaign of 1848-49 Kalu Khán and his father Ali Khán raised a force of several hundred men of the Bira Khel tribe of Afgháns, and rendered excellent service throughout the second Sikh war, for which Kalu Khán received a large pension from Government. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, he immediately raised a force of 200 horse and 400 foot, and leaving 200 foot with the Deputy-Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán for the posts on the Sulaimáni border, he joined Sir Herbert Edwardes with the remaining 200 horse and 200 foot at Pesháwar, where he served throughout the crisis with distinguished loyalty. For this he received a valuable *khilat*, a perpetual *jágir*, and the title of Khán Bahádur.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

KALU KHERA, RAO UMED SINGH, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1830; succeeded to the *gadi* 1843. The Rao belongs to a Rájput family, and his title is hereditary. The State contains a population of about 1000.

Residence.—Kalu Khera, Western Málwá, Central India.

KAMADHIA, MIR ZULFIKAR ALI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Belongs to a Muhammadan family in the Gohelwar Áránt, Káthiáwár. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population about 772, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Kamadhia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KAMALPUR, THAKUR MADAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 11th October 1881. Receives an allowance, in lieu of land rights, from Gwalior. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Kamalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

KAMATA PATI GHOSAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889, for distinguished service in the Bengal Police.

Residence.—Naiháti, Bengal.

KAMBAKHSH HASAN MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The Prince is the tenth son of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, and bears the title of Prince as a personal or courtesy title.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

KAMR KADR MIRZA. *See* Abid Ali Bahádur.

KAMRAN SHAH, *Rájá.*

Born 1840. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the ancient Gond Rájás of Deogarh and Nágpur, and subsequently recognised by the British Government. Belongs to a family of Gond (aboriginal) origin, that is, a younger branch of the family of Rájá Sulaimán Sháh of Deogarh and Nágpur. The family became Muhammadan about 200 years ago. In 1860 the British Government confirmed his *jágirs* in perpetuity to Rájá Kámrán Sháh, in consideration both of his own loyal services during the Mutiny, and of his father's good services previously rendered. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the local Municipal and School Committees. He has two sons, named Kuár Omri Sháh and Kuár Sultán Sháh.

Residence.—Ramangan, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

KAMR-UD-DIN, FAKIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

KAMTA RAJAULA, RAO BHARAT PARSHAD, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 18th July 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd October 1874. Belongs to a Kayastha (Hindu) family, descended from Sardár Ajudhya Parshád, an agent of the State of Charkhári (*q.v.*), who became an agent of the Kálinjar Chaubés, and obtained from them the *jágir* of Kamta. His son, Rao Gopál Lál, received a *sanad* from the British Government, and, dying in 1874, was succeeded by the present Jágirdár. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population is about 1500, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 15 infantry and 1 gun. He has sons, of whom the eldest is named Bháya Rám Parshád.

Residence.—Kamta Rajaula, Bundelkhand, Central India.

KANGSEU, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief rules over one of the Shan States, on the frontiers of Burma.

Residence.—Kangseu, Shan States, Burma.

KANH CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Kángra, Punjab.

KANHAI LAL DE, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 24th September 1831. The title of Rai Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1872, for distinguished medical services. The Rai Bahádur is a son of the late Rádhá Náth De, Rai Bahádur, and the name is very commonly spelt "Kanny Lall Dey." He was educated at the Medical College of Bengal, where he graduated with distinction in 1854, and in the same year was appointed to a Professorship of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, and a Chemical Examiner to Government. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College of the University of Calcutta, and from that time his honours—professional, scientific, and other—have been exceedingly numerous. He was appointed successively Member British Medical Association, 1863; Honorary Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1863; additional Chemical Examiner to Government, 1867-72; teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence to the Vernacular Classes, Calcutta Medical College, 1869-84; Fellow of the University of Calcutta, 1870; Member Faculty of Medicine, University of Calcutta, 1871; Rai Bahádur, 1872; Justice of the Peace, 1872; Member Committee of the Economic Museum, 1874; Professor of Chemistry and Government Chemical Examiner, Calcutta Medical College, 1877-78; Municipal Commissioner, 1877-85; Member Central Committee for the Selection of the Vernacular Text-Books, 1887; Certificate of Honour in recognition of services to the State on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title, 1877; Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence,

1878; Fellow Chemical Society, London (F.C.S.), 1880; Vice-President of the Calcutta Medical Society, 1881; Presidency Magistrate for Calcutta, 1881; Member of Committee and Juror at the Calcutta Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, 1881-82; Juror at the Jaipur Exhibition, 1883, also Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1884; appointed Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, 1886; Member District Charitable Society, Calcutta, 1886; Honorary Fellow College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1886. The Rai Bahádur is the author of treatises on chemistry, physics, and medical jurisprudence in Bengáli. He has helped to develop the drug resources of India, and written an elaborate descriptive catalogue of same. He represented India at the International Exhibition, London, 1862; Universal Exposition of Paris, 1867 and 1878; Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1872; Melbourne Exhibition, 1880; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, U.S.A., 1884-85; and Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, for which received certificates and medals, also thanks of the Government. The Rai Bahádur has a son, named Priyalál De (the name is very frequently spelt Preo Lall Dey), born 24th July 1855; a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London (F.C.S.), 1886; Presidency Magistrate for Calcutta, 1890.

Residences.—11 Beadon Street and 62 Aheritola Street, Calcutta, Bengal.

KANHAI LAL JHA, PANDIT, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 1st January 1890 for eminence in Oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Darbhanga, Bengal.

KANHAYA LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1876.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

KANHAYA LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

KANKER, MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ NARHAR DEO, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 13th May 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 5th December 1853. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, whose ancestors, according to tradition, were raised to the *gadi* by a popular vote in very early times. During the dominion of the Haihai Vansi dynasty in Chhattisgarh the Kanker Zamindárs were rich and prosperous. The area of the State is 639 square miles; its population is 63,610, chiefly Gonds (aboriginal tribe).

Residence.—Kanker, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KANNAYYA CHETTI, K.V., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1857. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888 for eminent services to the State. Was elected a member of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1885.

Residence.—Madras.

KANNY LALL DEY, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Kanhai Lal De.

KANTARAWADI, SAWLAWI, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is the chief of one of the Karen States in Eastern Karenni, Burma. The population consists chiefly of Karens.

Residence.—Kantarawadi, Eastern Karenni, Burma.

KANTI CHANDAR MUKHARJI, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1891, for distinguished services as Diwán or Prime Minister of the State of Jaipur in Rájputána.

Residence.—Jaipur, Rájputána.

KANTIGYI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief rules over one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Kantigyi, Shan States, Burma.

KANTIT, RAJA BHUP INDRA BAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

Born 1863; as a minor succeeded his father, Rájá Rajendra Bahádur Singh, in the year of his birth. Belongs to an ancient family of Gaharwár Rájputs, said to be a branch of that of the Ráhtors of Kanauj, and descended from Gudan Deo. In ancient times, for a long series of years it appears that there was a Gaharwár Ráj of the Kantit family, settled at Benares, and owning domains in Mirzapur district, south of the Ganges. In 1758 the Rájá Vikramáditya Singh of Kantit was driven out by Balwant Singh, the first Rájá of Benares (*q.v.*); but after the flight of Rájá Chet Singh of Benares in 1781, Rájá Govinda Singh, son of Rájá Vikramáditya, recovered his possessions. He was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Rám Ghulám Singh, whose son was Rájá Mahipál Singh; and the latter in turn was succeeded by his son, Jagat Bahádur Singh. He died in 1850, leaving two minor sons, of whom the elder, Rájá Rajendra Bahádur Singh, succeeded his father, but hardly lived to attain his majority. On his death he was succeeded by the present Rájá.

Residence.—Bijaipur, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

KAPILAS KUMARI (of Phulghar), *Ráni.*

The title is hereditary. The Ráni belongs to a very ancient Gond family, descended from the Chanda stock of Gond Rájás, 800 years ago. It is said that the title of Rájá was conferred on an ancestor by one of the ancient Kings of Delhi, before the family left Chanda. Until recently the Phulghar Zamindári was classed as a Gurjhat feudatory State; but the late Rájá Jagsai died without legitimate heirs in 1867, and the State lapsed into the form of a Zamindári, in the hands of the late Ráni Ságan Kumári of Phulghar, who was the lawful wife of the Rájá Prithi Singh. The Ráni Ságan Kumári was more than seventy years of age when she succeeded to the estate, as she was born before the commencement of the present century; she was succeeded by the present Ráni.

Residence.—Phulghar, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

KAPURTHALA, *His Highness the Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born September 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 5th September 1877. The Rájá's full title is—His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikhul-Iti-kád Daulat-i-Inglishia Rájá-i-Rájagán Rájá Jagatjit Singh Bahádur. Belongs to a Ját Kalal (Sikh) family, well known under the distinguished name of Ahluwalia, from the village of Ahlu near Lahore. The Sardár Jassa Singh was one of the most conspicuous of the leaders who consolidated the Sikh Power during the disorders and weakness of the Mughals, consequent on the invasions of Nádir Sháh and Ahmad Sháh Duráni. He died without issue, and was succeeded by Sardár Bágh Singh, a descendant of his uncle. The Chiefs of Kapurthala largely extended their territories and power; and the name of Sardar Bágh Singh's successor, Sardár Fateh Singh, was associated with that of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in the first Sikh treaty concluded with the British Government. In 1826 Sardár Fateh Singh sought the protection of the British Power against Ranjit Singh; but in the first Sikh war his troops fought against the British at the battle of Aliwál, and on this account his Cis-Sutlej territories were confiscated. In the second Sikh war his son Sardár Nihál Singh rendered good service; and in recognition of it he was created a Rájá in 1849. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala, volunteered the services of himself and all his followers. He strengthened the hold of Government in the Jálandhar Doáb, and then volunteered to aid in the subjugation of the rebellious Province of Oudh. His offer was accepted; and accompanied by his brother, the brave Sardár Bikráma Singh Bahádur, C.S.I., he marched to Oudh at the head of 2000 horse and foot and four guns. This force fought no less than six actions with the rebels, with conspicuous valour on the part alike of the Chief, his brother, and his followers. They held most important positions—first at Bani to protect the Lucknow and Cawnpur road, and afterwards at Daryabad; and captured ten guns from the rebels. The Kapurthala troops remained in Oudh for a whole year; and the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh received as a reward for his loyalty and bravery large estates there, confiscated from the rebellious Rájás of Bhitauli, Baundi, and Ikauna, as well as a *khilat* of Rs.10,000, and many other honours. In 1870 he set out to visit England, but unfortunately died at Aden on the way. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Kharak Singh, father of the present Rájá; leaving also a younger son, the Kunwár Harnám Singh, C.I.E. (*q.v.*), and a daughter married to the Sardár Buta Singh of Sirnanwa. The area of the State is 598 square miles; its population is 252,617, chiefly Muhammadans, but including 82,900 Hindus and 26,493 Sikhs. In addition to this, the Oudh estates of His Highness have an area of 700 square miles, and a population of 253,000. The Rájá maintains a military force of 197 cavalry, 829 infantry, and 13 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residences. — Kapurthala, Punjab; and Bhitauli, Baundi, and Ikauna, Oudh.

KARA AHMAD. *See* Muhammad Jam Jah Ali.

KARAM HUSAIN *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

KARAM KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

KARAMDAD KHAN (of Pharwála), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, and the Rájá succeeded his father in March 1865, as the foremost of the Gakkar Chiefs of the Punjab. The Gakkars trace their descent from Kai Gohar, of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultán Kaid, is said to have conquered Badakshán and a part of Tibet. For many hundreds of years the Gakkars were undoubtedly possessed of great power and a wide extent of territory; they overran Kashmir in very early times, and traces of their occupation are still to be found in the north and west of that country. They are usually of the Shia sect of Muhammadans. When the Emperor Bábar invaded India, Hati Khán was the Chief of the Gakkars; and in the Emperor's *Autobiography* there is a notice of his contest with that Chief. Bábar marched against Pharwála—then, as now, the capital of the Gakkars—in 1526 A.D., and captured it after a gallant resistance, Hati Khán making his escape from one gate of the town as Bábar's troops entered by another. Sultán Mukarrab Khán was the last independent Gakkar Chief, and in his day the power of the Gakkars was very great. He defeated the Yusufzai Afgháns and the Chief of the Khattaks, and captured Gujrát, overrunning the Chib country as far north as Bhimbar. He joined Ahmad Sháh Durani on his several invasions of India, and was treated by that monarch with the greatest consideration, being confirmed in the possession of his large territories, which extended from the Chinab to the Indus. Mukarrab Khán was at last defeated by the powerful Sikh Chief, Sardár Gujar Singh, Bhangi, and compelled to retire across the Jhelum, giving up his possessions in the Chaj Doáb. His power being thus broken, the rival Chiefs of his own tribe declared against him, and he was treacherously put to death. He left four sons, of whom the youngest was Sultán Shadman Khán, grandfather of the present Rájá. The family were greatly impoverished, weakened, and stripped of most of their possessions, by the attacks first of Sardár Gujar Singh, and subsequently of Anand Singh, Thipuria, grandson of the famous Sardár Milkha Singh of Ráwalpindi. In 1826 the family was conceded some proprietary rights in Pharwála, the ancient cradle and home of their race. Shadman Khán's eldest son was Háyat-ulla-Khán, who became Rájá; he rendered excellent service under Captain Abbott in 1848-49, and again during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by the present Rájá in 1865.

Residence.—Pharwála, Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

KARAN SINGH, *Rao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

KARASGI, *Chief of.* *See* Jath.

KARAULI, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BONWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1862; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th August 1886. Is the head ot the great Jadun clan of Rájputs, who claim descent from Krishna, and are called the *Chandravansi* or Children of the Moon. The title of Mahárájá has descended to them from the remotest antiquity. Probably the first historical personage in the pedigree is Bijai Pál, who built the fort of Biána in 995 A.D. Arjan Deo, in 1348 A.D., established the State, and founded the capital of Karauli in Rájputána. The Mahárájá Dharm Pál became Mahárájá of Karauli in 1644 A.D.; and the present Mahárájá Bahádur is ninth in succession from Dharm Pál. The Mahárájá Madan Pál rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, sending a body of his troops against the Kotah mutineers; and for these services he received an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal distinction, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of the State is 1208 square miles; its population is 148,670, chiefly Hindus, but including 8836 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 281 cavalry, 1640 infantry, and 56 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The family banner is coloured yellow.

Residence.—Karauli, Rájputána.

KARENNI, WESTERN, PO BYA, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Po Bya is Chief of one of the Karen States in Burma. Its population consists almost entirely of Karens. It has three feudatory dependencies—Bawlake, Kyetpogyi, and Naungpale.

Residence.—Western Karenni, Burma.

KARIM KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.*

Born 1813; belongs to a Pathán (Afghán) family settled in Unao, Oudh. He was distinguished for his bravery and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, when he held the military rank of Subahdár; and in recognition thereof he received the title of Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction, by a *sanad* dated 18th September 1860.

Residence.—Unao, Oudh.

KARIM-UD-DIN AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

KARODIA, THAKUR CHAIN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th October 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Karodia, Indore, Central India.

KAROLI, THAKUR BHAWANSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population about 1500, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Karoli, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KAROND, RAJA RAGHU KESHAR DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1871; succeeded to the *gadi* 7th April 1881. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family of the Nágbansi (snake-race) clan—the cognisance of the Nágbansi clan is the sacred Serpent—descended on the female side from the original Gangabansi dynasty of Karond, and on the male side from the Rájás of Satrangarh in Chota Nágpur. The late Rájá, Udit Partáb Deo, for his good services to Government, received the honour of a personal salute of nine guns, which was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The present Rájá is thirty-first in descent from the founder of the dynasty. The area of the State is 3745 square miles; and its population is 224,548, chiefly Gonds (an aboriginal tribe). The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Karond, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

KARVETNAGAR, *Rájá of.*

See Kumara Venkata Perumal Raz, *Rájá.*

KASHI CHANDAR DATT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Joinshar, Dacca, Bengal.

KASHI NATH BISWAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born October 1830. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur's great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb Nazim of Bengal; and his father and grandfather were employed under the Governor-General's agent at Benares. He entered the Judicial Service in 1856; became a first-grade Subordinate Judge in 1875, and received a Silver Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. He received the title of Rai Bahádur in recognition of his long and meritorious services as a Judge.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

KASHINATH LAKSHMAN, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 16th July 1833. The title was conferred on 24th May 1883, for long and distinguished service in the Police Department, in Khándesh, Bombay. The Rao Bahádur belongs to a Karhada Bráhman family, and was the son of Lakshuman Krishna, of the Political Department and Police of Khándesh. Was invested with the title of Rao Bahádur at a Darbár held at Dhulia on 15th June 1883. In 1846 he married Ganga, the only daughter of the late Jágirdár of Waroda; and has issue four sons—(1) Martand, born 30th July 1865, married Lakshmibái, daughter of Purushotam Pant Khandekar; (2) Waman, born 27th July 1867, married Jankibái, daughter of Prathad Pant Shahane, Mámlatdár of Tásgaon; (3) Govinda, born 28th August 1871, married Gopikabái, daughter of Madhava Rao Khandekar Phadnis, late Mámlatdár of Sátára; (4) Gopál, born 24th June 1878, married Rukhminibái, daughter of Naráyan Rao Bhopatkar of Azvi.

Residence.—Jalgaon, Khándesh, Bombay.

KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, *C.I.E.*, *The Hon.*

A distinguished member of the Bombay Bar. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 23rd May 1884.

KASHMIR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

See Jammu and Kashmir.

KASIM HUSAIN TAJ-UL-MULK MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The Prince is the ninth son of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and accordingly bears this title as a personal or courtesy title.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

KASSALPURA, THAKUR MANAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1823; belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The population of the State is about 400.

Residence.—Kassalpura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KASTUR CHAND, SETH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Kámthi, Central Provinces.

KASTUR CHAND, *Seth.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and was recognised on 16th December 1890 by the British Government.

Residence.—Jaipur, Madras.

KATARI SUBBARAYUDU NAYUDU, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born in 1837. The title was conferred on 25th June 1884, for meritorious services rendered in the Madras Police. Son of the late K. Subbarayudu Nayudu. Educated at Masulipatam. After four years' service in the Inám Commission, was appointed to the Madras Police in the Kistna district in 1866. Received a Gold Medal from the Mysore State for courage and ability shown in suppressing a notorious gang of dakaits. In 1891 received a jewelled Sword of Honour for similar services from the British Government. Has two sons—Katari Naráyanaswámi and Katari Subbarao.

Residence.—Nandigama, Kistna, Madras.

KATHI, CHANDRA SINGH RAHI PADRI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1866; belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States in Khándesh, is about 500 square miles; its population rather over 10,000, chiefly Bhils. The Mewás Chiefs maintain a force of irregulars, called *Sibandis*, who collect the revenue, attend the Chiefs, and keep order on the frontier and perform other police duties under the Khándesh Superintendent of Police. Besides these irregulars, a considerable number of Bhil headmen, *naiks*, are bound, if called upon by their Chiefs, to furnish from 30 to 50 bowmen apiece.

Residence.—Káthi, Khándesh, Bombay.

KATHIWARA, THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1865. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 68 square miles; its population is 2376, Hindus and Bhils. The Thákur maintains a military force of 39 infantry.

Residence.—Kathiwára, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KATOSAN, THAKUR KARANSINGHJI RANAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st January 1869. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 1743.

Residence.—Katosan, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KAWARDHA, THAKUR RAJPAL SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 13th November 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 11th December 1874. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from Shám Chand, from whom the present Thákur is thirteenth in descent. His father was the Thákur Rám Singh of Pandaria. The area of the State is 887 square miles; its population is 86,362, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Kawardha, Biláspur, Central Provinces.

KAWASJI HORMASJI DADA CHARJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Aden.

KAWASJI JAMSHEDJI LALKAKA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 19th September 1851. The title was conferred on 21st February 1884, for eminent services rendered to the State in the Postal Department. Belongs to a Parsi family, son of Jamshedji Dosabji Lálkáka. Is a Justice of the Peace, April 1881. Acted as Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Provinces and Berar in 1889, and of Rájputána in 1890. Married, 3rd December 1873, Mánikbái, daughter of Nasarwanji Khurshidji Sabavala of Surat; and has issue two sons—Jahángir, born 29th May 1875, and Kaikhushro, born 27th June 1878.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KAWASJI KAIKHUSRU, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Bombay.

KAYATHA, THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Kayatha, Indore, Central India.

KAZİM ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The Mirza Bahádur is the grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being a son of the Mirza Azim-us-Shan Bahádur, son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

KAZIM ALI KHAN (1), *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being a son of the Nawáb Muazzam-ud-daulá Bahádur, by a daughter of that monarch.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

KAZIM ALI KHAN (2), *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is a great-grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh, being a son of the Nawáb Ikhtiár-ud-daulá Bahádur, who was a grandson of that monarch.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

KEDAR NATH CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1885.

Residence.—Bali, Bengal.

KEDAR NATH KUNDU CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1884.

Residence.—Howrah, Bengal.

KEHAR SINGH (of Khiva), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sikh family descended from the Sardár Rai Maha Singh; who, with his son, Sardár Laha Singh, fell in battle in the service of Sardár Charat Singh, head of the Sikh *misl* or confederacy known as *Sukarchakia*, and grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Sardár Amar Singh, son of Laha Singh, was taken into the service of Sardár Charat Singh, received a *jágir*, and served with distinction under Charat Singh's son, Sardár Dayál Singh, and under his grandson the Mahá-

rájá. After his death his three sons, Sardárs Fateh Singh, Dayál Singh, and Mohar Singh, rose into favour with the Mahárájá; and the last especially distinguished himself in an action with the Afgháns at Khiva in the Gujrát district. Mohar Singh subsequently retired to Benares, and the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh confiscated his *jágirs*. His brother, Sardár Dayál Singh (grandfather of the present Sardár), fought in the battle of Attock, 1813, where he was severely wounded; and he was again wounded in the expedition to Kashmir, for which he received some valuable *jágirs*. He died in 1832; and his son, Sardár Bishan Singh, died two years afterwards, leaving Kishan, a child of two years of age. Sardár Kishan Singh was loyal in the time of the Multán rebellion of 1848-49; and later, in the time of the Mutiny of 1857, he rendered good service to Government, and was rewarded for it. He died in 1860, and Sardár Kehar Singh is the surviving member of the family. He is also known as the Sardár Nand Singh.

Residence.—Khiva, Gujrát district, Punjab.

KEONTHAL, RAJA BALBIR SAIN, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd August 1882. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, that bore the title of Ráná from early times till 1857, when the title of Rájá was conferred on Ráná Sansar Sain for his services in the time of the Mutiny. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas a portion of the State was made over to the Mahárájá of Patiála, and the remainder was confirmed to the then Ráná by a *sanad* of the British Government in 1815. He has six feudatory Chiefs subordinate to him, viz. the Chiefs of Thiog, Koti, Ghund, Kheri, Madhan, and Ratesh; and of these the first four are tributaries. The area of the State is 112 square miles; its population is 31,154, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 108 infantry and 2 guns.

Residence.—Keonthal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.* *See* Chirakal, *Valiya Rájá of.*

KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.* *See* Kottayam, *Valiya Rájá of.*

KEROWLEE, *His Highness the Mahárájá of.* *See* Karauli.

KESHAB KANTA SINGH, *Rájá.*

Born November 1852. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd February 1861, the Rájá being the grandson and representative of the late Rájá Chandra Kánta Singh, the last reigning Rájá of Assam. Belongs to the historical Ahom dynasty, who were rulers in Assam for many centuries, and are said to have been originally Shans from Burma. The first Rájá of the dynasty who adopted Hinduism is stated to have been Chuhum-Pha, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1497 A.D. From him the fourth in succession, Rájá Chutum-Hla, adopted the Hindu name of Jayadhajiya Singh; and he

was reigning at the time of the Mughal invasion by Mir Jumla under the orders of the Emperor Aurangzeb. The invasion was unsuccessful, and the Ahom Rájá extended his frontier to Goálpárá. The greatest of the dynasty was Rájá Rudra Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1695; and in the next century their power decayed. Rájá Gaurináth Singh was the titular Rájá when the British first sent a force into Assam in 1792 to restore him after his expulsion by the Koch Rájá of Darrang. Then followed an invasion of the Burmese, who ruled the country till the first Burmese war; at the close of which Assam was ceded by Burma to the British Power. Rájá Gaurináth Singh had been succeeded in title by his brother, Rájá Chandra Kánta Singh; and the grandson of the latter is the present Rájá. The family cognisance is an *Arowan* (Royal Umbrella) and *Sripus Kalki* (Golden Head-dress).

Residence.—Gauháti, Assam.

KESHAVRAO BHASKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Bombay.

KESRI SINGH (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, the Thákur being the representative of one of the ancient Chiefs of the Seoni district.

Residence.—Lakhnadon, Seoni, Central Provinces.

KESRI SINGH, C.I.E. (of Kuchawan), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title of Rao Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He has subsequently been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Márwár, Rájputána.

KET, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Yaw, Burma.

KEUNJHAR, MAHARAJA DHANURJAI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 27th July 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 4th September 1861. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Joti

Bhanj, a brother of Adi Bhanj, the founder of the Moharbhanj State (*q.v.*), thirty-four generations back. The following is the local tradition as to the way in which the Keunjhar Rájás got the patronymic of *Bhanj*, in which the State got the name of Keunjhar, and in which its borders were enlarged:— Jai Singh, a son of Man Singh, the Mahárájá of Jaipur in Rájputána, came to visit the shrine of Jagannath in Puri. He married Padmavati, the daughter of the Gajapati King of Puri, Pratápendra Deb, and received as her dowry the State of Hariharpur, which then comprised the two States of Moharbhanj and Keunjhar. Two sons were born to him, the elder of whom was named Adi Singh and the younger Joti Singh. In mauza Rarua in *killa* Hariharpur there was a petty Zamindár named Mayura Dhwaja in possession of five *pirs*. He was conquered by Prince Adi Singh, and deprived of his Zamindári. The Gajapati King of Puri, hearing of the success of Prince Adi Singh, conferred on him the title of *Bhanj*. Since that time the above title has been hereditary in the Moharbhanj and Keunjhar Ráj families. Adi Singh on his accession to the *gadi* changed the name of Hariharpur into Moharbhanj, and in commemoration of his conquest of the territory of Mayura Dhwaja, called it and the villages comprised in it Adipur Pir, after his own name. Prior to his death, Jai Singh separated from his *killa* a portion of land which at present goes by the name of Nijgarh zillah, and left it in possession of his younger son, Joti Bhanj. Thereupon the latter left Moharbhanj, and established a *garh* (fort) at Jotipur, where he dwelt. Subsequently he removed his headquarters to a place where there was a spring (*jhar*) in an ebony (*kendu*) forest; and since then the headquarters and the *killa* itself are called Kendu-Jhar or Keunjhar. Jotipur Garh, with its adjoining villages, was annexed to *killa* Keunjhar and called Jotipur Pir. The boundaries of *killa* Keunjhar since its foundation by Joti Bhanj up to the reign of Govind Bhanj are laid down in the topographical maps which were prepared by Government between 1850 and 1862. Govind Bhanj being offended for some reason or other with his father, Trilochan Bhanj, retired to Puri and lived there. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Gajapati King of Puri, and gained a victory for him in the battle of Kanchi-Cavery in the Madras Presidency. Soon after, being informed of his father's death, he got the permission of the Puri Rájá to return home. Before his departure he obtained as a reward from the Rájá the Zamindári of Athgarh, which adjoined the eastern border of the Keunjhar State, and on his return from Puri he was installed on the Keunjhar *gadi*. Since that date the zillah of Athgarh has remained annexed to *killa* Keunjhar. It is commonly known as Anandpur. In 1794 A.D. Janárdan Bhanj married Krishnapriya, the daughter oi Manipál and grand-daughter of Arnapurna, the Ráni of Pál Lahera, and received as dowry the Zamindári of Pál Lahera. On the death of Krishnapriya in 1825, the petty Zamindárs of Pál Lahera combined with the ryots of that State and opposed Janárdan Bhanj's possession of Pál Lahera. From 1794 to 1825 the Rájá of Keunjhar had full authority over Pál Lahera; and though the latter was subsequently made independent, it still pays its tribute through the former. The title of Rájá is hereditary in this family, and dates from the period of the Mahratta dominion in Orissa; it was formally conferred by the British Government in 1874. The title of Mahárájá was conferred on the present Chief as a personal distinction, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The cognisance of the family is a

peacock with the tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 3096 square miles; its population is 215,612, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 20,000 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 2949 infantry and 32 guns.

Residence.—Keunjhar, Orissa, Bengal.

KHADIJA BEGAM SAHIBA, *Princess.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th March 1866.

Residence.—Madras.

KHAIR-UN-NISA BEGAM, *Her Highness the Nawáb.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890. Her Highness is the *Shadi* widow of His Highness the late Nawáb Ghulám Muhammad Ghaus Khán, last titular Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Residence.—Madras.

KHAIRAGARH, KAMAL NARAYAN SINGH, *Zamindár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1879; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of Lal Umrao Singh, 19th February 1891. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from the ancient royal family of Garha Mandla. The area of the State is 940 square miles; its population is 166,138, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Khairagarh, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KHAIRPUR, HIS HIGHNESS MIR SIR ALI MURAD KHAN, G.C.I.E., *Mir of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 28th June 1815; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th December 1842. Is the representative of the historical Baluch family called Talpur, that conquered Sind in 1783 A.D. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khán Talpur established himself as *Rais* of Sind; and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohráb Khán Talpur, with his two sons, named respectively Mir Rustam and Ali Murád—the last-named being the present Mir of Khairpur—founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur rulers of Sind. Mir Sohráb Khán gradually extended his dominions until they extended from the Jaisalmer Desert on the east to Kachh Gandáva in Baluchistán on the west. In 1813 he ceased to pay tribute to Afghanistán; and in 1832 Khairpur was recognised as a separate State from the rest of Sind, in a treaty with the British Power. During the first Afghan war, when most of the Sind Mirs were believed to be hostile, the Mir Ali Murád Khán cordially supported the British policy. Consequently, when, after the close of that war, the victory of Miáni (Meeanee) effected the conquest of Sind, and the rest of Sind was annexed and incorporated in the British territory, the State of Khairpur retained its political existence as a feudatory of the Empire. In 1866 a *sanad* was granted to His Highness, guaranteeing the succession according to Muhammadan law; and he has recently been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness's sons are Mir Faiz Muhammad Khán, Mir Ján Muhammad Khán, and Mir Ghulám Haidar. The area of the State is 6109 square miles; its population is 129,153, chiefly Muhammadans, but including more than 26,000 Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 700 cavalry, 774 infantry, and 32 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns (including 4 guns personal).

Residence.—Khairpur, Sind, Bombay.

KHAJURIA, MIAN KARIM BAKSH, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th December 1863. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family. The population of the State is 467, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Khajuria, Bhopál, Central India.

KHALTHAUN, THAKUR HARGAYAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883. Belongs to a Kshatriya Yadav (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 5 square miles; its population is about 8000, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 15 cavalry and 50 infantry.

Residence.—Khalthaun, Gwalior, Central India.

KHAN BABA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

KHAN MUHAMMAD *walad* WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

KHANDERAO APPAJI, GUPTE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal.

Residence.—Tháná, Bombay.

KHANDERAO SIDRAMAPA DESAI NADGAODA (of Kurbet), *Shrimán Maha Naik Nadgauda Nagnuriebirada Himori.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Chief of Anigundi on an ancestor, for having cleared the jungles of Gokak of the bandits who frequented them—and having been recognised by the British Government. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family claiming descent from Jogi Nikumbi Naik, through a long series of generations. Khanderao Bábá Saheb succeeded his father Sidramapa Balapa Desai.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

KHANDERAO VISHWANATH RASTE, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1845. The title of Rao Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India—when he also received a Medal of Honour. Is also a First Class Sardár of the Deccan; and claims the hereditary rank of Sardár. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman family, resident from early times in Velneshwar, in the district of Ratnagiri; originally the family name was "Gokhle," changed at a later date for "Raste." The founder of the family was named Balláh. His descendant, Shamji Naik, had three sons, who entered the service of the Shahu Rájá of Sátára, in which they acquired important positions. The second of these, named Bhikaji, had a daughter married to the Peshwá Naráyan Rao; the eldest, named Haribaji Naik, was the ancestor of this family. His great-grandson, Khanderao Nilkant Raste, was appointed to a military command by the celebrated Nana Farnavis under the Peshwá Mahadeo Rao Naráyan; he served with great success in many campaigns, and rose to high honours, with considerable grants of land. His son, Vishwasrao Khanderao, was a Sardár of the Deccan of the second class; he was granted a pension by the Government in 1819, and was succeeded by his son, the present title-holder. The Rao Bahádur was educated at the Poona College; was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1884-86; is a Magistrate for Poona, and also for Kolába, and a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

KHANDPARA, RAJA NATOBAR SINGH MARDRAJ BHRAMARBAR RAI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th February 1867. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from a younger son of the Nayagarh family, seventy-one generations ago. The Rájá Raghunáth Singh of Nayagarh had two sons. The elder son, Harihar Singh, became Rájá of Nayagarh, and the younger, Jadunáth Singh Mangráj, retained possession of four *Garhs*, or forts, as his share, viz. Kadua, Ghuntsahi, Sardhapur, and Khedpada, all in Nayagarh. There was at that time a Chief ruling over a tract from Ogalpur to Harichandanpur in Khandpárá. Him the said Mangráj defeated, and took possession of his territory. Gradually in course of time and by dint of arms, his son Pitabas Singh, his grandson Naráyan Singh, and his great-grandson Balunkeswar Singh extended their dominions, and strengthened the State of Khandpárá. The petty chiefs who ruled within the jurisdiction of this State during these times, and their subjects, were savage aborigines. The Rájás of Khandpárá defeated these petty Chiefs, gave education to the savages, cleared the jungles, formed villages, and civilised the country. Up to the reign of Rájá Naráyan Singh Mangráj, Khandpárá extended on the east up to Banki, on the west to Balarámprasád in Daspalla, on the north to Kantilo, and on the south up to Jogiapali in Nayagarh. During the reign of Banamáli Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, son of Rájá Balunkeswar Singh Mangráj, the Rájá of Bod did not give the State to his adopted son Makund Deb Bhanj, whom he had brought from Moharbhanj, but gave it to another person whom he subsequently adopted as

his son. This gave offence to Makund Deb Bhanj, and he consequently sought help from the Rájá of Khandpárá, Banamáli Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai. This Banamáli was a brave and powerful Rájá, and expert in war. He engaged the Rájá of Bod, and after defeating him made the said Makund Deb Bhanj Rájá over a part of Bod territory, and gave the new State the name of Daspalla. Rájá Jadunáth Singh Mangráj, the founder of the Khandpárá State, got the title of Mangráj from the Mahárájá of Orissa, and it was enjoyed from his time down to Balunkeswar Singh. Banamáli Singh, the son of Balunkeswar Singh, was a very powerful Chief, and defended the Mahárájá of Orissa from the attacks of his enemies. The latter gave him as a reward the title of Bhai Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, which has been enjoyed by successive Chiefs to the present day. During the reign of Rájá Niládri Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, Raghuji Bhonslé, the Mahárájá of Nágpur, gave the Rájá a flag, which is still used. When Orissa was first conquered by the British Government, Rájá Narsingha Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai gave assistance to the chief military officers of the British Government, and received an elephant and a cannon in recognition thereof. The present Rájá is a son of the late Rájá Krishna Chandra Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai; and succeeded his brother, the late Kunja Vihári Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, who died without issue in 1867. The title of Rájá is hereditary in the family, and dates from the period of the Mahratta dominion in Orissa; it was formally recognised by the British Government in 1874. The cognisance of the family is a tiger's head. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, has an area of 244 square miles, and a population of 66,296, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 1085 infantry and 12 guns.

Residence.—Khandpárá, Orissa, Bengal.

KHANIADHANA, RAJA CHHATAR SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 13th December 1869. Belongs to the great Bundela (Rájput) family of Orchha, that has given ruling families to Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, and most of the States of Bundelkhand. Amresh was a younger son of the Mahárájá Udit Singh of Orchha, and received the territory of Khaniádhána as his portion. Much of this territory was taken away by the Mahrattas. Fourth in descent from Amresh was the Rájá Gumán Singh, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1863. Gumán Singh died in 1869, and was succeeded by the present Jágirdár; who on 1st January 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 84 square miles; its population is 13,494, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 65 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Khaniádhána, Bundelkhand, Central India.

KHARAL, MIAN SURSINGHJI SARDARSINGHJI, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th April 1884. Belongs to a Koli (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population 3189, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Kharál, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KHARSEDJI RUSTAMJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Baroda.

KHARSIA, THAKUR BALWANT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 26th September 1876. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Kharsia, Bhopál, Central India.

KHARSOWAN, THAKUR MAHENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded his father, Thákur Raghunáth Singh Deo, 2nd March 1884, as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a younger son of the ancient Porahát family, that came into Orissa in very early times from Jodhpur in Rájputána. The title of Thákur was originally bestowed by the Rájá of Porahát, and has been conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. The State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) has an area of 149 square miles, and a population of 31,051, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur has a military force of 3 guns.

Residence.—Kharsowan, Singhbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

KHERAWARA, THAKUR VAJESINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of his State is 27 square miles; its population is over 1300, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Kherawara, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KHERI, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Kheri, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KHERWASA, THAKUR PARTAB SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1880; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1887. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 500, Hindus and Muhammadans.

Residence.—Kherwasa, Western Málwá, Central India.

KHET SINGH (of Gobra), *Rájá.*

Born 4th February 1842. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by one of the old Gond Rájás of Garha-Mandla, and confirmed by Government. Is a descendant of Rájá Karan; and rendered good service in the campaigns that followed the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Gobra, Damoh, Central Provinces.

KHETTAR (KSHETTRA) CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th December 1884, for services rendered in the Public Works Department.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

KHIANDA, MADAN SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1880; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 27th December 1889. The population of the State is about 1100, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Khianda, Guna, Central India.

KHILAWAN SINGH (of Bilehra), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

KHILCHIPUR, RAO BAHADUR AMAR SINGHJI, *Rao Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1834; succeeded to the *gadi* 27th November 1868. Belongs to a Khichi Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Durjan Sál, a Khichi Chief. The area of his State is about 272 square miles; its population 36,125, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 45 cavalry, 202 infantry, and 2 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The family has a white banner (with black silk tassel), bearing the effigy of Hanumán, the monkey-god. The Rao Bahádur's eldest son is named Lálji Bhawáni Singh.

Residence.—Khilchipur, Bhopál, Central India.

KHIRASRA, JAREJA RAISINGHJI JIJIBHAI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st January 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of his State is 13 square miles; its population is 4377, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Khirasra, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KHITABAT KHAN. *See* Muhammad Ghaus, Shaikh.

KHITISH (KSHITISH) CHANDAR RAI (of Nadiyá),
Mahárájá Bahádur.

Born 16th April 1868. The title was conferred on 1st January 1890, as a personal distinction, when the Mahárájá Bahádur came of age after a long minority; and it has been enjoyed by the Rájás of Nadiyá (or Nuddea) for many generations, having been first conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on the Mahárájá Rudra ten generations ago. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest caste, claiming descent from the famous Bhatta Naráyan, one of the five Bráhman apostles whom King Adisur brought to Bengal from Kanauj. A *farmán* bearing the seal and signature of the Emperor Alamgir is extant, in which the Rájá Rudra is addressed as Rájá. His great-grandson, the Mahárájá Krishna Chandra Rai, received two *farmáns* from the Emperor Sháh Alam, conferring on him the title of Mahárájá. Since the establishment of British rule in Bengal each Rájá of Nadiyá in succession has been created a Mahárájá Bahádur. The late Mahárájá Satis Chandra Rai Bahádur, Rájá of Nadiyá, was eminently loyal to the Government, and exceedingly liberal, especially to his tenants and to educational institutions. He presented a beautiful park as the site for the Krishnagar State College of the Calcutta University, at the town of Krishnagar, which is the capital of Nadiyá; and he subscribed largely to the funds, both for the building and for the endowment of that important institution. The present Mahárájá Bahádur was his son by adoption, and has only recently (1890) attained his majority.

Residence.—Krishnagar, Nadiyá, Bengal.

KHOJANKHERA, THAKUR BAKHTAWAR SINGH,
Thákur of.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1878. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 500.

Residence.—Khojankhera, Western Málwá, Central India.

KHORY, A. M., *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Mhow, Central India.

KHUDA BAKHSH, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1883, as a reward for highly meritorious service as Government Pleader.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN *walad* JAM NINDO, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. He is the only son of the Jam Nindo Khán, a member of the Sohrábáni branch of the Tálpur family.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN, USHTARANA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Punjab.

KHUDADAD KHAN *walad* KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

KHUDADAD KHAN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Sukkurri, Sind.

KHUMAN SINGH (of Ghatakheri), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Nimár, Central Provinces.

KHURSHID JAH, BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., SIR,
Nawáb, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir.

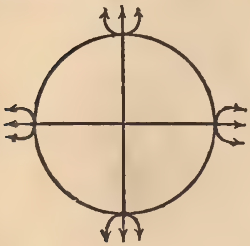
One of the Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State.

The Nawáb Bahádur, who was born about the year 1838, is the present representative (with his brother, the Vikár-ul-Umara, *q.v.*, and his cousin, Sir Asmán Jáh, *q.v.*) of the great and powerful Shamsiya family, the first among the noble families of Hyderábad, which has been frequently connected by marriage with the Ruling House, and entrusted with the hereditary command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops of the Nizám. Descended from the famous captain, Shaikh Abul Khair Khán, Imám Jang, Shamsher Bahádur, who was a *Mansabdár* in Málwá under the Emperor Aurangzeb. He attached himself to the fortunes of the great Asaf Jáh, the founder of the Hyderabad dynasty, under whose banner he rose to the highest commands. In 1745 he defeated a Mahratta force, and under the successors of Asaf Jáh, the Nizáms Násir Jang and Salábat Jang, he continued his successful career. In 1752 he died at Burhánpur; and was succeeded by his son, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, who became the first Noble of the Nizám Ali, obtaining the command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops, immense territorial possessions, and the titles of Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, and Shams-ul-Umara. He died in 1786, when campaigning in Panghul; and was succeeded by his son, who at the early age of four had received from the Nizám the titles of Ba-ud-din Khán, Imám Jang, Khurshid-ud-daulá, and Khurshid-ul-Mulk. He succeeded to all the honours of his father, and became a famous scholar and *savant*, receiving at various times the titles of Teg Jang, Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Umara Bahádur, and in 1827 the title of Amir-i-Kabir. In 1849 he became for a short time Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He died in 1862, leaving two sons, Umdat-ul-Mulk (who became Amir-i-Kabir) and Ikhtidár-ul-Mulk (who became Vikár-ul-Umará). The former died in 1877, when the latter succeeded him in the family honours, and as Co-Regent of the State, adding the title of Amir-i-Kabir to that of Vikár-ul-Umará. He died in 1881, leaving two sons, the Nawáb Sir Khurshid Jah Bahádur and the Nawáb Vikár-ul-Umará (Ikbál-ud-daulá, Bahádur). Sir Khurshid was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 16th February 1877, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; and he has held the offices of Member of the Council of Regency, and Member of the Council of State. The Nawáb is a fine Persian and Urdu scholar, and has travelled in many parts of India. Like their noble kinsman Sir Asman Jáh, both Sir Khurshid Jáh and his brother the Vikár-ul-Umará have shared the fortune of their ancestor, in allying themselves in marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad. In his palace at Hyderabad are to be seen the sword and armour of his ancestor, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, a warrior of great size and height.

Residences.—Hyderabad; Shams-ul-Umará's Baradari, Hyderabad.

KHUSHAL SINGH (of Rajaur), *Rájá.*

Born 1846. The title is hereditary; the Rájá being one of the Chiefs of the Chauhán Rájputs, and boasting a direct descent from Prithiráj, the last Chauhán Rájput Emperor of Delhi, whose romantic history is sung by every Hindu bard, and whose fall virtually transferred the sovereignty of India from the Hindus to the Muhammadans. Prithiráj perished in battle with Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in 1193 A.D. Eighth in descent from him was the famous Bhoj Ráj of Hansi, who reconquered Ajmir, the old home of the Chauhán Rájputs—Prithiráj having been the son of a Chauhán Rájá of Ajmir by a daughter of the Tomára Rájput Rájá of Delhi, Anang Pál, and having been adopted by his maternal grandfather at Delhi. Fifth in descent from Bhoj Ráj was Dhira Ráj, who migrated from Hansi to Bilrám; and fourth in descent from him was Sakit Deo, who founded Sakit, and whose descendants were the Chauhán Rájás of Sakit and Rajaur. His grandson, Bhupál Deo, had two sons, Yaháni Sahai and Udaicharan; the latter founded the family of the Chauhán Rájás of Mainpuri, the former remained as Rájá of Sakit and Rajaur. Seven generations later Rájá Sawant Sen was driven out of these ancestral possessions by the army of Ibrahim Sháh Lodi, Sultán of Delhi; but after the subversion of the Lodi dynasty by the invasion of Bábar and his Mughals, Sawant Sen's grandson, named Chakra Sen, was enabled to return to Sakit and Rajaur as a feudatory of the Mughal Emperor. Eight generations followed each other in peaceful possession of the Ráj under the strong arm of the Mughals; and Rájá Hari Singh in the time of Aurangzeb was famous for his prowess, won many battles, and was high in the favour both of that Emperor and of his successors, the Emperors Farukhsiyar and Muhammad Sháh. But in the time of Hari Singh's son, Ráj Singh, the country was given up to anarchy; and during this disturbed period Sakit was seized by the Nawáb of Farukhabad, and was lost for ever to the Chauhán Rájás of Rajaur. Ráj Singh's grandson was Rájá Datta Singh; and the grandson of the latter was the late Rájá Drigpál Singh, father of the present Rájá. Rájá Khushál Singh has two sons, Kunwár Lál Jagmohan Singh, born 1873; and Kunwár Lál Dharm Singh, born 1883.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.
(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Rajaur, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

KHUSHALRAI SARABHAI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KHYRIM, A. KHUR SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th December 1871. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, the population of which is about 24,000, and consists of Khasis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Khyrim, Khasi Hills, Assam.

KINNU RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1829. The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1885, in recognition of his loyal services during the time of the Mutiny in 1857, when he protected the Stud property of the Government at the risk of his own life.

Residence.—Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

KIRALI, CHOLU *walad* APSINGH NAIK, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st November 1886. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State (which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh) has an area of 12 square miles; and a population of 1671, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Kirali, Khándesh, Bombay.

KIRAT CHAND (of Lambagraon), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary, the Mián being the brother of the late Rájá Partáb Chand of Lambagraon, and the uncle of the present Rájá, Jai Chand (*q.v.*) of Lambagraon, who is the head of the great Katoch Rájput family of Kángra. The Mián is the younger son of Mián Rudra Chand of Lambagraon, who was the grandson of the Rájá Tegh Chand of Kángra, and who became the head of the Kángra family on the failure of the elder branch.

Residence.—Lambagraon, Kángra, Punjab.

KIRPAL SINGH (of Dhin), *Sardár.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the head of a Jat family of Sikhs, descended from Sardár Parsa Singh. The latter was the nephew and heir of Sardár Shám Singh, who at the time of the decline of the Mughal Empire came from the district of Amritsar, conquered the territory of Dhin in the Ambála district of the Punjab, and settled there. Parsa Singh's grandson was the Sardár Ranjit Singh, who was slain by Kanh Singh, and who was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

KIRPAL SINGH, KUNJAHIA (of Botala), *Sardár.*

Born 1832. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of Sikhs, descended from Sardár Dhanna Singh. The latter was an associate of Sardár Nodh Singh, the great-grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and he and his descendants followed the fortunes of the ancestors of Ranjit Singh. Sardár Kirpál Singh's father, Sardár Ganda Singh, was in attendance on the Mahárájá Sher Singh when that prince was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him, and was subsequently killed at the battle of Firuzshahr, where Sardár Kirpal Singh was also wounded. But at the time of the outbreak at Multán, Sardár Kirpál Singh was at Hazára, and remained faithful to the British Government, and was subsequently confirmed in his *jágirs.* His brother, Sardár Partáb Singh (*q.v.*) of Botála, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab.

Residence.—Gujránwála, Punjab.

KIRPAL SINGH, *Sardár, Rai Bahádur.*

These titles are personal. The first (Sardár) was conferred on 2nd January 1888, and the second (Rai Bahádur) on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

KISHAN. *See* Krishan and Krishna.

KISHAN DATT SINGH (of Oel), *Rájá.*

Born 1861; succeeded his father, the late Rájá of Oel, on the 18th of October 1879. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the late King of Oudh in 1849, and recognised by the British Government in December 1877. Belongs to the Janwar family of Kheri, Oudh, of which the elder branch is represented by the Rájá Achal Singh (*q.v.*) of Kaimahra. But the late Rájá of Oel, Rájá Anrudh Singh, was recognised as the head of the Kheri Janwars on account of his great wealth and ability. The family were originally Chauhán Rájputs in the service of the Sayyids of Piháni, having migrated from Rájputána in the 16th century. In the time of Sayyid Khurd, Jamni Khán Janwar became Chaudhri of Kheri in 1553 A.D., with the right to levy a cess on all the lands in that Parganá. His descendants gradually increased their possessions, the Chaudhri Parbal Singh Janwar owning Oel, Kaimahra, and Khogi; and his descendant, the Rai Thán Singh, of Oel, owning many more villages. In 1838 Rai Umrao Singh was the head of the family. The Rai Bakht Singh, grandfather of the late Rájá Anrudh Singh, built a large and handsome temple at Oel. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Kunwár Baldeo Singh.

Residence.—Oel, Kheri, Oudh.

KISHAN KUMAR, RAI (of Sahaspur), *Rájá.*

Born 25th December 1848. The title of Rájá is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1882, the family title being Rai. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput) family, said to have come from the Punjab, and settled in the district

of Morádabad, in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, by whom the title of Rai was conferred on its then head. On the cession of Rohilkhand, Rai Atmá Rám, great-grandfather of the present Rájá, was *chakladár* of Bijnor, and subsequently he entered the service of the British Government. His grandson, the late Rai Pardaman Kishan, rendered good services during the Mutiny of 1857-58, assisting the British officers who had taken refuge at Naini Tal by sending them money and information. For these services he was rewarded with a grant of estates. The present Rájá received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and a *khilat* at the Agra Darbár of 10th February 1879. He is an Honorary Magistrate. He has a son and heir, Kunwár Ráj Kumár.

Residence.—Sahaspur, Morádabad, North-Western Provinces.

KISHAN KUNWAR (of Rámpur), *Ráni.*

Born September 1857. The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Rámpur being the acknowledged head of the Ráhtor Rájputs in Northern India, and boasting direct descent from the famous Jaichandra, the last Ráhtor Rájá of Kanauj, who was slain in 1191 A.D., when the Empire of Kanauj was subverted by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori. Their Highnesses the Mahárájás of Jodhpur and Bikanir (*q.v.*) are descended from the eldest son of Jaichandra, the former being the head of the whole Ráhtor clan; and the Rájá of Rámpur is descended from his second son, who was named Jaipál. Prajanpál, the fifth in descent from Jaipál, left Kanauj, and established himself at Khor, where the family remained for many generations. There Jaideo, fourteenth in descent from Jaipál, was attacked by Altamsh, and driven out after a siege of twelve years. Eight generations later Karan Singh settled in the district of Budaun. His great-grandson, Rájá Pratáp Rudra, received a grant of territory from the Nawáb of Farukhabad for assisting him against the Rohillas; and subsequently the Rájá Rámsahai, twenty-eighth in descent from Jaipál, established the family residence at Rámpur in Etah, where it still remains. At the time of the cession of the territories of the Nawáb to the British, Nawál Singh was the Rájá of Rámpur, and his grandson, the late Rájá Rám Chandra Singh, was the husband of the present Ráni. He died on 20th May 1883, and was succeeded by his widow. The Ráni has a grandson and heir, named Lál Jagmohan Singh, born in 1877.

Residence.—Azamnagar, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

KISHAN PARTAB BAHADUR SAHAI (of Tamkuhi), *Rájá.*

Born 1848. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Bhuinhár Rájput family, claiming descent from Mayur Bhát, more than a hundred generations back. A descendant, named Rájá Fateh Sahai, Bhuinhár Rájá of Hoshiárpur in Sáran, after the battle of Baksar in 1764, was driven from his Ráj by the troops of the East India Company, and settled on the Tamkuhi estates, previously purchased by him, in Gorakhpur. Rájá Fateh Sahai's grandson was the father of the present Rájá, and obtained from the British Government the recognition of his title as hereditary. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Kunwár Satrajit Partáb Bahádur Sahai, born 27th July 1864.

Residence.—Tamkuhi, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

KISHAN SINGH (of Rai), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Rájá Indar Singh, who ruled in Sháhpur in the Kángra district. He married a daughter of the Katoch Rájá of Kángra (*see* Jai Chand, Rájá of Lambagraon, Kángra), whither he fled when driven out of his own territory by Rájá Pirthi Singh; and his grandson, Mián Ishri Singh, father of the present Mián, obtained a considerable *jágir* from the Rájá Sansar Chand of Kángra, son of Rájá Tegh Chand. Ishri Singh's sister was married to the Jammu Rájá, Dhian Singh.

Residence.—Rai, Kángra, Punjab.

KISHAN SINGH, *Sardár.*

Born 1847. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family, descended from the Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, who acquired some territory in the Ambála district by conquest in 1759 A.D. The representatives of the family rendered good service during the first Sikh war of 1845-46, and also at the time of the Mutiny in 1857.

Residence.—Ambála, Punjab.

KISHAN SINGH, MILMYAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 13th August 1850. The title was conferred on 12th December 1884, in recognition of his remarkable services to the State, and to science, as an explorer in Nepál, Great Tibet, Mongolia, and elsewhere. Belongs to a Rájburah family of Rájputs long settled in Kumáun, who, during the rule of the Chands and Gurkhas there, held lease of the Parganás of Johár and Dhánpur. In 1812 his father, Deo Singh, procured the release of two British subjects from Tibet. The Rai Bahádur has been deputed on exploration duty four times; and has received honours from the Royal Geographical Society, and the Geographical Society of France, as well as substantial rewards from the Government.

Residence.—Kumáun, North-Western Provinces.

KISHANGARH, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 10th December 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th December 1879. Is one of the Chiefs of the great Ráhtor clan of Rájputs (*see* Jodhpur), and belongs to the Kishansinghot sept or sub-clan, so-called from Kishan Singh, who was the founder of this State and city, and was the second of the twelve sons of Rájá Udai Singh of Jodhpur, nicknamed *Mota Rájá* (the Fat Rájá) by the Emperor Akbar. His Highness is a Hindu of the Ballabhkul Vaishnava sect, and was the son and successor of the late Mahárájá Pirthi Singh. He was married in 1870 A.D. to the eldest daughter of the Maharao Umed Singhji of Sirohi, and on 1st January 1892 was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness has only one son, the Mahárája-Kunwár Madan Singh, born 2nd November 1884, who is now the heir-apparent, as in March 1880 the Mahárájá had the sorrow of losing an elder son when only five years old. The Mahárájá has two younger brothers—Mahárája Jawán Singhji, and Mahárája Raghunáth Singhji. The families most nearly related to His Highness are the *Rájwin* (or royal) family groups of Fatehgarh and Ralaota, which are, however, connected with him only in the seventh and eighth degree of relationship respectively. As descendant of the Mota Rájá, Udai Singh of Jodhpur, the Mahárájá has sub-clan relationship with the Chiefs of Jodhpur and Bikaner in Rájputána; Ratlám, Jhabua, Sailána, Sitamau, and other Ráhtor chiefs in Central India; and Idar in Gujarát. By marriage His Highness is related to all the other great Rájput Houses, being himself the head of one of the greatest and most illustrious; viz., with the Sesodias of Udaipur and Partábgarh, with the Kachhwáhas of Jaipur and Alwar, the Hara houses of Bundi and Kotah, the Bhátis of Jaisalmir, and the Jhálás and Shekháwats. Among the more important of these matrimonial connections, which are interesting as illustrating the inter-marriages of the most illustrious Rájput Houses, may be mentioned the following:—



With the Sesodias of Udaipur (the family of "The Sun of the Hindus").

1. His Highness's grandmother (widow of the Mahárájá Mokham Singh of Kishangarh) is a daughter of the Mahárání Amar Singhji of Udaipur.

2. His Highness's eldest sister is Dowager Maháráni of Udaipur, being a widow of the late Mahárání Sajan Singhji.

3. His Highness's son and heir-apparent, the Mahárája-Kunwár Madan Singh, has been recently betrothed to the fourth daughter of His Highness the present Mahárání Fateh Singhji.

The Kachhwáhas of Jaipur.

His Highness's third sister is married to the present Mahárájá Sawai Madho Singhji, Chief of Jaipur, and is the Maháráni of Jaipur.

The Kachhwáhas of Alwar.

His Highness's second sister was married to the late lamented Mahárájá Mangal Singhji, late Chief of Alwar, and was the (Pát) head Mahárání of Alwar.

The Haras of Bundi.

1. The late Mahárájá Ramsingh of Bundi's mother was a Kishangarh Princess.

2. His Highness's niece, a daughter of Mahárái Jawán Singhji, has been recently betrothed to the younger brother of the present Mahárájá of Bundi.

The Jhálás of Jháláwár.

His Highness's fourth and youngest sister is married to the Mahárái Ráná Zalim Singhji, present Chief of Jháláwár, and is the (Pát) head Mahárání of Jháláwár.

To the above may be added that His Highness's mother was a Princess of the "Ránáwat" (Sesodia) clan, being a daughter of the late Rájá Dhiráj Madho Singhji of Sháhpura. In addition to the titles given above, formally recognised by the Government as belonging to the Mahárájá of Kishangarh, His Highness also bears those of *Umdai Rajhai* and *Buland Makan.* The area of the State is 724 square miles; its population is 112,633, chiefly Hindus, but including 8492 Muhammadans and 6295 Jains. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 499 cavalry, 2000 infantry, and 51 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Arms.—*Argent*, three towers *proper*, two and one; in chief a Barry of 5—*gules*, *vert*, *argent*, *azure*, *or.* [This is the Rájput *Pancharanga*, *see* Jaipur.] **Supporters.**—Two horses. **Crest.**—A falcon rising, proper. [This is the sacred *Garur*, the cognisance of the Ráhtor Rájputs, *see* Jodhpur.] **Motto.**—The Hindi words *Niti Riti*, meaning "Law and Usage."

Residence.—Kishangarh, Rájputána.

KISHOR SINGH (of Fatehpur), *Rájá.*

Born 1st August 1834; succeeded his father 16th March 1861. The title is hereditary, having been originally granted by the Rájá Kamal Nain, Ráj Gond Rájá of Mandla. Belongs to an ancient Ráj Gond family, that claims an antiquity of more than 900 years in their present *jágir* of Fatehpur. The tradition in the family is that the *jágir* was granted to them in 939 A.D. An ancient *sanad* in the possession of the Rájá records the grant (or possibly the confirmation) of the *jágir* to the family by the Ráj Gond Rájá of Mandla in 1500 A.D. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, and has two sons—Lál Thákur Singh and Lál Mahip Singh.

Residence.—Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

KISHOR SINGH (of Chamari), *Rao.*

Born 1840. The title is hereditary, and the Raos of Chamári formerly held great possessions in the Ságar district. The title was originally conferred by the Rájá Mori Pahludh of Chánderi, and has been recognised by the British Government. The Rao has two sons, the elder (who has the courtesy title of Diwán) being Diwán Parichhat Singh Jangjit, and the younger being Jujhar Singh.

Residence.—Chamári, Ságar, Central Provinces.

KODE NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Entered the Government service in 1874; has rendered good service both in the Central Provinces and in Madras. During the Rumpa and Gudiem disturbances, 1879-86, served with much distinction in the Madras Police, and again in the Golugonda Hill disturbances of 1891.

Residence.—Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Madras.

KOLHAPUR, HIS HIGHNESS SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on 17th March 1884. Is a descendant of the Mahratta family of Sivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, being descended from Rájá Rám, his second son, and husband of the famous Tárá Bái. Sivaji's elder son Sambhaji was taken prisoner by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and ultimately executed; and his son Shahu was long detained in prison by the Mughals, but obtained his liberty in 1707, fixed his capital at Sátára, and asserted his rights as the heir of his grandfather Sivaji. Meanwhile Rájá Rám had died, and his widow, Tárá Bái, a woman of great ability and courage, assumed the administration of Kolhápur in the name of her elder son Sivaji II., who was an idiot child of ten years, and proclaimed him Rájá of the Mahrattas. The latter died in 1712, when his half-brother Sambhaji (son of Rájá Rám by another wife) succeeded him, and removed Tárá Bái from the administration. The contending claims of Shahu, Rájá of Sátára, and Sambhaji, Rájá of Kolhápur, were at length settled in 1731, when precedence was surrendered to Sátára, and the independence of Kolhápur acknowledged. In 1811 a treaty with the British Power was concluded, by which Kolhápur became a feudatory; and as the Rájá remained faithful to the British cause in the war against the Peshwá in 1817, he received some additional territory. A descendant, Sivaji III., died in 1866, and on his deathbed was allowed to adopt his sister's son, Rájá Rám. In 1870 Rájá Rám visited Europe, and died at Florence on his return journey. His adopted son was Sivaji Mahárájá Chhatrapati IV., who was made a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He became insane, and the Government appointed a relative, the Chief of Kágal, as Regent. Sivaji IV. died in December 1883, and was succeeded, by adoption, by His Highness the present Rájá, who was the eldest son of the Regent. The area of the State is 2816 square miles; and its population is 800,189, chiefly Hindus, but including 33,022 Muhammadans and 46,732 Jains. The Rájá has eleven feudatory Chiefs subordinate to him, of whom the most important are those of Vithálgarh, Bávda, Kapshi, Kágal, Ichalkaranji Torgal, and Datva. His Highness, with his feudatories, maintains a military force of 255 cavalry, 1902 infantry, and 67 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Residence.—Kolhápur, Bombay.

KONDKA, MAHANT SHAM KISHOR DAS, *Mahant of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* 13th December 1887. Belongs to a Bairági (Hindu) family of *Mahants*, or Chief Priests, the regulations of his order permitting marriage. The area of the State is 174 square miles; its population is 32,979, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Kondka, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KOREA, RAJA PRAN SINGH DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th April 1864 as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from a Chauhán Rájput Chief named Dháwal Singh, who came to Korea from Rájputána about 600 years ago, and conquered the country. The title of Rájá is hereditary in the family from early times, and was formally conferred by the British Government in 1875. The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is 1631 square miles; and its population is 29,846, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Korea, Mánbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

KOTAH, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO UMED SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1873; succeeded to the *gadi* 11th June 1889. Like His Highness the Mahárao Rájá of Bundi, the Mahárao is one of the chiefs of the Hárá sept of the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs—Kotah forming with Bundi the tract known for centuries as Háráoti, after the name of that sept. Is descended from Madhu Singh, the second son of the Rao Ratan of Bundi, who about the year 1625 A.D. was granted the feudatory Chiefship of Kotah and its dependencies, for his services to the Emperor Jahángir against his rebellious son, who afterwards became the Emperor Sháh Jahán. Similar services to the latter Emperor were rendered by Madhu Singh's son and successor, Mokand Singh; who, with three of his brothers, fell in a battle at Ujjain against Sháh Jahán's rebellious son, who afterwards became the Emperor Aurangzeb. Mokand Singh was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh. Early in the present century, Kotah, greatly weakened by intestine dissensions, was attacked by Jaipur and by the Mahrattas, to whom it became tributary. It was only saved from ruin by the extraordinary abilities of its great Minister, Zalim Singh, to whom the Mahárao gave up the active task of ruling the State. During a Ministry of forty-five years Zalim Singh raised the State of Kotah to great prosperity Ultimately, in 1838, it was arranged that Zalim Singh's descendants should receive independent charge of a part of the State, as feudatories of the Empire; and this part became a separate Principality, under the name of Jháláwár (*q.v.*) The late Mahárao, Chhatra Sal Singh, succeeded his father in 1866; and on his death in 1889 was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Mahárao, as a minor. His Highness is at present a student in the Mayo College, Ajmir; he is as yet unmarried, but is betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur, which is the most illustrious marriage that can be made by a Hindu Prince. The area of the State is 3797 square miles; its population is 517,275, chiefly Hindus, but including 32,866 Muhammadans and 4750 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 949 cavalry, 5756 infantry, and 148 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The family banner is orange in colour, displaying a figure of the *Garur* or sacred falcon of the Hára Rájputs.

Residence.—Kotah, Rájputána.

KOTHARIA, JAREJA JETHIJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1828; succeeded to the *gadi* 8th January 1857. The State, which is tributary to the Nawáb of Junágarh, has an area of 6 square miles, and a population of 2366, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 4 cavalry and 38 infantry.

Residence.—Kothária, Káthiáwár.

KOTHI, RAJA BAHADUR BHAGWAT BAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th June 1887. Belongs to a Baghel Rájput family (Hindu); his father was Rájá Ran Bahádur Singh; and the family have been seated in Kothi for a great many years, and were confirmed in possession by the British Government. The area of the State is 90 square miles; its population is 18,386, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 35 cavalry, 210 infantry, and 4 guns.

Residence.—Kothi, Baghelkhand, Central India.

KOTHIDE, BHUMIA MOTI SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. Belongs to a Bhilála family. The population of the State is about 500.

Residence.—Kothide, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KOTI, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Koti, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KOTRA SANGANI, THAKUR MULVAJI TOGAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1873; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 23rd November 1887. Belongs to a Jareja Rájput family. The area of his State is 74 square miles; its population is 8642, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 142 infantry, and 4 guns.

Residence—Kotra Sangani, Káthiáwar.

KOTTAYAM, KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Rájá of.*

Born 1842. Belongs to a family that claims to be of Kshatriya origin, and to have come from the east and acquired sovereignty in Wainád. Subsequently they appear to have acquired some territory from the Rájá of

Chitrakal in Malabar, either by a gift or in war. On Haidar's invasion of Malabar the Rájá and all his family fled to Travancore; returned in 1782, but fled to Travancore a second time on Tippu's invasion in 1789, and died there. The family, like that of the Zamorin of Calicut and other Chiefs of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is to the offspring of its female members, among whom the next eldest male after the Rájá is his heir-apparent. The late Valiya Rájá of Kottayam was called Shangara Varma Rájá; and he was succeeded by the present Valiya Rájá under the *Marumakkatayam* law. He receives an allowance from Government in compensation for the estate that belonged to his ancestors.

Residence.—Malabar, Madras.

KOURE KHAN, JATOI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

KRISHAN DATT RAM (of Singha Chanda), *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was recognised in 1877.

Residence.—Gonda, Oudh.

KRISHNA CHANDAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born in 1823. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th July 1885, "for long and meritorious service under Government." The Rai Bahádur rendered excellent service as Deputy-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Diamond Harbour. Belongs to an old Baidya family, formerly of Murshidabad, now settled in the Dacca district, and known as the Baira Rais; descended from Sri Chandra Rai, who served under the Nawáb Shaista Khán, and received from him a *khilat.* Educated at Dacca College; appointed to the service of the Government of Bengal in 1841. Is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, Vice-President of the East Bengal Association, etc. He has five sons—Lalit Chandra Rai, physician, born 1852; Vipina Chandra Rai, D.L., of the Judicial Service, born 1854; Hem Chandra Rai, M.A., B.L., born 1864; Sarat Chandra Rai, B.L., born 1867; Gnan Chandra Rai, B.A., born 1870.

Residence.—Baira, Mánikganj, Dacca, Bengal.

KRISHNA NATH, PANDIT, NYAYAPANCHANANA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1892, in recognition of his eminence as a Sanskrit Scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. The title *Nyáyapanchánana* is a literary title or degree, conferred by the learned Pandits of the Sanskrit University of Navadwipa or Nadiyá, and refers to proficiency in the *Nyáya* school of logic.

Residence.—Purbasthali, Nadiyá, Bengal.

KRISHNA PERTAP SINGH SAHI, K.C.I.E. (of Hutwa), *Mahárájá Bahádur.* *See* Hatwá.

KRISHNA SAH, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 18th March 1856. The title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Commission of Nainitál. Is the son of the late Lala Moti Rám Sáh, the well-known banker, who rendered distinguished services to the Government in the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and received a handsome reward for them. Belongs to a Rájput family of the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Nainitál, North-Western Provinces.

KRISHNA SAHAI, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 2nd April 1824. The title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board of Meerut. The family has from time immemorial been bankers and landowners in the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

KRISHNA SINGH, PANDIT (Thakur of Bhoar), *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 1st January 1890, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Bhoar, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Bengal.

KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NALKAR, *C.I.E., The Hon.*

A Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1888.

Residence.—Calcutta.

KRISHNALAL OCHAVRAM, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th July 1886.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KRISHNARAO GAJANAND, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th July 1886.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

KRISHNARAO MALHARRAO, *Vishwasrao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Khándesh, Bombay.

KRISTENDRA RAI (of Bolihar), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty. He belongs to an old Kulin Bráhman family, originally called Sányál, and long settled at Bolihar in the district of Rájsháhi, Bengal. Is descended from Rám Rai Sányál, whose grandson was Rám Chandra Rai. His grandson was the Rájá Rajendra Rai, whose adopted son was the Rájá Shiva Prasád Rai, father of the present Rájá Bahádur. He rendered good service to the Government during the scarcity of 1874.

Residence.—Bolihar, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

KRISTO CHANDAR GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888, for good service in the Opium Department.

Residence.—Bankipur, Bengal.

KSHETRA CHANDRA ADITYA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The Rai Bahádur has rendered good service in the Military Accounts Department, and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Simla.

KUCH BEHAR, LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 4th October 1862; succeeded his father, the late Mahárájá Narendra Naráyan Bhup Bahádur, in August 1863. Belongs to a Kochi family that has held uninterrupted sovereignty for the last 382 years in this territory, since their first settlement in the plains; from which family also descend the Bijni and Darung Houses of Assam, the Raikats of Baikanthapur (*q.v.*) in Jalpaiguri, and the Panga family in Rangpur. His Highness was educated, *first*, in the Wards Institute at Benares; *secondly*, under the guardianship of Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, in the Bankipur College, Patna, and next as a Law Student in the Presidency College, Calcutta. During his minority the State rendered good service in the Bhután war 1863-65, for which two guns were presented to His Highness by the British Government. Was presented with medal and sword in 1877 at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Married, in March 1878, the eldest daughter of the famous Reformer, Kesub Chander Sen. Was sent to England the same year to complete his education, under the joint guardianship of Surgeon-Major (now Sir) Benjamin Simpson and Mr. Kneller. Returned to India in the spring of 1879, and was formally installed on his ancestral *gadi* on the 8th November 1883, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The titles of Mahárájá Bhup Bahádur were recognised as hereditary by the Government of India in 1885. His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the British Army in the same year. He visited England in the Jubilee year 1887, to take part in the rejoicings on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the Mahárání and children, and was invested with the Insignia of Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress herself, the Mahárání being invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in the same year. Was made Honorary Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. The Mahárájá in 1888 established the Brahmo Somaj or the Reformed Church in the State of Kuch Behar. He founded the Victoria College for higher education therein, and granted a long term settlement of revenue to his subjects for thirty years, assessments being made on the most approved principles. His Highness established the India Club at Calcutta in 1882, founded Nripendra Naráyan Hall at Jalpaiguri in 1883, and presented house and lands at Darjiling, wherewith the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium was started at that station in 1887, and established the "Anandamayi Dharmasálá" (almshouse) in 1889. The Mahárájá's age is now thirty, and he has issue, four sons and two daughters. While in England in 1887 he received the distinguished masonic honour of Past Grand Senior Warden of England at the hands of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, made District Grand Master of Bengal in 1890, installed District Grand Mark Master of Bengal, 1891.

The area of the State is 1307 square miles; its population is 602,624, chiefly Hindus, but including 174,539 Muhammadans. His Highness main-

tains a military force of 9 cavalry, 176 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The ancestral banner of the family displays a sword and a blade of grass (with which, according to tradition, one of the Mahárájá's ancestors cut off the head of an enemy as an offering to the Goddess Káli). The supporters are a tiger and an elephant. The crest is a "Hanumán," holding a club in each hand.

Residences.—Kuch Behar, Bengal; Calcutta; Darjiling.

KUDRAT AZIZ. *See* Muhammad Kudrat Aziz.

KUDRAT-ULLA, SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 12th October 1860.

Residence.—Birbhum, Bengal.

KUMARA VENKATA PERUMAL RAZ (of Kárvetnagar), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, having been in the family from early times, and confirmed by the British Government in 1802. Is the son of the late Rájá of Kárvetnagar, Rájá Kumara Bomma Raz. Belongs to a family that was called the Bomma Raz (or "Bomrauze") family, that rose to power in the district of North Arcot about 200 years ago, in consequence of the decline of the Vijáyanagar dynasty. The family cognisance is a white flag with the device of a boar on its field; the family motto, borne on its seal, is *Kárvetnagar Venugopálaswámi Saháyam*, meaning "May Venugopálaswámi—the deity of Kárvetnagar—assist."

Residence.—Kárvetnagar, North Arcot, Madras.

KUMHARSAIN, RANA HIRA SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1851; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th November 1874. Belongs to a Rájput family, whose founder, Kirat Singh, came from Gayá about 1000 A.D., and acquired possession of the State by conquest. The State, formerly a feudatory of Bashahr, was taken under direct British protection after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815, by a *sanad* dated February 1816. Ráná Kehr Singh died without issue in 1839, and in consideration of his early attachment to British interests during the Gurkha war, the Government confirmed the State to a collateral heir of the family named Ráná Pritam Singh. His successor was the Ráná Bhawáni Singh, who was succeeded in 1874 by the present Ráná. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 94 square miles; its population is 9515, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 45 infantry and 1 gun.

Residence.—Kumharsain, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUMUD KRISHNA SINGH (of Susang), *Mahárájá.*

See Susang, *Mahárájá of.*

KUN KYI (SAWBWA), *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 17th April 1890. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Mone, Burma.

KUNHIAR, THAKUR TEGH SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1836; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family; descended from Bhoj Deo, who in early times came from Jammu, and conquered this territory. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas at the beginning of the century; but on their expulsion by the British in 1815, it was confirmed to Rao Puran Deo, the then Thákur, by a *sanad* dated 4th September 1815. The present Thákur succeeded Rao Kishan Singh on the death of the latter in 1867. The area of the State is 9 square miles; its population is 1923, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur has a son named Shib Singh, and maintains a military force of 20 infantry.

Residence.—Kunhiar, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUNJAL SINGH (of Bhátgaon), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from Jogi Rai, who was the Diwán of Kalyan Sai, Rájá of Ratnapur.

Residence.—Bhátgaon, Biláspur, Central Provinces.

KURANDWAD (Senior Branch), CHINTAMAN RAO RAGHUNATH, *alias* BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 14th February 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th January 1876. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Hari Rath, of Kotwadi. His descendant, Trimbak Rao of Kotwadi in the Konkan, obtained Kurandwád in *inám*, and was succeeded by his son, Nilkanta Rao, who received the *saranjam* and the title of Sardár from the Peshwá. The Chief has a son and heir named Bhalchandra Rao, with the title of "Anna Saheb." The area of the State, which is in the Southern Mahratta country, is 182 square miles; its population is 35,187, chiefly Hindus, but including 3409 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 164 infantry, and 2 guns.

There are three chiefs of Kurandwád, all of the Patwardhan family, the Bála Saheb Patwardhan being the Chief of that division of the State that is known as "Kurandwád (senior branch),"—being rather a larger part; while the Bápu Saheb Patwardhan and the Daji Saheb Patwardhan are jointly the Chiefs of that part that is known as "Kurandwád (junior branch)."

Residence.—Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURANDWAD (Junior Branch), GANPAT RAO HARIHAR, *alias* BAPU SAHEB PATWARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th April 1854. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman family (*see* Kurandwád, senior branch). Shares the Chiefship of this State with the Daji Saheb Patwardhan. The State has

an area of 114 square miles, and a population of 25,811, chiefly Hindus, but including 2548 Muhammadans. The Chiefs maintain a military force of 12 cavalry, 306 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURANDWAD (Junior Branch), HARIHAR RAO VINAYAK, *alias* DAJI SAHEB PATWARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 5th April 1854. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman (Hindu) family (*see* Kurandwád, senior branch). Shares the Chiefship of this State with the Bápu Saheb Patwardhan (*vide supra*).

Residence.—Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURWAI, NAWAB MUNAWAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th January 1887. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Nawáb Dalel Khán, an Afghán leader. His descendant, the Nawáb Muhammad Nazaf Khán, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. Having rendered good service to Government, and being without male issue, he was permitted to adopt his grandson, the son of his eldest daughter, who is the present Nawáb. The family banner is green, bearing on its field a crescent. The area of the State is about 140 square miles; its population is 24,631, chiefly Hindus, but including 3609 Muhammadans. The Náwab maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 190 infantry, and 9 guns.

Residence.—Kurwai, Bhopál, Central India.

KUSALPURA, *Thákur of.* *See* Kassalpura.

KUTCH, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI MIRZA RAJA SAWAI SIR KHENGARJI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 16th August 1867; succeeded to the *gadi* 19th December 1875. Is Chief of the Járeja Rájputs, who came to Kutch from Sind early in the 14th century, under the leadership of his ancestor, the Jám Lákha Phulani, son of Jára, from whom the clan takes its name. Lákha is said to have completed the conquest of Kutch in the year 1320 A.D. His descendant, Khengár, when only a lad of fourteen, slew a lion with his sword at a hunting party with the King of Ahmadabad, who was so much pleased with this feat that he conferred on the young prince the territory of Morvi, in the north of Káthiáwár, with the title of Rao. After this the Rao Khengár succeeded in making himself the master of the whole of Kutch, with the city of Bhuj for his capital, in 1548 A.D. Khengár's uncle, the Jám Ráwal, fled to Káthiáwár, and founded the State of Nawánagar, the rulers of which are still called Jáms. The Rao Khengár I. was succeeded by Rao Bharmal I., during whose reign, from 1585 to 1631 A.D., the government of Gujarát passed from the Kings of Ahmadabad to the Mughal Emperors. Bharmal, who was at the head of a large military force, visited the Emperor Jahángir in 1617, and received from him most costly presents, including his own horse, elephants, dagger, and a sword with diamond-mounted hilt. A descendant, Rao Lakhpatji, who reigned from 1741 to 1760 A.D., set up a cannon-foundry, and introduced other manufactures from Europe by the aid of an adventurer named Rámsingh; and the mechanical skill and working in metals, for which the craftsmen of Kutch are still famous, date from this reign. In 1809 the rulers of Kutch sought British help; the Rao Raidhan II. being on the *gadi*, but the administration of the State being carried on by a very powerful and ambitious Prime Minister named Fatheh Muhammad. A treaty was signed in that year, and again another in 1812. In 1813 both Fatheh Muhammad and the Rao died. The latter was succeeded by his son, Rao Bharmal II.; but there was so much disorder in the State that the British Power was compelled to intervene, and to send troops into the Principality in 1816, and again in 1818-19. On the latter occasion the Rao was deposed, and his son, the Rao Desalji II., succeeded as a minor, and ruled happily for more than forty years, till 1860. He took vigorous measures to suppress infanticide, *sati* (or the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands), and the trade in slaves. On the death of Rao Desalji in 1860, the Government of Bombay thus recorded the official appreciation of his career: "Marked by a love of truth and plain dealing, Rao Desalji was probably more than any one else in Kutch learned in the traditions and customs of the Province. He was a careful and painstaking judge, and a staunch and devoted ally of the British Government. With the

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help of a few Chiefs and Court servants he managed the whole business of the country, and by his knowledge of their character, friendly intercourse, and timely concessions, avoided any struggle with the Járeja chiefs." The "Járeja chiefs" referred to are the *Bháyad*—brotherhood or *frèrage* of the ruling family, being all descendants of the first Rao. The Rao Desalji II. was succeeded by his late Highness the Mahárao Pragmalji, father of the present Rao. During the fifteen years of his rule, 1860 to 1875, he showed himself anxious to improve the management of the State. He framed codes for the guidance of his officers in matters of civil and criminal justice, he undertook works of public usefulness, and introduced State systems of public instruction and of vaccination. In recognition of his excellent administration he was in 1871 honoured with the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. Unlike his forefathers, none of whom left Kutch, he thrice visited Bombay—in 1870 to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1871 to take part in a Chapter of the Star of India, and in October 1875 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These happy visits are marked by important public works dedicated to their Royal Highnesses —the Albert Edward Breakwater and Harbour Works at Mandvi, which have cost over 12 lacs of rupees, and the Alfred High School at Bhuj, the provincial centre of education; and the establishment of two "Rao Shri Pragmalji Scholarships" in the Elphinstone College, and two in Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai's School of Art, Bombay. His Highness Rao Pragmalji was described by the British authorities as "most enlightened and liberal," as well as a "loyal, consistent, and devoted friend" of the British Government. Rao Pragmalji built a palace at Bhuj at a cost of about Rs.20,00,000; constructed the Pragsar Tank, which is an immense reservoir of rain water in the Chadwa range of hills, and a causeway in the large Hamirsar tank; he also built the Jail (Rs.79,509), the Hospital, the Horse and Elephant Stables (Rs.1,84,303), and the Schools at Bhuj and Mandvi; remitted transit duties, and occasionally remitted import duties in times of scarcity or deficient rainfall. He ordered out cotton gins, and introduced screw presses, and finished the Bhuj-Mandvi road. He was a great sportsman, and killed many wild animals, including a number of panthers. The total expenditure on public works started during His Highness Rao Pragmalji's reign amounted to Rs.32,41,435. He was succeeded in 1876 by His Highness the present Mahárájá, Rao Khengarji, who was described at that time by the British Political Agent as "a most promising boy of ten." In 1877 Sir Richard Temple, as Governor of Bombay, visited the State, and complimented the young Prince on his general progress, and on the accuracy and ease with which he could converse in English—his education having been mainly in the hands of M. Chhotálál Tewakram and Captain J. W. Wray of the Staff Corps. He was admitted into the Council of Administration, at an unusually early age, in 1882; and on 11th August 1884, having attained his majority of eighteen years of age, he was invested with full powers of State. On 14th November of that year Sir James Fergusson, as Governor of Bombay, visited Bhuj, and held a grand Darbár for the purpose of formally installing His Highness, in the name of the Queen Empress, as Rao of Kutch. In the course of his speech on that occasion Sir James Fergusson said: "I venture to augur very favourably of His Highness's reign. His natural intelligence has been well developed, his mind has been instructed by a liberal education, he possesses a complete knowledge of the circumstances and

wants of his country and people, but more hopeful still are his disposition and character. The frequent opportunities which I have had of judging of them, as well as the unanimous testimony of those who have known him from childhood, convince me that he possesses a kind heart as well as a clear judgment, and cherishes a resolute adherence to the call of duty. These qualities are not unknown to his subjects, and they cannot fail to deepen their hereditary attachment to his family and person, which is so remarkable. It may indeed actuate him to deserve and reciprocate it. I doubt not that it will. I shall deem myself very ignorant of character if His Highness does not realise our best anticipations."

On the 2nd March 1885 a Darbár was held at the Bhuj Palace for the investiture of His Highness with the hereditary distinction of "Sawai Bahádur," conferred on the rulers of Kutch by the British Government. In 1887 His Highness proceeded to England to represent the Princes of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress, and during his absence he entrusted his State to his Diwán, Rao Bahádur Motilál Lálbhái.

Whilst in England His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. He takes a deep interest in education, and especially in the education of women. He founded a Sanskrit school or Páthshálá, at a cost of Rs.25,000, and named it after his mother. He also founded the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhuj, an institution erected as a memorial of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson. This last cost Rs.32,000. To encourage learning he has founded various scholarships of more or less importance, and has also inaugurated a fund from which deserving scholars desirous to study in England or America can obtain their expenses. Among the scholarships for females may be mentioned the one to Kutch females attending the Grant Medical College in Bombay, the "Kutch Barton Scholarship" to Kutch females attending the Training College at Ahmadabad or Rájkot, scholarships for female assistant-teachers at Bhuj, the Rao Shri Khengárji scholarships, and one for girls attending the High School at Puna. For males the Rao has founded scholarships for Kutchis receiving scientific and technical education in England, for students receiving agricultural or other scientific education in India, for Kutchis attending the Veterinary College at Bombay, the Veterinary School at Puna and the College of Science at Puna; also scholarships open to any citizen of Bombay attending the Ripon Technical School, Bombay; and further gives annual prizes for qualifying for any professional function in connection with a mill, and for the work ot a captain of a steamer. It should be mentioned that the scholarships for Kutchis resident in Bombay alone were established at a total cost of Rs.25,000. As a further stimulus to education, and especially with the object of encouraging native talent and spreading knowledge amongst the people, the Darbár annually commissions competent persons to write essays on various subjects, and to translate standard English works into the Gujaráti language.

In the matter of public works considerable improvements have been effected within recent years in connection with the extension of roads, the pier and reclamation works, and the erection of new buildings. Since the accession of His Highness to the *gadi* the expenditure incurred by the Darbár on works of public utility has amounted to Rs.66,24,672.

Great attention is paid by His Highness to well-irrigation, which has been

found by experience to be most suited to the peculiar requirements of the Province, the rainfall being limited and precarious. Other means of irrigation have also been adopted. Under his guidance strenuous efforts have also been made in the direction of reclamation of waste land. In the course of the last fifteen years the number of acres of waste land brought under the plough amount to 83,890, and fifteen new villages have been established.

His Highness is a thorough sportsman, fond of pig-sticking, shooting, and all manly exercises. He is, moreover, a firm though conciliatory ruler, and is regarded by his subjects with a deep and ardent attachment. He married the daughters of the Thákur Saheb of Sayla, and of the Ráná Jalamsinghji, cousins of His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrángadra, in Káthiáwár (*q.v.*), on 19th February 1884. The occasion of this marriage was remarkable for the substitution for the old custom of giving Fulekas (grand dinners and a nightly procession, according to old practice) of a small Darbár, at which *nazars* were paid, which His Highness touched, and remitted to be utilised in furthering the cause of female education. His sons are named—Madhubhá, otherwise called Vijáyarájji, born 2nd September 1885; and Manubhá, born 12th September 1888.

His Highness's brother is named Karansinghji, born in 1870, and educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; he visited England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, and was then created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and married a daughter of the House of Aramda, in Okha, Káthiáwár, in March 1889. His Highness's sister was married to His Highness the Mahárájá of Bikanir (*q.v.*), in Rájputána.

The State has an area of 6500 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Kutch, which is about 9000 square miles; its population is 512,084, chiefly Hindus, but including 118,797 Muhammadans and 66,663 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 354 cavalry, 1412 infantry, and 164 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Arms.—The coat of arms adopted by His Highness's family is most interesting, as illustrating Oriental heraldry. The sketch given in the margin is taken from a document kindly supplied by the Kutch Darbár, and was described by His Excellency the Diwán of Kutch in 1876 in the following words:—

"(1) The Fort of Bhujia, which overlooks the capital of Bhuj. (2) The Moon, showing that the reigning family belongs to the Lunar dynasty. (3) The Crown, and the *Jari Patka* flag (with representations of the sun and the moon), emblematic of royalty. (4) The *Mahi Muratab*, a flag with a gold-fish at the top, presented to a former Rao of Kutch by an Emperor of Delhi. This is considered a valued present, and is carried in State in all ceremonials by *sowaris* on the back of an elephant. (5) The Trident of the family goddess, and old weapons of the family. (6) A Boat, showing that Kutch is a maritime Power. (7) Two Horsemen, representing Kutch as a horse-producing country, and showing specimens of her military retainers. (8) A Cow, representing the customary title of a native potentate. (9) A killed Tiger, indicating the great historical event from which the title of Rao was derived. (10) The Motto adopted by the family, showing the attributes by which the first Rao Khengár succeeded in regaining his lost patrimony."

Residence.—The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch, Western India.

KUTHAR, RANA JAICHAND, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1845; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 27th December 1848. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family; claiming descent from Surat Chand, who came in early times from Kishtwár in Jammu, and conquered this territory. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815, and after their expulsion by the British was confirmed to the then Ráná by a British *sanad* dated 3rd September 1815. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 19 square miles; its population is 3648, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 40 infantry.

Residence.—Kuthar, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUVARJI KOWASJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1st March 1822. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Appointed to the service of the Bombay Government in 1840, and during a service of forty-six years held various important posts with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Retired in 1886 on a special pension, on account of his "long and highly meritorious services." Was appointed in the same year a Delegate in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Surat. Is an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class. Has a son named Pestanji Kuvarji Kowasji, born 1860.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

KYAING KAN, KUN UN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief is Myoza of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its area is about 450 square miles; its population chiefly consists of Shans.

Residence.—Kyaing Kan, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING LUN, KUN MAUNG, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief is Myoza of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its area is about 30 square miles; its population almost entirely Shans.

Residence.—Kyaing Lun, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING TON, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

This Chief is the Sawbwa of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. He has four feudatory chiefs tributary to him — those of Kyaing Thingyi, Maingthal, Thinaung, and Thin Nyut. The population consists chiefly of Shans, with a few Yins.

Residence.—Kyaing Ton, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING YONGYI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier.

Residence.—Kyaing Yongyi, Shan States, Burma.

KYAUKKULEYWA, MAUNG THAING, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. The area of the State is about 80 square miles.

Residence.—Kyaukkuleywa, Shan States, Burma.

KYAW GAUNG, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Ye-u, Burma.

KYAW LAW, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Pagán, Burma.

KYETHI BANSAN, KUN THAN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. The area of the State is about 300 square miles.

Residence.—Kyethi Bansan, Shan States, Burma.

KYON, MAUNG PO, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. The area of the State is about 15 square miles.

Residence.—Kyon, Shan States, Burma.

KYWE O, MAUNG U, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1885. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

LACHHMAN. *See* Lakshman.

LACHHMAN DAS HAZARIKA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd March 1880.

Residence.—Lakhimpur, Assam.

LACHHMAN DAS SETH, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 29th May 1886.

Residence.—

LACHHMAN PARSHAD SINGH (of Asothar), *Rájá.*

Born 1847. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is descended from Deogaj Singh, who came from Khichhidára or Raghugarh in Central India in 1543, and married the daughter of the Rájá of Aijhi, and subsequently succeeded to the possessions of his father-in-law. About 150 years later Araru Singh was in possession of the Asothar *Zamindári*, with two co-sharers; but owing to the oppression of the latter he became reduced to the position of a cultivator. A curious tradition is told of him, that he was once sleeping under a *mahua* tree, overcome with the fatigue of his laborious occupation, when an Ahir named Bidhotar, who was at work in the neighbouring field, observed a large cobra approach the sleeping man, endeavouring to screen his head from the rays of the sun with its expanded hood; and when Araru resumed his ploughing, he presently found a great golden treasure, with which he repurchased all his ancestral estates, and became both rich and powerful. His son, Bhagwant Rai, built the fort at Gházipur, and defied the Imperial troops for a long time; but in 1760 A.D. he was captured by treachery and slain. He was succeeded by his son, Rup Rai, who died in 1780, leaving the Ráj of Asothar to his son Bariyar Singh. Subsequently most of the family possessions were resumed by the Nawáb Vazir, Asaf-ud-daulá, and only a pension left to the Rájá. Bariyar Singh's son, Duniapat, obtained a confirmation of his father's pension from the British Government in 1805. Duniapat's adopted son, Raghubár Singh, died in the former's lifetime; and Duniapat was succeeded in 1850 by Raghubár's adopted son, the Rájá Lachhman Parshád Singh. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate; and has issue two sons—Kunwár Narpat Singh and Kunwár Chandra Bhukhan Singh.

Residence.—Asothar, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

LACHHMAN RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

Born 8th May 1845. The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being descended from Rao Vinayek Rao, who was the Diwán or Prime Minister of the late Mahratta ruler of Ságar. Vinayek Rao came originally from the Deccan, and was appointed by the Mahratta Government first to be Mámlatdár. On the cession to the British Government the family received hereditary pensions. The Rao Saheb is an Honorary Magistrate. He has a son—Rao Ganpat Rao Saheb Subahdár.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

LACHHMAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1882. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a family from Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Bombay.

LACHHMAN SINGH (of Wazirpur), *Rájá.*

Born 19th October 1826. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Rájput family of the Jadon clan, originally resident at Karemna in Rájputána. About 130 years ago Karemna was burnt by the troops of the Rájá of Macheri (Alwar) in his war with the Rájá of Bhartpur; and Kalyán Singh, the ancestor of Lachhman Singh, took refuge in Bhartpur. His eldest son was appointed *Fotehdár* of Parganá Ruphas by the Rájá of Bhartpur, but was subsequently poisoned; and the younger son, Lachhman Singh's grandfather, took service in Sindhia's army. He died at Aligarh a few months before the capture of that fortress by the British, and his sons removed to Agra. His grandson, the present Rájá, entered the Government service in 1847; and for his services during the time of the Mutiny, and generally to the cause of education, he has received the title of Rájá, a *khilat*, and various grants.

Residence.—Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

LACHHMESHWAR SINGH, SIR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

See Darbhanga.

LACHHMINARAYAN SINGH, DEO (of Kera), *Thákur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Thákur is one of the representatives of the great Porahát family, from which are descended the feudatory chiefs of Serikala and Kharsawan, and other Chota Nágpur chiefs in the district of Singbhum.

Residence.—Kera, Singbhum, Bengal.

LAKHPAT RAI, *Rai.*

Born 1825. The title was conferred on 8th October 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of the Rai's exertions in improving the city of Peshäwar. He belongs to a Kshatriya family, and is the son of the late Diwán Bhawáni Dás, who held the responsible and important office of *Daftri* in Pesháwar during the Duráni and Sikh rule. The Rai is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Municipal Committee of Pesháwar.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH, *Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 15th August 1835. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her

Majesty's reign. Belongs to a Chandraseniya Káyastha Prabhu family; second son of Jagannáth Baji Rao, Mámlatdár in Khándesh. Prior to his appointment as Prime Minister of the Baroda State he had rendered long and meritorious services to the Bombay Government; and while Deputy Collector of Sholápur endeared himself to the people to such an extent that they called their market after his name, "Lakshmanpet." In 1874 he became Assistant Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency; and shortly afterwards was invited to aid Mr. Dádábhai Naoroji (subsequently M.P. for Central Finsbury) in the administration of Baroda. He became, first, Subahdár of the Naosári district, then head of the Revenue Department in 1883, and finally in 1886 Diwán or Prime Minister of the State. He retired in 1890 with a pension from the British Government, and handsome allowances from the Gaekwár. He married Bái Sitábái, and has issue six daughters—Gujabái, Chandrabái, Chingubái, Dhakubái, Naobái, and Sundrabái.

Residence.—Naráyan Pet, Poona, Bombay.

LAKSHMAN JIVAJI TILVE, *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Postal Department.

Residence.—Ahmedabad, Bombay.

LAKSHMI KANTA RAO PANTULU, JIDDU, *Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 7th November 1833. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Educated in the Nobles College, Masulipatam. Entered the service of the Madras Government in 1855, and has rendered long and meritorious service; appointed Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement in 1883. On the occasion of the Proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, he received a Medal of Honour. Has issue three sons—(1) J. Sundarayya, B.A., born 1861; (2) J. Lakshmayya, born 1869; (3) J. Sundara Nana Rao, born 1874.

Residence.—Cuddalore, Madras.

LAKSHMI SHANKAR MISRA, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

LAKSHMILAL DAULATRAI, *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Baroda Residency.

Residence.—Baroda.

LAL BEG, *Khán Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent magisterial services in the Gánjám Hill Tracts, Madras.

Residence.—Gánjám, Madras.

LAL MADHAVA MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born in 1841. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family, and is the son of Ishwar Chandra Mukarji, an old and much respected merchant of Calcutta. Educated at the Free Church College of the Calcutta University; and subsequently graduated at the Calcutta Medical College. During the great Orissa famine of 1866 he was appointed Medical Officer in charge of the famine hospitals that were opened at Chitpore and Sealdah for the relief of the famine-stricken. His good services there were duly acknowledged by the Government of Bengal. He then successively held the appointments of House Surgeon of the Calcutta Ophthalmic Hospital for thirteen years, and teacher of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Campbell School for three years. He has taken a very prominent place among the great oculists of the world, and was deputed by the Government of India to Rájputána, to attend upon His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur, whose eyesight he successfully restored. He translated into Bengáli the English text-book on the *Diseases of the Eye*, by Dr. Macnamara, which has been highly eulogised by the most competent authorities. In 1879 he was elected a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta; and has been re-elected in three subsequent successive elections. Has been several times Member of the Town Council of Calcutta. Was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1881; and in 1890 became a Member of the Syndicate. He is an elected Member of the Council of the Calcutta Bethune Society; of the Calcutta Health Society; and of the India Club. He is a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. He is the first native gentleman who has been honoured with the Presidentship of the Calcutta Medical Society. He is also the President and Honorary Lecturer of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Calcutta Medical School. When Her Majesty the Empress, in recognition of his distinguished medical services, was pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahádur, the Government of India also presented him with a handsome sword and a richly-embroidered sword-belt.

Residence.—Calcutta.

LAL MADHUB MOOKERJEE, *Rai Bahádur.*

See Lál Mádhava Mukarji.

LAL RAGHURAJ SINGH (of Pandaria), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The founder of the family was Sham Chand; and the late Thákur Gajapál Singh was thirteenth in succession. He was the younger brother of the Thákur Rájpál Singh, feudatory Chief of Kawardha (*q.v.*) Thákur Gajapál Singh has been recently succeeded, at Pandária, by Thákur Lál Raghuráj Singh.

Residence.—Pandária, Biláspur, Central Provinces.

LAL SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 1844. The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to a Chandel family; descended from the Rájá Sheoráj Deo, who in the year 1393 of the Samvat era came from Kanauj to Shiurájpur in Cawnpur district, and

established his rule over the neighbouring country. He conferred on Sirghu Deo the title of Rao, and allowed him to settle in *mauza* Sipai, and ever since the Chandels of this house have been recognised as holding the title of Rao. The Rao has a son named Dharmráj Singh.

Residence.—Sipai, Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

LAL SINGH (of Bheri), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the cousin of Sardár Bishan Singh (*q.v.*) of Bheri, in the district of Ludhiána, Punjáb. Belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family, descended from Sardár Mahtáb Singh, Miran Kotia, a Sikh Chief, well known for his prowess, who flourished about the year 1761 A.D. His son, Sardár Rai Singh, acquired by conquest some territory in the Ambála district more than a century ago. The family came under British protection, with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, after the first Sikh war. Sardár Ratan Singh succeeded his father, Rai Singh; and his grandsons are the Sardárs Bishan Singh (son of Sardár Sarmukh Singh) and Lál Singh (son of Sardár Gurmukh Singh) of Bheri.

Residence.—Bheri, Ludhiána, Punjab.

LAL SINGH (of Talwandi), *Sardár.*

Born 1822. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the grandson of the Sardár Dal Singh Naharna, who was adopted by the widow of the great Sardár Fateh Singh, Káliánwála, and inherited his large possessions. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardár Atar Singh, who, about the year 1846, received a seat in the Council of Regency, which he retained until the annexation of the Punjab. On the occasion of the outbreak at Multán, Sardár Atar Singh joined the British under Major Edwardes. His son, the present Sardár Lal Singh, was at first carried off by the troops; but afterwards escaped, and joined the same side. Sardár Atar Singh died in 1851, and was succeeded by the present Sardár.

Residence.—Talwandi, Amritsar, Punjab.

LALA SAHEB (of Imlai), *Rájá.*

Born 1862. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors came from Dhamda to Mandla, and obtained some *jágirs* from Sheo Ráj Rai, the Gond Rájá of Mandla, because they were caste-fellows of the Rájá. This was in 1624 A.D., and the family have been settled at Imlai in the Jabalpur district ever since. One of their ancestors married a daughter of the Rájput house of Ratanpur.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

LALGARH, DIWAN HARI SINGH, *Diwán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 22nd December 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 2500, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Lálgarh, Western Málwá, Central India.

LALIT MOHAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The Rai Bahádur has rendered good service as an Honorary Magistrate, and as Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Hughli, Bengal. Received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Hughli, Bengal.

LALJI PURSHOTAM RAI, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.*

Both these titles are personal. The former was conferred on 15th December 1881. The second title, that of Diwán Bahádur, was conferred on 25th May 1892, for good service as an assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Residence.—Baroda.

LALLU LACHHMAN SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1869.

Residence.—Dholpur, Rájputána.

LALUBHAI KASANDAS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Baroda.

LALUBHAI NANDLAL, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd February 1886.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

LANGRIN, U., BOR SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd September 1874. The population of the State (which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, Assam) is about 1200, and consists of Khásis and Christians.

Residence.—Langrin, Khási Hills, Assam.

LAS BELA, MIR HAJI JAM SIR ALI KHAN, K.C.I.E., *Jám of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st January 1889. The Jám was formerly a feudatory of the Wali of Kalát, but has now the direct protection of the British Government, through the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistán. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the institution of that Order, 1st January 1878; and was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Most Eminent Order, 2nd January 1893. The area of the State is about 8500 square miles, and its population about 56,000, chiefly Muhammadans. The Jám maintains a military force of 33 cavalry, 276 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Las Bela, Baluchistán.

LATHI, THAKUR SURSINGHJI TAKHTSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 4th November 1878. Belongs to a Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, which claim to be *Suryavansi* (of the Solar race), as descendants of the legendary hero Ráma. The Gohel sept of Rájputs are said to have occupied a part of Márwár for twenty generations, until they were expelled by the Ráhtors (*see* Jodhpur) at the end of the 12th century. Thence, under their Chief, Sejak, they migrated to Káthiáwár, about the year 1260, and are at present represented in Káthiáwár by the ruling families of Bhaunagar, Rájpipla, Pálitána, and Láthi. The founder of the Láthi State was Sárangji, second son of Sejak, whose eldest son became the ancestor of the Chiefs of Bhaunagar, whilst the third son was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Pálitána. One of the Thákurs of Láwa married his daughter to Damaji Gaekwár, the great ancestor of the Gaekwárs of Baroda; and gave the estate of Dámnagar as a dowry, being in return exempted personally from tribute. The State is tributary both to Baroda and to Junágarh; and in addition to the tribute the Chief of Láwa annually offers a horse to the Gaekwár of Baroda, probably in commemoration of the relationship between the families. The town of Láthi, which is the capital, is now a station on the Bhaunagar-Gondal railway; it has the palace of the Thákur, a *Dharmsála*, a good Dispensary, Post and Telegraph Office, and the Láthi Anglo-Vernacular School. The area of the State is 42 square miles; its population 6804, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 25 infantry, and 10 guns.

Residence.—Láthi, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

LATIF ALI KHAN *walad* AHMAD, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

LATIF HUSAIN KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

LAW YAN, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Mandalay, Burma.

LAWA, THAKUR DHIRAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Thákur belongs to the Kachhwáha Rájput family—that is, the ruling family of Jaipur (*q.v.*), the State having originally belonged to Jaipur, and having been granted by the Mahárájá of Jaipur to one of the scions of his family. It was conquered by the Pindári leader, Amir Khán, in the course of his Jaipur and Jodhpur campaigns; and the Thákur of Láwa then became a feudatory of Amir Khán's State of Tonk. In 1867, however, this connection was terminated, and Láwa came under the direct protection of the British Government. The area of the State is 18 square miles; its population is 2682, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Láwa, Rájputána.

LAXAMAN. *See* Lakshman.

LAXUMAN JAGANNATHJI, VAIDYA, *Diwán Bahádur.*

See Lakshman Jagannáth.

LE BUN YU, *Kyet Thàye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

LEGYA, KUN LE, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, the area of which is about 1000 square miles. The population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Legya, Burma.

LEHNA SINGH (of Manasawal), *Ráná.*

Born 1801. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, that claims to be descended from the legendary hero Krishna, through Basu Chand, who is said to have taken possession of Garhmuktesar, and to have reigned there about 2000 years ago. His descendant, Jodh Chand, with three brothers, is said to have visited Jwálamukh on a pilgrimage, and on that occasion to have taken possession of Manasawal and the surrounding territory in the Hoshiárpur district. Ráná Chigar Chand, thirty-third in descent from Basu Chand, made his submission to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and is said to have been confirmed by him in some of his lands. The Ráná has four sons—Opindar Singh, Madho Singh, Janárdhan, and another.

Residence.—Manasawal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

LEHNA SINGH, CHIMNI, *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gujránwala, Punjab.

LIAKAT HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

LIKHI, THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1886; has recently succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 30 square miles; its population is 1307, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Likhi, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

LIMBAJI RAO TUKAJI RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 4th May 1885.

Residence.—Bijápur, Bombay.

LIMBDI, *Thákur Saheb of.* *See* Limri.

LIMRI, THAKUR SAHEB SIR JASWANTSINGHJI, FATEHSINGHJI, K.C.I.E., *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 23rd May 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 30th January 1862. Belongs to a Jhála Rájput (Hindu) family; claiming a common descent with the Chief of Dhrángadra from Harpáldev, who came from the north in very early times, and established himself in that part of Káthiáwár called Jháláwár from the name of his sept. The present Chief, who succeeded his father, the Thákur Saheb Fatehsinghji, was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and finished his education by visiting England in company with the Principal of that College. He attained his majority in 1877; and on 1st August of that year was installed as ruler. In 1884 the Government of Bombay, in recognition of the ability and industry with which he conducted the administration of his State, appointed him a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. In 1887 he was selected as one of the representatives of the Princes of Western India to present their loyal congratulations to the Queen Empress on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign; and on that occasion he had the honour of receiving from the Empress in person the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He extended his tour to all the chief places of interest in the United Kingdom, in Canada, and in the United States; and was the guest successively of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of the Viceroy of the Canadian Dominion, and of the President of the United States. He has the reputation of being a most able and painstaking ruler, and has received high acknowledgment of his ability and success from successive Governors of Bombay. The area of the State is 344 square miles; its population is about 43,000, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 4600 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 35 cavalry, 174 infantry, and 28 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Limri (or Limbdi), Káthiáwár, Bombay.

LOGHASSI, *Rao Bahádur of.* *See* Lughási.

LOHARU, NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, FAKHAR-UD-DAULA, C.I.E., *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* 31st October 1884. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, who was employed by the Rájá of Alwar in the negotiations with Lord Lake in 1806. In recognition of his services he received Loháru from the Rájá, and the feudal possession of Firuzpur from the British Government. His son, Shams-ud-din Khán, succeeded him, but was executed at Delhi in 1835 for compassing the murder of the British Resident at Delhi. In consequence of this Firuzpur was confiscated; but Loháru was subsequently restored to the brothers of the Chief, who had no share in his guilt, Amin-ud-din Khán and Zia-ud-din Khán; and Amin-ud-din was the great-grandfather of the present Nawáb. The title of Nawáb was restored to the family, in 1866, as a personal distinction; and in 1874 it was conferred on the Chief in recognition of good administration. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 2nd January 1893. The area of the State is 226 square miles; its population 13,754, chiefly Hindus, but including 1517 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 94 men.

Residence.—Loháru, Hissár, Punjab.

LORINDA MAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

LU THA, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Myingyan, Burma.

LUGHASI, RAO BAHADUR KHET SINGH, *Rao Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 21st July 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 3rd January 1872. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family of the Orchha House, from which are descended the ruling families of Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand; all tracing their lineage from the same eponymous hero, Bir Singh, who first adopted the clan name of Bundela. His descendant, the Mahárájá Chhatrasal, possessed large territories in Bundelkhand; and is famous for having called in the aid of the Mahrattas against the Mughal Power, and having adopted the Peshwá as one of his sons, who thereby acquired a third of his dominions, and a footing in Bundelkhand.

Chhatrasal's eldest son, Hardi Sáh, succeeded him at Panna; and he had two sons, the elder of whom became Rájá of Panna, while the younger, Salim Singh, became Diwán of Lughási. His son, the Diwán Dhiráj Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1808. Three generations have intervened between Dhiráj Singh and the present Chief. In 1857 the Diwán Sardár Singh of Lughási was loyal to the Government during the time of the Mutiny, though half the villages of the State were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of his fidelity. As a reward for these services, the Diwán received the hereditary title of Rao Bahádur at the Cawnpur Darbár of 1859, together with a *khilat*, a valuable *jágir*, and a *sanad* authorising the privilege of adoption. The present Rao Bahádur is grandson of Sardár Singh. The area of the State is 47 square miles; its population 6159, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 78 infantry, and 7 guns.

Residence.—Lughási, Bundelkhand, Central India.

LUNAWARA, MAHARANA SHRI SIR WAKHATSINGHJI, K.C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 11th August 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 7th October 1867. Belongs to the family of the great Solanki clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Sidráj Jaisingh, the ruler of Anhalwára Patan and Gujarát. The Mahárána's ancestors are said to have established themselves as Chiefs of Virpur in 1225 A.D.; and in 1434 A.D. Ráná Bhimsinghji removed to Lunáwára across the Máhi. The State was tributary both to Baroda and to Gwalior; but the rights of the latter were transferred to the British Government in 1861. The Mahárána was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; and was installed as ruler in August 1880 on attaining his majority. He was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 25th May 1889. The area of the State is 388 square miles; its population about 76,000, chiefly Hindus, but including over 3000 Muhammadans. The Mahárána maintains a military force of 201 cavalry, 295 infantry, and 40 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Lunáwára, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

LUTF ALI KHAN, SAYYID, C.I.E., *Nawáb.*

The title of Nawáb was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Nawáb has also been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Patna.

LWE-E, MAUNG KYI, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 30 square miles. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Lwe-e, Shan States, Burma.

LWELON, MAUNG KAN CHOK, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier; its area is about 400 square miles. The population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Lwelon, Shan States, Burma.

LWEMAW, MAUNG SHWE PYI, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier; the area of which is about 25 square miles. The population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Lwemaw, Shan States, Burma.

MADAD ALI, MIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1819. The title was conferred on 11th January 1869, as a personal distinction, together with a *khilat.* Belongs to the family of Barha Sayyids of Muzaffarnagar. Rendered good service for thirty-three years as Tahsildár and Deputy Collector; and in recognition of his services during the Mutiny he received a *khilat* and a grant of land.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

MADAN GOPAL (of Padrauna), *Rai.*

Born 1829. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family of Kurmis, claiming descent from the celebrated Mayyura Misra, being thus connected with the families of the Rájás of Majhauli and Tamkuhi (*q.v.*) Rai Isri Partáb rendered good service in the Mutiny, and was an Honorary Magistrate for ten years before his death, when he was succeeded by his son, the present Rai.

Residence.—Padrauna, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

MADAN MOHAN BAISAK, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Postal Department.

Residence.—Calcutta.

MADHAN, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Madhan, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MADHAVA RAO, SIR TANJORE, K.C.S.I., *Rájá.*

The title of Rájá was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; at which time Sir Mádhava Rao was Diwán

or Prime Minister of Baroda (*q.v.*) Sir Mádhava is well known, not in India alone, but throughout the British Empire, as one of the ablest, most distinguished, and most patriotic of modern Indian Statesmen. His early years were largely devoted to the service of the State of Travancore, where he was guardian and tutor of the Mahárájá, and where his abilities were conspicuously displayed in the development of that State. He was selected by the Government of India for the difficult and important post of Prime Minister of Baroda at a great crisis in the history of that State; and his admirable services have been abundantly recognised, both by His Highness the Gaekwár, and by the Government of India.

Residence.—Madras.

MADHAVRAO JANOJI PUAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 9th April 1883.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

MADHAVRAO MALHARRAO (of Nagar), *Vishwasrao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Khándesh, Bombay.

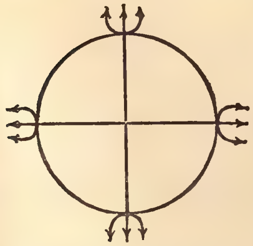
MADHAVRAO SOMAJI MORE, *Rao Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Salt Department.

Residence.—Bombay.

MADHO PRASAD SINGH (of Adharganj), *Rai.*

Born 11th October 1847. The title is hereditary, the Rai being the representative of the great Bachgoti sept of Rájputs, sprung from the ancient and illustrious family of the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*q.v.*) The sept having incurred the excessive wrath of the Emperor Alá-ud-din of Delhi, who vowed its extermination, the survivors emigrated, and for safety's sake adopted the name of Vasishtagoti (contracted into Batasgoti, and ultimately Bachgoti), from the saint who called forth their ancestor (the *Agnikula*) from the fire to defend the Munis of Mount Abu against the demons. The Chief, Bariar Singh, descendant of Cháhir Deo, Prithvi Raj's brother, left Sambhalgarh, and wandering eastward, settled about 1248 A.D. in Sultánpur, Oudh. He married the daughter of Rájá Rám Deo, Bhilkaria, Chief of Patti, became chief military officer under the Rájá, and ultimately dispossessed his brother-in-law, and seized the territory. His descendant, Bodh Singh, received the title of Rai



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

from the Hasanpur Rájá of Sultánpur, and aiding the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá in his war against the British, was defeated with him at the battle of Baksar in 1775 A.D. His grandson, Rai Mihrban Singh, was driven into exile by the Nawáb, and his fort of Kot Bhilkar was sacked by the latter about the year 1780. His three sons, who in turn succeeded, gradually re-acquired much of the family property. The youngest, Rai Sitla Bakhsh, was succeeded by his elder son, Rai Kálka Bakhsh Singh; and the latter by his brother, the present Rai, on 23rd November 1857. He is an Honorary Magistrate and an Assistant Collector.

Residence.—Dalippur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

MADHO RAO, *Rao* and *Potdár.*

Born 31st January 1832. The title is hereditary, having being originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government of Ságar. The Rao's grandfather was an important officer of that Government; and he was succeeded by his son, the Rao Lachman Rao, who was appointed Mámlatdár of Narsinghpur, and received a political pension from the British Government on the cession. He was succeeded by his widow, the Mussamat Parvati Bái, who still enjoys a pension; and the Mussamat adopted the present Rao.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

MADHO SINGH (of Amethi), *Rájá.*

Born 29th November 1823. The title is hereditary, having been in the family from early times. Is the Chief of the Bandhalgoti sept of Rájputs, claiming descent from Sudá Rai, a scion of the Kachhwáha (*Surajvansi*) dynasty of Jaipur (*q.v.*), who is said to have migrated from Narwárgarh, conquered the Bhars of Amethi, and built a fort at Raipur. The sixth in descent from him was Mandhata Singh, who was childless; but with the aid of a saint's prayers a son was born to him, who was called Bandhu, in memory of the circumstances of his birth—whence the clan name of Bandhugoti or Bandhalgoti. Rájá Gurdat Singh in 1743 was besieged at Raipur by the Nawáb Safdar Jang; Raipur was taken and destroyed, and the Rájá escaped to Rámnagar, which thenceforward became his headquarters. His grandson was the Rájá Hara Chand Singh, who was the grandfather of the late Rájá Bisheswar Singh, and also of the present Rájá. On Bisheswar Singh's dying childless in 1842, he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Rájá. In the time of the Mutiny in 1857 the Rájá at first distinguished himself by protecting the refugees from Sultánpur, whom he safely conducted to Allahabad. Later, however, he joined the rebels; but in August 1858 he surrendered his fort at Amethi, and was ultimately pardoned. In 1860 he was made a Magistrate. He has a son and heir, Lal Lachhman Singh.

Residence.—Amethi, Sultánpur, Oudh.

MADHO SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1821. The title was conferred on 24th May 1883, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Bais clan, whose ancestors nine generations ago came from Baiswára in Oudh, and settled in the Jaunpur district. The Rai Bahádur rendered valuable service during the time of the

Mutiny in 1857, and from the first boldly took the side of the Government. He rendered every assistance to Government, and protected the lives and property of several indigo-planters; for these services he received a *sanad* and a grant of land, and subsequently the title of Rai Bahádur.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MADHO SINGH, THAKUR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Kharwa, Central Provinces.

MAGORI, THAKUR HIMATSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1st March 1832; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the death of his father, the late Thákur Fatehsinghji, 2nd February 1835. The Thákur belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Ráhtor clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the legendary hero Ráma, and the ancient Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj of the *Suryavansi* or Solar race, through the House of Idar; the founder of the Magori family, Ratansinghji, having been a younger son of a Ráwal of Malpur (*q.v.*), who was descended from a younger son of one of the ancient Raos of Idar (*q.v.*), who in turn was descended from the second son of the last Ráhtor sovereign of Kanauj. Certain payments called *kichri* are made annually by this State to Idar. The Thákur has two sons, Kunwárs Mokhamsinghji and Daulatsinghji. The area of the State is 75 square miles; its population 3076, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Magori, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MAHA SINGH (of Kharsal), *Sardár.*



Born 1849. The title is hereditary. The Sardár Maha Singh belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from Urdhabo Gond, a soldier of fortune who came from Garha-Mandla, and settled in Sambalpur, acquiring a *jágir* for military services from the reigning Rájá of Sambalpur. The head of this family uses the Gond device as a signature.

Residence.—Kharsal, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

MAHAB ALI *walad* ABBAS ALI KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Sind.

MAHABIR PRASHAD SAH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th September 1875, for his liberality during the famine of 1873-74, and in recognition of the good services of his family to the Government.

Residence.—Sáran, Bengal.

MAHADAJI BALLAL LAGHATE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE, C.I.E., *Rao Bahádur.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Bombay.

MAHADEV WASUDEV BARVE, C.I.E., *Rai Bahádur.*

The title of Rai Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Rai Bahádur has been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

MAHARAJ SINGH (of Haldaur), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

MAHARAJ SINGH (of Patan), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, through the Subahdár Ghairát Khán, for good services in capturing the fortress of Dhamoni. Belongs to the same family as that of the Rao Bhopál Singh of Sehora, in Ságar district. The Rao Maháráj Singh is the son of the late Rao Khumán Singh of Patan, whom he succeeded.

Residence.—Patan, Ságar, Central Provinces.

MAHARAJ SINGH, THAKUR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

MAHARAM, KISON SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th December 1877. The Seim is the Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 7591, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christians.

Residence.—Maharam, Khási Hills, Assam.

MAHBUB BAKHSH, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1879.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

MAHBUB KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1884.

Residence.—Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

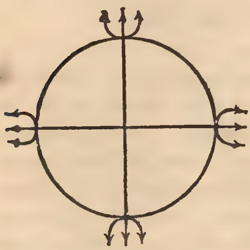
MAHENDRA LAL KHAN, *Rájá.* *See* Midnapur, *Rájá of.*

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1883.

MAHENDRA MAHENDRA SINGH, RAJA (of Bhadáwar), C.I.E., *Mahárájá.*

Born 26th September 1835. The title of Mahárájá is personal, and was conferred on 25th July 1881; but the title of Rájá of Bhadáwar is hereditary, and the Mahárájá is the present head and representative of one of the greatest and most powerful historical families of the North-Western Provinces. He is the Chief of the Bhadauriya sept of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs; has married a sister of the Rájá of Mainpuri, who is the Chief of all the Chauháns, and has a son and heir, Maharájkumár Mahendra Sumrat Singh, born 11th October 1875. The Mahárájá has been exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts, and (together with his retainers) from the operation of certain provisions of the Arms Act. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 30th May 1891.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Achal Deo was the ancestor of the Bhadáwar family at the time of Timur's invasion, and he appears to have given the name of Bhadauriya to his sept of Rájputs, from the village of Bhadaura, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the Agra district. In the time of the Emperor Akbar, Rajao Ráwat, then the head of the family, slew a famous Meo freebooter named Haitu, and obtained great honours and rewards from the Great Mughal, including the title of "Mahendra," Lord of the Earth. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, the grandson of Rajao Ráwat is entered as a *mansabdár* of 500, with the title of Rájá. At the Court of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, the Rájá Padam Singh, Bhadauriya, was a *mansabdár* of 1500. Azam Shah, the son of Aurangzeb, and the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, granted *sanads* to the family, copies of which are in existence. During the palmy days of the Mughal Empire the Rájá of Bhadáwar was reckoned, with the Rájás of Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bundi, as one of the four Hindu "Pillars of the Empire"; and the history of the family is full and interesting. In the time of Lord Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas, and subsequently, the Rájás of Bhadáwar rendered valuable aid to the British arms. The late Rájá Samait Singh, who died without issue in 1840, was the son of Rájá Partáb Singh; and the present Mahárájá was the adopted son of Rájá Samait Singh, and succeeded him. The Mahárájá "showed conspicuous zeal and loyalty" during the period of the Mutiny of 1857; his levies barred the way of the mutineers through his territories, and successfully guarded the *gháts* of the Chambal and Jumna.

Residence.—Naugaon, Agra District, North-Western Provinces.

MAHESH CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Jessore, Bengal.

MAHESH CHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C.I.E., *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title of Mahámahopádhyáya was conferred as a personal distinction on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. The Mahámahopádhyáya, who is one of the most distinguished Sanskrit scholars in India, belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank, the Bhattácháryya family of Nárit, which has long been distinguished for the zealous cultivation of Sanskrit learning, and the number of learned Pandits it has produced. His father, Harinaráyana Tarkasiddhánta, and his two uncles, Guruprasáda Tarkapanchánana and Thákurdása Chúrámani, were eminent Pandits. He married, in the year 1848, the daughter of Pandit Rám Chánd Tarkabágis of Sonágachi, in the Jehanabad subdivision of the district of Hugli. He has a brother, Pandit Mádhabchandra Sárbabhauma, Sabhá Pandit of Moisádal Raj. He has a daughter and three sons—Manmathanáth Vidyáratna, M.A. (of the Financial Department of the Government of India), born April 1863; Munindranáth Bhattácháryya, M.A., B.L. (Vakil of the High Court of Calcutta), born February 1868; and Mahimanáth Bhattácháryya, B.A., born April 1870. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 24th May 1881; and the estimation in which he is held by Indian scholars is marked by his title of "Nyáyaratna." He succeeded, after an interval, Professor E.B. Cowell (now Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge) as Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta. During the tenure of the Principalship he has taken the initiative in the institution, by the Government of Bengal, of an examination, called the Sanskrit Title Examination, for the conferment of titles on meritorious students of special departments of Sanskrit learning. To this examination are admitted students from indigenous institutions (called Chatuspathis or Tols) as well as from the special classes that have been organised in connection with the Sanskrit College. The Title Examination has been the means of stimulating in some measure, all over Bengal, the rather waning zeal for the cultivation of Sanskrit learning. The titles given—*Nyáyaratna*, *Vidyáratna*, etc.—are those of the ancient Sanskrit Pandits in the Universities of Nadiyá, Benares, and elsewhere. He has edited, with copious Notes, the *Kávya Prakás;* also the *Mimánsá Darsana*, and the *Black Yajur Veda*. He has written many pamphlets, such as *Remarks on Dayánanda Sarasvati's Veda-Bháshya*, *Tulasidhárana Mimánsá*, *The Authorship of Mrichchhakatika*, *Lupta Samvatsara*. He has done much for the general encouragement of Sanskrit learning; and also, by pecuniary help and otherwise, in furtherance of famine-relief, the promotion of education, and the opening out of means of communication. He maintains a secondary school (a High Anglo-Sanskrit School) at his native village of Nárit; and he has not only greatly improved the roads in and near about this village, but has taken a leading

part in the opening out of good roads and tramways in his native District. The Mahámahopádhyáya is a Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the Calcutta University, the Board of Examiners, the Central Text Book Committee of Bengal, the Behar Sanskrit Samáj and the Anthropological Society of Bombay; and he has lately been elected a Foreign Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Buda-Pesth. He is also Joint-Secretary of the Hindu Hostel Committee, a Member of the Bethune (Girls') College Committee, and a Visitor of the Government Engineering College at Sibpur in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Residences.—Calcutta; and Nárit, Amta, Howrah.

MAHESH SITLA BAKHSH SINGH (of Basti), *Rájá.*

Born 1848. The title is hereditary, the Rájás of Basti belonging to a Kshatriya family claiming descent from a scion of the ancient Rájás of Kalhans. The founder of the latter family was Sej, who, with Tej his brother, in the 14th century came to Oudh and conquered the territories of the Dom Rájá of Gonda. Tenth in descent from Sej was Rájá Achal Singh, who granted Basti to his cousin, ancestor of the present Rájá. The Rájá has two sons—Lál Patesir Partáb Naráyan Singh, born 8th August 1870; and Babu Bhavaneshwari Partáb Naráyan Singh, born 23rd February 1873.

Residence.—Basti, North-Western Provinces.

MAHESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, *Maháráj-kumár Rao.*

Is the brother of the Mahárájá Bahádur of Gidhaur in Bengal. Educated in Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and English.

Residence.—Gidhaur, Bengal.

MAHIMA RANJAN RAI CHAUDHRI, *Rájá.*

Born 3rd February 1854. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rájá is the son of the late Bábu Sambhu Chandra Rai Chaudhri. Belongs to the Chaudhri family of Kakina, Rangpur, whose ancestors first settled in the district in the reign of Charles I., at which period Ráma Náth Chaki was in the service of the Rájá of Kuch Behar. His son, Raghu Rám, became the *Senápati* or Commander-in-Chief of the Kuch Behar forces. His son, Rám Naráyan, became the first Zamindár of Kakina under the Mughals when they gained possession of Rangpur in 1687, and obtained the title of *Chaudhri;* he died in 1710. His son, Rájá Rai Chaudhri, and his grandson, Rudra Rai Chaudhri, followed in succession; the latter died in 1768, shortly after the passing of Rangpur into British possession. His son, Rasik Rai Chaudhri, died in 1770, leaving a minor son and heir; his widow, Alaknanda Chaudhurani, successfully administered the Zamindári until her son, Rám Rudra Rai Chaudhri, succeeded in 1784. The latter, who was distinguished as a philanthropist and scholar, died in 1820, and was succeeded in turn by his eldest son and grandson; the latter dying without issue in 1850 was followed by his cousin Sambhu

Chandra Rai Chaudhri (son of Rám Rudra's younger son), mentioned above as the father of the present Rájá. He was renowned as a *Vedanta* scholar, and a friend to Sanskrit learning; he founded a Bengali press, and kept a number of Pandits engaged in translating Sanskrit works into Persian, and *vice versâ.* His son, the present Rájá, educated at Rangpur School, succeeded to the estate as a minor; attained his majority in 1871. Has founded several schools and charitable institutions; is a poet, author, and speaker on religious and political subjects, and a composer of many national songs. He married in 1868 Man Mohini Rai Chaudhurani, and has issue, a son, Kumár Mahendra Ranjan Rai Chaudhri, born 19th September 1874. The family crest is an angel, *volant*, proper; the motto—*Nisi Dominus frustra.*

Residences.—Rájbári, Kakina; Rangpur, Benares.

MAHIP SINGH (of Saliyá), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Rájá Hindi Shah, Gond Rájá of Garha-Mandla. Belongs to a family claiming descent from Tej Singh, of Tejgarh, in the Damoh district of the Central Provinces. Rájá Chandra Hans received the title of Rájá, and some lands in the Jabalpur district, from Rájá Hindi Sháh of Garha-Mandla, for services rendered in demolishing Nánágarh, a fort in the Biláspur district. Rájá Chandra Hans was succeeded by his son, who was the father of the present Rájá.

Residence.—Saliyá, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM NILKANTH, C.I.E., *Rao Saheb.*

The title of Rao Saheb is personal, and was conferred on the 26th March 1861. The Rao Saheb has also been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

MAHLOG, THAKUR RAGHNATH CHAND, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th May 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the Rájput Chief Ráná Hari Chand, who in early times came on a pilgrimage, conquered the country, and founded the State of Mahlog. The Gurkhas overran the district between 1803 and 1815; and on their expulsion in the latter year by the British Power, the Thákur was confirmed in the possession of his State by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated 4th September 1815. Thirty-four generations of chiefs intervened between Ráná Hari Chand and the late Thákur Dalip Chand, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1849, and died in 1880. Mahlog is one of the Simla Hill States, and its area is 53 square miles; its population about 9169, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 30 men.

Residence.—Mahlog, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MAHMUD JILANI, SHAIKH, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

This title is a personal one, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MAHMUD KHAN, MIR (of Kalát), C.I.E.

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Kalát, Baluchistán.

MAHMUDABAD, *Rájá of.* *See* Muhammad Amir Hasan Khán.

MAHOMED. *See* Muhammad.

MAHOMET. *See* Muhammad.

MAHTAB KUNWAR (of Katiari), *Ráni.*

The title of Rájá was conferred, as a personal distinction, on the late Rájá Tilak Singh of Katiári, in the district of Hardoi, Oudh, on the 23rd of April 1878. The Rájá has recently died, and his widow, the Ráni, has succeeded him.

Residence.—Katiári, Hardoi, Oudh.

MAHTAB SINGH (of Lidhrán), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being a descendant of Sardár Jai Singh, who joined the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy which opposed Zain Khán, the Governor of Sirhind, who was slain in battle. Sardár Jai Singh obtained considerable territories in Lidhrán, Ludhiána, and in Kharar, Ambála, about 1759 A.D. On the invasion of Ahmad Sháh Durani he fled to the hills, and lost some of his Ambála possessions, which before his return had fallen into the hands of the Mahárájá of Patiála. He was succeeded by his only son, Sardár Charat Singh, who had three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to his estate in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vanda*, which is the custom of this family. Sardár Mahtáb Singh is the son of the Sardár Budh Singh, who was born in 1812, and rendered excellent service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received a suitable reward.

Residence.—Lidhrán, Ludhiána, Punjab.

MAIHAR, RAJA RAGHBIR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1852. Belongs to a *Jogi* (mendicant ascetic) family of Hindus; descended from Beni Hazuri, who was in the service of the Bundela Rájá of Panna, and ultimately obtained from his master the *jágir* of Maihar, with the title of Rais. When Baghelkhand became British territory by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, Durjan Singh, the youngest son of Beni Hazuri, was in possession of Maihar, and he was confirmed by the British Government. The grandfather of the present Rájá was the grandson of Durjan Singh. The Rájá Raghbir Singh obtained the title of Rájá, in place of the older title of Rais, on 14th February 1869; he has a son and heir, named Jadbir Singh. The area of the State is 400 square miles; its population is 71,709, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 10,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 227 infantry, and 7 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Maihar, Baghelkhand, Central India.

MAING KAING, KUN HMON, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Maing Kaing, Shan States, Burma.

MAING NAUNG, KUN TUN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 900 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans, with a few Yins.

Residence.—Maing Naung, Shan States, Burma.

MAING PAN, KUN HLAING, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. This State has four considerable feudatory States on the other side of the Salwin river, named Maing Han, Maing Sut, Maing Ta, and Maing Tun. Including these its area is about 3000 square miles; and most of the Sawbwa's subjects are Shans.

Residence.—Maing Pan, Shan States, Burma.

MAING PUN, KUN TI, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans.

Residence.—Maing Pun, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SEIK, KUN PWIN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 4000 square miles (more than three-fourths as large as the kingdom of Saxony), and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Maing Seik, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SHU, KUN MAHA, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 100 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans, with a good many Yins.

Residence.—Maing Shu, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SIN, KUN KYAW, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 50 square miles, and a population consisting largely of Shans, with some Yins.

Residence.—Maing Sin, Shan States, Burma.

MAINPURI, *Rájá of.* *See* Rampartáb Singh of Mainpuri, *Rájá.*

MAJHAULI, *Rájá of.* *See* Udai Naráyan Mal of Majhauli, *Rájá.*

MAKAT SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 1832. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on the Thákur ancestors of the Rao Makat Singh by the Rájá Gyán Chand, and having long been recognised. The Rao has two grandsons—Lal Singh, born 28th June 1869; and Ladan Singh, born 2nd April 1874.

Residence.—Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

MAKRAI, RAJA BHARAT SAH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th December 1866. Belongs to a very ancient Gond (aboriginal) family, in which the title of "Rájá Hatiyá Rai," originally conferred by the Emperor of Delhi, has been held from time immemorial. The Rájá is entitled to be attended by a red-coloured flag as a banner, and a *dhanka* or drum. The State has an area of 155 square miles; and a population of 16,764, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Makrai, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

MAKSUD ALI KHAN, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur, Wali Kádr.*

Born 12th July 1829. The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on 1st January 1886, and that of Wali Kádr on 2nd January 1888, both as personal distinctions, and in recognition of the position and eminent services to the Government of the Maulavi and his family. Belongs to a Pathán (Umárkhel) family of the Muhammadans, long resident in Sháhjahánpur, well known for their loyalty, many members of which have rendered good service in the Judicial Service. The Khán Bahádur was appointed to the Judicial Service in 1851; and when at Gajner during the Mutiny of 1857 he saved the records of his office from the rebels. On retirement from the Government service he acted for some time as Chief Justice of the State of Bhopál.

Residence.—Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

MAKSUDANGARH, RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in November 1865. Belongs to a Khichi Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Rájá Durjan Sal, an ancient Khichi chief of the Rájputs. The State is a feudatory of Gwalior; its population is about 12,000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Maksudangarh, Bhopál, Central India.

MALAISOHMAT, U. LAT SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th April 1890. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is about 450, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Malaisohmat, Khási Hills, Assam.

MALAK RAJ, *Rai Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—

MALER KOTLA, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, *Nawáb Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th July 1871. Belongs to an Afghán family, whose ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, came from Kábul about the end of the 15th century, and obtained in marriage a daughter of the Afghán Emperor of Delhi, with a territory in the province of Sirhind as her dowry. Fifth in descent from him was Bazid Khán, who obtained the title of Nawáb from the Emperor Alamgir, and founded the town of Máler Kotla in 1657 A.D. The State gradually became independent during the decay of the Imperial power of Delhi in the 18th century, but being under Afghán and Muhammadan rulers, it was frequently involved in feuds with its Sikh neighbours, and especially with the powerful Chiefs of Patiála. In 1732 the Nawáb Jamál Khán aided the Imperialist troops against Rájá Alá Singh of Patiála; and again in 1761 the same Nawáb aided the forces of Ahmad Sháh Duráni against the Sikhs. Jamál Khán's son, however, the Nawáb Bhikan Khán, experienced the vengeance of the Sikhs; and being hard pressed by the forces of the Rájá Amar Singh of Patiála, was forced to sign a treaty, under which peace ensued for many years. In 1787 the Rájá of Patiála aided the Nawáb of Máler Kotla against the Sikh Sardár of Bhadaur. In 1794 a combination of Sikh Sardárs attacked Máler Kotla under the Bedi Saheb Singh, a descendant of the great Sikh Guru, Bábá Nának. The Nawáb was besieged in Máler Kotla, and reduced to extremities, when he was saved from destruction by the intervention of the Rájá of Patiála. In General Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas, the Nawáb of Máler Kotla joined the British army with all his followers; and in 1809 was taken under British protection, and guaranteed against the encroachments of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The late Nawáb, Sikandar Ali Khán, in 1862, obtained the assurance of the British Government that any succession in accordance with Muhammadan law would be respected; and accordingly, when he died without issue in 1871, he was succeeded by the present Nawáb, the heir of a collateral branch of the family. The area of the State is 164 square miles; its population is about 71,000, of whom the Sikhs number about 28,000, the Muhammadans about 24,000, and the Hindus about 16,000. The Nawáb enjoys the title of "His Highness" as a personal distinction. He maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 228 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, including 2 guns which were added to the salute as a personal distinction on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Máler Kotla, Punjab.

MALHAR RAO, INGLI, *Rao.*

Born 1827. The title is hereditary, the family having been the rulers of Jabalpur district during the time of the Mahratta Government. The Rao possesses a *sanad* of the time of the Emperor Sháh Alam, which styles his ancestor Rájá Ambaji Bahádur Ingli, and shows that at a Darbár held by the Emperor Sháh Alam a very high position was conferred on this family, and the management of several *tálukas* entrusted to them. Rao Gangádhar Ingli, father of the present Rao, was ruler of Jabalpur under the Mahratta Government.

Residence.—Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

MALIA, THAKUR MODHJI MULVAJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1st July 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd June 1875. Belongs to the great Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family which has given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, and Morvi; the Malia family being an offshoot of the Morvi branch. The Thákur has a son and heir named Raisinghji. The area of the State is 102 square miles; its population 11,224, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 49 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Malia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MALLIEM, HAIN MANIK, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th December 1868. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 12,338, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Malliem (or Mylliem), Khási Hills, Assam.

MALPUR, RAWAL DIPSINGHJI SHEOSINGHJI, *Ráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th April 1882, on the death of his father, the late Ráwal Sheosinghji Khumánsinghji. The Ráwal belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Ráhtor clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the legendary hero Ráma and the ancient Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj of the *Suryavansi* or Solar race, through the ancient Raos of Idar. The Ráwal is the direct descendant of Ráwal Virajmal, the founder of the Malpur State, who was a younger son of Kirathsinghji, eighth Rao of Idar. The area of the State, which is tributary to Baroda, and pays *kichri* to Idar, is 324 square miles; its population 14,009, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Málpur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MAN, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title (which is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name) is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery."

Residence.—Prome, Burma.

MAN SINGH, C.I.E., *Sardár Bahádur.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1886.

Residence.—Punjab.

MAN SINGH (of Sarwan), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st October 1879.

Residence.—Ratlám, Central India.

MAN SINGH, SODHI, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1882, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Firozpur, Punjab.

MAN SINGH, THAKUR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title of Rai Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on 12th March 1875, in recognition of the excellent services rendered by the Thákur in the famine of 1873-74.

Residence.—Sukpur, Bhágalpur, Bengal.

MANA SINGH (of Mokal), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the head of the Mokal family of Sindhu Jats, whose ancestors rose to considerable power and importance during the reign of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. Sardár Bela Singh (cousin of Sardár Káhan Singh, Mána Singh's father), with his son Surjan Singh, fought on the Sikh side at the battles of Mudki, Firuzshahr, and Sobráon; and Bela Singh, severely wounded at Sobráon, was drowned in the Sutlej in the vain attempt to ford the river after the bridge-of-boats had been broken down. In 1858 Sardár Mána Singh was appointed an officer of the 5th Banda Military Police; and in September he greatly distinguished himself by the gallantry with which he led his troop against very superior numbers of the enemy—when he was wounded in the head, and his horse was wounded under him. On his retirement in 1861 he was made Honorary Police Magistrate of twenty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of his ancestral seat of Mokal; and in 1862 received a considerable grant of land. He has three sons—(1) Naráyan Singh, born 1849; (2) Partáb Singh, born 1852; (3) Lál Singh, born 1855.

Residence.—Mokal, Lahore, Punjab.

MANA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.* *See* Kadattanad.

MANA VIKRAMA BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (of Calicut), *Mahárájá Sir, Zamorin.* *See* Calicut.

MANA VIKRAMA RAJA, *Rájá, The Eralpad.*

Born 1832. "The Eralpad" is the courtesy title borne by the heir-apparent to the Zamorin, or First Rájá of Calicut, under the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession goes to the offspring of the female members of the family, amongst whom the eldest male is the heir-apparent. The Eralpad bears also the title of Second Rájá of Calicut (*see* Calicut).

Residence.—Calicut, Malabar District, Madras.

MANCHERJI KAWASJI MARZBAN, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 7th July 1839. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. A respected member of the Parsi community, the Khán Bahádur was educated at the Elphinstone High School, the Poona College, and the Poona School of Engineering. Has rendered distinguished service in the Public Works Department of Bombay, is a C.E., and the Executive Engineer of the Presidency City of Bombay, in recognition whereof he has been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, as well as Khán Bahádur. Is a J.P. of Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University; an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineering, and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Was elected President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in April 1890. Married Gulbái, daughter of Danaji Kueeoji, Mirza; and has issue, a son, named Murzban, born 15th August 1858; and a daughter, Mithibái, married to Jehangir D. Mugasett, Esq., of Calicut.

Residence.—Bombay.

MANCHERJI MEHRWANJI BHAUNAGRI, C.I.E.

Has acted as the representative of His Highness the Mahárájá of Bhaunagar on many important occasions in England; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 28th June 1886, for his distinguished services both to the State of Bhaunagar and to the Indian Empire. Is a Member of Council of the National Indian Association and of other public bodies.

Residence.—Bhaunagar, Káthiáwár, Bombay; and Northbrook Indian Club, London.

MANCHERJI RUSTAMJI DHOLU, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Aden.

MANDAWAL, RAWAT KESRI SINGH, *Ráwat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1861. Belongs to a Doria Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 2000.

Residence.—Mandáwal, Western Málwá, Central India.

MANDI, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIJE SAIN BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 26th January 1851. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family of the *Chandravansi* or Lunar race; whose successive Rájás ruled from the earliest ages over the combined States of Suket and Mandi, until the year 1200 A.D. About that time the reigning Chief of Suket, named Sahu Sain, quarrelled with his younger brother; the latter left Suket to seek his fortunes elsewhere, and his descendant, Ajbar Sain, founded the town of Mandi, and was the first Rájá of this State. At the time of the Gurkha invasion in 1803, Isri Sain was the Rájá of Mandi; he submitted to the invaders on condition of being left unmolested. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas by the British Power in 1815, Mandi came under the control of the Superintendent of the Hill States appointed by the Sikh Government of Lahore; and it suffered greatly from the turbulence of the Sikh army after the death of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1839. General Ventura, the Sikh commander, invaded the State, and reduced the celebrated fort of Kamlagarh, and the Rájá in vain besought the aid of the British. But at last, about the time of the first Sikh war, the British Government consented to intervene. In February 1846 the Rájá Balbir Sain formally tendered his allegiance. By the treaty of March 1846 with the Sikhs, Mandi with the whole of the Jálandhar Doab was ceded to the British Government; and Rájá Balbir Sain in October of the same year received a *sanad*, confirming him in his possessions under conditions of feudal service. Balbir Sain died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor. According to the traditions of the country there were at one time no fewer than 300 fortresses in this State; but of these only about ten now exist in any preservation—the most famous being the hill-fort of Kamlagarh mentioned above. The area of the State is 1125 square miles; its population is about 140,000, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 2000 Muhammadans. The Rájá Bahádur maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 1600 infantry, and 10 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Mandi, Punjab.

MANDVA, RANA JITSINGHJI, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 13th September 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles.

Residence.—Mandva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

MANESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH (of Mallanpur), *Rájá.*

Born 1850. The title of the family having been originally Rao, that of Rájá was recognised as hereditary in 1864, when the present Rájá succeeded to it as a minor. Belongs to a Raikwár family, descended from the Raikwárs of Baundi (*see* Sarabjit Singh, Rájá). The founder of this branch of the family was Ratan Singh. About the year 1580 A.D. the family acquired considerable possessions in the Sitápur district; and subsequently extended their territory into the districts of Kheri and Bahraich. Rájá Maneshwar Bakhsh Singh, Raikwár, was educated at Benares and Lucknow under the Court of Wards, by whom his estates were managed for many years. He is an Honorary Magistrate; and has a son and heir, Kunwár Debi Bakhsh Singh.

Residence.—Mallanpur, Kheri, Oudh.

MANGAL, RANA JIT SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1830; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 9th November 1844. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State was anciently a feudatory of Kahlur (*q.v.*); but after the expulsion of the Gurkhas, who had overrun it from 1803 to 1815, by the British Power, the latter declared Mangal to be dependent only on the British Government. The *sanad* of the latter is dated 20th December 1815. The Ráná has a son and heir, named Tilok Singh. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 13 square miles; its population is 1060, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 25 men.

Residence.—Mangal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MANGAL SINGH, C.I.E. (of Bhinai), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Ajmir.

MANGAL SINGH, THAKUR (of Garhi), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title of Rai Bahádur is a personal one, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Alwar, Rájputána.

MANIBHAI JASBHAI, *Diwán Bahádur*, *His Excellency*.

Prime Minister of Baroda.

Born 1844. The title of Diwán Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th October 1884. His Excellency has rendered valuable service to His Highness the Gaekwár, to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and in other States of Western India. Belongs to a Vadnagra Nagar Bráhman family of Nariad in Gujarát. In 1870 he was invited by His Highness the Nawáb of Junágadh to a seat in his Council; and becoming Chief Justice of that State, he introduced important reforms in the Judicial and Police Departments. Between 1872 and 1876 he rendered admirable service as native assistant to the Resident, first at Pálanpur, and then at Baroda; and on 25th September 1875, at a public Darbár held at Baroda, the title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on him, together with a valuable *khilat*. In May 1876 Mr. Manibhai was appointed Diwán of Kutch, at the express desire of His late Highness the Mahárájá Pragmalji, then Rao of Kutch. Here he introduced great and most beneficial reforms in all departments, especially in the collection of the revenue, and in education and sanitation; and his tact and judgment largely contributed to the settlement of a long-standing dispute as to jurisdiction between the Rao and his feudatories of the Royal House, the *Bhayad*. In 1884 he obtained the title of Diwán Bahádur, with a valuable *khilat*. With a short interval, during which he returned to the Baroda Service, he administered the government of Kutch until the close of 1885; and on again returning to Baroda, he received very substantial recognition of the value of his services from His Highness the present Rao of Kutch. For more than four years he was at the head of various departments in Baroda; and in May 1890 the Mahárájá Gaekwár appointed him Diwán or Prime Minister of that great State. In Baroda his administration has been thoroughly successful, and he has also published some important works in Gujaráti and English. He has issue, three daughters and two sons — Motibhai (of the University of Bombay), aged about twenty-four; and Hirabhai, aged about fifteen.

Residence.—Petlad, Baroda State.

MANIKJI KAWASJI DOTIVALA, *Khán Bahádur*.

Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, in recognition of eminent services rendered to the Public Works Department of Bombay, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Bombay.

MANIPUR, RAJA CHURA CHAND, *Rájá of*.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1886; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th September 1891. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, descended from Rájá Churai Romba, who obtained the Ráj about the beginning of the 18th century. His adopted son (formerly named Pamheiba) was the Rájá Gharib Nawáz, who made several successful

invasions of Burma. In the time of his grandson, the Rájá Jai Singh (*alias* Ching Tung Romba), the Burmese invaded Manipur; the Rájá was compelled to seek British aid, and a treaty was concluded in 1762. Again in 1824, in the reign of the Rájá Gambhir Singh, the State was overrun by the Burmese; but the latter were at length expelled by the aid of British levies, and when peace was concluded in 1826 Gambhir Singh was able to extend his boundaries by the inclusion of the Kubo valley. The latter territory was, however, restored to Burma in 1834. In that year the Rájá Gambhir Singh died, and the State subsequently has suffered much from internal dissensions and frequent changes of rulers. These disorders at length became unendurable, and in 1890 the Government of India resolved to put an end to them. The first attempt to intervene was disastrous, as it was attended by the massacre of a considerable British force, including some high officers of State. The outrage was immediately followed by condign punishment, and all those who were responsible for the massacre were either hanged or otherwise rigorously dealt with. In this State the Prince next in succession to the *gadi* has the courtesy title of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj*, and the next in dignity to him is called the *Senápati* (sometimes spelt "Senaputty"). On the deposition of the late Rájá—who had enjoyed the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction—these persons were found to have been implicated in the recent outrages, and were punished accordingly. The State had technically lapsed, on account of the rebellion; but it was resolved to select a youthful Rájá from among the descendants of the ruling family, and to continue the political existence of Manipur as a feudatory State, and thereupon the present Rájá was placed on the *gadi*. The State has an area of about 8000 square miles, and a population estimated at about 220,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 4881 Muhammadans, and 85,288 belonging to various Hill tribes.

Residence.—Manipur, Assam.

MANOHAR SINGH (of Pathrála), *Sardár.*

Born 1839. The title is hereditary. Sardár Diwán Singh, grandfather of the present Sardár, and son of Sardár Sohel Singh, about the year 1759 A.D. conquered certain territory in the Jálandhar district. His brother-in-law, Sardár Baghel Singh, was also a celebrated Sikh leader of those days. When the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh conquered the Jálandhar Doáb, he deprived the family of much of their possessions. One of the sons of Sardár Diwán Singh was the late Sardár Fateh Singh, father of the present Sardár. Sardár Manohar Singh has two sons—Sardár Sundar Singh and Sardár Dasaundha Singh.

Residence.—Pathrála, Jálandhar, Punjab.

MANSA, RAWAL SHRI TAKHTSINGHJI, *Ráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 18th May 1889. Belongs to a Chaura Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder, Ráwal Sursinghji, a scion of the ancient Chaura Rájput dynasty that reigned at Anhilwára Patan, 746

to 942 A.D., appears to have obtained an assignment of territory at Mansa on the downfall of the Anhilwára Patan dynasty. The late Ráwal of Mansa, Rájsinghji Bhimsinghji, was fourteenth in descent from Sursinghji. The area of the State is 73 square miles; its population is 13,299, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Mánsa, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MANSHARAM *walad* WATANMAL, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 14th January 1888.

Residence.—Sehwan, Sind.

MAOIONG, JIT SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1842; succeeded to the *gadi* 27th August 1867. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 1646, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Maoiong, Khási Hills, Assam.

MAOSANRAM, SAM BURAI, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 28th March 1890. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 1104, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Maosanram, Khási Hills, Assam.

MARDAN SINGH (of Pindárna), *Thákur.*

Born 1854. The title is hereditary, having been originally granted by the Rájá Mardán Singh of Garha-Mandla to an ancestor of this family named the Ráwat Parshád, who had saved his (the Rájá's) life from the Rájá of Tehri. Belongs to the same family as that of the Thákur Gaya Parshád of Ságar.

Residence.—Pindárna, Ságar, Central Provinces.

MARIAO, BUROM, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th May 1888. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 3669, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Mariao, Khási Hills, Assam.

MARTAND WAMAN SHOTRI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

MARWAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá of.* *See* Jodhpur.

MASUD ALI MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The Prince is the twelfth son of the late King of Oudh, and bears the title as the courtesy title of his high rank.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MATA DIN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890. The Rai Bahádur has rendered long and meritorious services to Government in the Judicial Department, and was for some time Subordinate Judge of Muzaffarpur.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

MATHWAR, RANA RANJIT SINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1865. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The area of the State is about 140 square miles; its population is about 2630, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Mathwár, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MAUKME, KUN HMON, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 2500 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans, but with some Yins.

Residence.—Maukme, Shan States, Burma.

MAULADAD KHAN *walad* WALIDAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MAUNG MAN, KUN WA, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of 25 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans, but with some Yins.

Residence.—Maung Man, Shan States, Burma.

MAYA DAS, *Rai.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Firozpur, Punjab.

MAYARAM SHAMBHUNATH, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 28th June 1878.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

MEGHRAJ KOTHARI, *alias* MEGHRAJ OSWAL (of Murshidabad, Bengal), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1867, for services rendered to Government during the Bhután war.

Residences.—Goálpára, Assam; and Azamganj, Murshidabad.

MEHDI ALI, *Nawáb Mohsin-ul-Mulk.*

The Nawáb is at present Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. For distinguished services to that Government His Highness was pleased to confer on him the title of Nawáb Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The Nawáb has occupied some of the most responsible posts in the State of Hyderabad, in whose service also he has visited Europe, with his colleague the Nawáb Mehdi Hasan, Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur, and received the high acknowledgments both of His Highness the Nizám and of the British Government.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

MEHDI ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Nawáb Jafar Ali Khán, who was the grandson of a daughter of Saádat Khán, Burhán-ul-Mulk, King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate in Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MEHDI HASAN, *Nawáb Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is at present Home Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan, having been promoted to that office from the high and responsible post of Chief Justice of Hyderabad. For distinguished services to that Government His Highness was pleased to confer on him the title of Nawáb Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur. The Nawáb, who is well known as a powerful writer in the *Times* and other organs of public opinion, has been identified with some of the most important and valuable reforms in the State of Hyderabad, in whose service also he has visited Europe, with his colleague the Nawáb Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and received the high acknowledgments both of His Highness the Nizám and of the British Government.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

MEHDI HASAN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Ikhtiár-ud-daulá, grandson of Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MEHDI HASAN KHAN, MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur having married the daughter of a daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of Mirza Ali Jáh Bahádur.

Residence.—Oudh.

MEHDI HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of Mirza Wála Jáh Bahádur, and holds this courtesy title as a descendant of one of the Kings of Oudh. The Mirza Wála Jáh Bahádur's grandfather was the grandson of the son of one of the daughters of Saádat Khán, Burhán-ul-Mulk, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MEHR SINGH, CHHACHI, *Sardár.*

Born 1857. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of a Kohli Kshatriya family, whose ancestor, Sardár Tehil Singh, came long ago from Bhatneo, settled at Salárgarh in Chhach in the Ráwalpindi district of the Punjab, and made considerable conquests. A descendant of Sardár Tehil Singh, named Sardár Jiwan Singh, entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore; served with credit at Bannu, Tank, Mitha Tiwána,

and elsewhere; and for eight years was stationed at Dera Ismail Khán. During the rebellion of 1848 Sardár Jiwan Singh, with his son Sardár Gurdit Singh (father of the present Sardár), rendered excellent service to the Government; they joined Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, and served under him to the end of the war. Sardár Jiwan Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son Sardár Gurdit Singh, who again rendered admirable service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sardár.

Residence.—Jhelum, Punjab.

MEHR-ULLA KHAN, SARDAR, *Nawáb.*

The title of Nawáb is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Baluchistan.

MEHRAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Upper Sind Frontier District.

MEHRJIBHAI KUVARJI TARAPURWALA, C.I.E.

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 24th May 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

MEMA MAL, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, in recognition of long and meritorious service to the Government in the Ordnance Department, especially during the Afghán campaigns of 1878-79-80. Belongs to a Khatri family settled in the Delhi district; son of the late Lála Gházi Rám of Delhi. Educated in the Delhi College; appointed to the Ordnance Department in 1859.

Residences.—Calcutta, Bengal; and Chipiwára, Delhi, Punjab.

MENGNI, JAREJA MADHAVASINGHJI MANSINGHJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th September 1864. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 34 square miles; its population is 3454, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 22 infantry and 3 guns.

Residence.—Mengni, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MEWAR, *His Highness the Maháráná of.* *See* Udaipur.

MIDNAPUR, RAJA MAHENDRA LAL KHAN, *Rájá of.*

Born 1st September 1843. The title of Rájá was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his "public spirit and liberality on many occasions." Belongs to the family of the Zamindárs of Nárájol, descended from Udaya Naráyan Ghosh, which family has held possession (with one interruption) of the Midnapur Ráj since the time of the Rájá Ananda Lál Khán (June 1800), who was the elder brother of the grandfather of the present Rájá. Just before the close of the last century, Trilochan Khán of Nárájol was called in to aid the Ránis—widows of the Rájá Ajit Singh, the last of the older line of Midnapur Rájás. Trilochan Khán was the first cousin, on the mother's side, of the Rájá Jeswant Singh, father of Rájá Ajit Singh. He was succeeded by his nephew Sitárám Khán, who in turn was succeeded by his sons, Ananda Lál Khán, Nanda Lál Khán, and Mohan Lál Khán. Ananda Lál Khán at length succeeded to the whole of the Midnapur Ráj. The family has had the misfortune of being involved in frequent and heavy litigation. Rájá Mohan Lál Khán was succeeded by his son Rájá Ajudhya Rám Khán, father of the present Rájá, in 1830. In January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress, he received a Certificate of Honour. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by the present Rájá, who is a distinguished musician, and the composer of several Hindu musical works. When the Rájá in 1887 was invested with the title, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after addressing him in terms of eulogy, added: "I take pleasure in investing you with the well-earned dignity which the Viceroy has bestowed on you; the representative of a very ancient family in Midnapur, which received its honours from the Mughal Government, you have devoted your wealth and influence, as your father did before you, to the service of your fellow-countrymen. In endowments and donations to schools, libraries, and hospitals, in the construction of the Nárájol embankment, and above all in the remission of rents to your tenantry in bad years, you have set a noble example." The Rájá has a son and heir, named Narendra Lál Khán, born 17th September 1867.

Residence.—Midnapur, Bengal.

MIR HUMAYUN JAH, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1880.

Residence.—Madras.

MIR KHAN, SAYYID, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred in 1858.

Residence.—Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MIR WAZIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow; and for his public services received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MIRAJ (Senior Branch), GÁNGADHAR RAO GANPAT, *alias* BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 6th June 1875. Belongs to the Patwardhan (Bráhman) family, to whose ancestor, Govind Hari Patwardhan, the grant of the Miráj State, with the title of Sardár, was made by the Peshwá Mádhava Rao in 1764 A.D. In 1820 the State was divided into four shares, of which two lapsed in 1842 and 1845 respectively. Of the two that remain as feudatory States, the present Chief of the senior branch was educated at the Rájkumár College, Indore, and ranks as a First Class Sardár in the Southern Mahratta country. The area of the State is 320 square miles; its population is 69,732, chiefly Hindus, but including 7473 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 51 cavalry, 494 infantry, and 7 guns.

Residence.—Miráj, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MIRAJ (Junior Branch), LAKSHMAN RAO HARIHAR, *alias* ANNA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Is a minor, being the son of the late Harihar Rao Dádá Saheb, who was born in 1833, and succeeded to the *gadi* 5th February 1876. Belongs to the Patwardhan (Bráhman) family, to whose ancestor, Govind Hari Patwardhan, the Peshwá Mádhava Rao in 1764 A.D. granted the Miráj State with the title of Sardár. In 1820 the State was divided into four shares, of which two lapsed in 1842 and 1845 respectively. Of the two that remain as feudatory States, the present Chief of the junior branch is the grandson of the late Lakshman Rao Anna Saheb, who was the grandson of Gangádhar Rao Govind, son of the above-mentioned Govind Hari Patwardhan, founder of the State. The family banner is known as *bhagwaj-henda*, and is an ensign of a red colour; and the Chief is entitled to be attended by *danka* (kettledrums), *pálki* (State palanquin), *lagi* (flags), and other marks of dignity. The area of the State is 207 square miles; its population is 30,541, chiefly Hindus, but including 1667 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 253 infantry, and 5 guns.

Residence.—Miráj, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MIRZA HAIRAT, PROFESSOR, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is a personal one, and was conferred on 25th May 1892, in recognition of his eminent attainments in oriental scholarship. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Elphinstone College, Bombay.

MIT SINGH (of Dhandwal), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being descended from a Jat leader, Sardár Mán Singh, who conquered the territory of Dhandwal, in the district of Hoshiárpur, about the year 1759 A.D.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

MITHAN LAL, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 13th November 1884.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

MITRA, A., *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, for eminent medical services in Kashmir, 2nd January 1893. Is L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. of Edinburgh.

Residence.—Kashmir.

MOBYE, KUN YAN, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 1000 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Mobye, Shan States, Burma.

MOHAN LAL, SAH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1841. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, and of his eminent services on the Local and District Boards. He belongs to an important Bráhman family long settled in the district of Agra.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

MOHANLAL RANCHORDAS JHAVERI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th August 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

MOHANPUR, THAKUR HIMMATSINGHJI UMEDSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1876; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 6th October 1882. Belongs to a Puár Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu in Rájputána. Jaspál, the founder of this branch of the family, moved from Chandrawati to Hárol in Máhi Kántha in 1226 A.D. Thirteen generations later Thákur Prithwi Ráj moved to Ghorwára. The late Thákur, Umedsinghji Daulatsinghja, was born in 1854, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875, and died in 1882. The area of the State is 560 square miles; its population is 14,677, chiefly Hindus. It is tributary to Baroda, and pays *kichri* to Idar.

Residence.—Mohanpur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MOHARBHANJ, RAJA SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 29th May 1882. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Adhi Bhanj, said to have been a Kachhwáha Rájput, and a connection of the then Rájá of Jaipur. Adhi Bhanj is believed to have come from Rájputána into Orissa about 2000 years ago, and gradually to have established his authority over the country between the Subarnarekha river and the borders of Dhenkanal. Subsequently a member of the Moharbhanj family named Joti Bhanj established himself in the southern part of this territory as Rájá of Keunjhar, and Adhi Bhanj retained the country between the Subarnarekha and Baitarani rivers, which is Moharbhanj proper. Thirty-nine generations of Rájás intervened between Adhi Bhanj and the late Rájá, Krishna Chandra Bhanj Deo, who was granted the title of Mahárájá, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India—as also his grandfather, the Rájá Jadunáth Bhanj Deo, had many years before been granted the same personal distinction for his service in quelling a rebellion in the Kolhan. The eldest son and heir-apparent of the Rájá in this State is entitled to the courtesy title of "Tikait Bábu"; and the family cognisance is the sacred peacock with tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 4243 square miles; its population is 385,737, nearly equally divided between Hindus and aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a military force of 512 infantry and 11 guns.

Residence.—Moharbhanj, Orissa, Bengal.

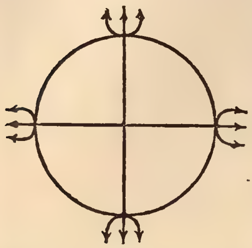
MOHI-UD-DIN SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878, for distinguished medical services. The Khán Bahádur has been made an Honorary Surgeon.

Residence.—Madras.

MOHKAM SINGH (of Partápner), *Rájá.*

Born 20th January 1864. The title is hereditary, dating from a time before the Muhammadan Empire. The Rájá is one of the Chiefs of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, boasting a lineal descent from Prithvi Rájá, Chauhán Rájá of Ajmir and Delhi, the last Hindu Emperor. In the 13th or early in the 14th century the Rájá Sumar Sáh (grandson of Karan Singh, son of Prithvi Rájá) conquered the Meos in Etáwah, Cawnpore, and the surrounding districts, and established himself as Rájá in the western part of the Etáwah district. His descendants built the great fort of Etáwah; but when that was captured by the Mahrattas under Hari Pant, the Rájá Partáb Singh, the then Chief, built the existing fort of Partápner. The late Rájá, Lokindra Singh, succeeded as a minor; his uncle and guardian, Zohár Singh, rendered good service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. The present Rájá succeeded on the death of his father, Rájá Lokindra Singh.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.
(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Partápner, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

MOMEIK, KUN MAUNG, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1883. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, on the Burma frontier. Succeeded recently to the chiefship as a minor; and during his minority the State is administered by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. The area of the State is about 2100 square miles; its population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Momeik, Shan States, Burma.

MONE, KUN KYI, K.S.M., *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa has received from the Viceroy, as representing Her Majesty the Empress, the honour of K.S.M. (*Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), for the good services rendered by him to the Imperial officers, and his good administration. He is the Chief of one of the most important of the Shan States, Burma; which, with its feudatory Kyaing Ton, has an area of about 3000 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Mone, Shan States, Burma.

MORESHWAR RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being the descendant and representative of Rao Vinayek Rao, who was the Prime Minister of the old Mahratta Government of Ságar. He had originally come from the Deccan,

and having been appointed a Mámlatdár by the Mahratta Government, ultimately rose to be Prime Minister. The family also held the title of Subahdár under the Mahrattas. The late Rao Saheb Kishan Rao was born in 1824, and was an Honorary Magistrate. He died recently, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rao Saheb.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

MORO GOPAL PANDHARI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

MORO KRISHNA DABHOLKAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1882.

Residence.—Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

MOROBA KESHRI NATH SENJIT, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

MORVI, HIS HIGHNESS THAKUR SAHEB SIR WAGHJI RAVAJI, K.C.I.E., *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 17th April 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 17th February 1870. Belongs to the illustrious Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family, that has also given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, Malia, and other States; the Thákur Saheb of Morvi is also Jágirdár of Amerdi, in Kutch, which possesses a port named Jangi. He was educated at the Rájkumár College, has visited Europe, and administers the affairs of his State in person. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 821 miles; and a population of 89,964, chiefly Hindus, but including 11,942 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 121 cavalry, 1155 infantry, and 7 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Morvi, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MORWARA, *Thákur of.* *See* Tharad and Morwára.

MOTA BARKHERA, BHUMIA BHARAT SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1835. Belongs to a Bhilala family; the Bhilalas are generally accounted aboriginal, but according to some accounts are the descendants of intermarriages between Rájputs (Hindu) and Bhils (aboriginal). The population of the State is about 4000.

Residence.—Mota Barkhera, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MOTA KOTHARNA, THAKUR PARBATSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1st December 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the late Thákur Hiraji, 6th November 1864. The Thákur claims to be descended from the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs. The State has a population of 595, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Motá Kotharna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MOTI SINGH (of Mandhata), *Thákur.*

Born 3rd December 1848. The title is hereditary, the Thákur being a descendant of the ancient Rájás of Mandhata. The founder of the family was the Thákur Chhattar Singh.

Residence.—Mandhata, Nimár, Central Provinces.

MRA U, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1893. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." The Maung is Extra Assistant Commissioner and *Akunwan* of Akyab, Burma.

Residence.—Akyab, Burma.

MUAZZIM HUSAIN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Barisál, Bengal.

MUBARAK KHAN *walad* GHULAM SHAH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

MUBARAK KHAN *walad* WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUDHOL, VYANKAT RAO BALWANT RAO RAJE GHORPARE, *alias* BALA SAHEB, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 9th April 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 27th March 1862. Belongs to the Bhonsle-Ghorpare family; which, though Mahratta, claims descent from Chob Rao, said to have been a son of the Mahárāná of Udaipur, who came to the Deccan in very early times, and obtained from the King of Bijápur the territory of Mudhol with the title of Rájá. The family

is also said to have a common ancestor with Sivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. The second family name of Ghorpare is said to have been given because one of its ancestors managed to scale a fort previously deemed impregnable, by attaching a cord to the body of a *ghorpad* or iguana, and thereby drawing himself up. The family banner is called the "Bahuta"; and is a triangular flag or ensign of three colours—white, black, and green. The Chiefs of Mudhol fought against Sivaji, but ultimately took military service under the Peshwás. Vyankat Rao I., the grandfather of the present Chief, became a feudatory of the British Power. He died in 1854, and was succeeded by his son, Balwant Rao; who died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. He holds the rank of a First Class Sardár of the Southern Mahratta Country. His State has an area of 362 square miles; and a population of 52,163, chiefly Hindus, but including 3710 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 20 cavalry, 387 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Mudhol, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MUDIN SHERIF. *See* Muhi-ud-din Sharif.

MUHABAL *walad* GHULAM NAJAF KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS, MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal. The Nawáb Bahádur enjoys it as the husband of a grand-daughter of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. He is the son of the Nawáb Sharik-ud-daulá.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS, MUFTI MIR, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS HUSAIN KASRA BAKHT MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, and is the courtesy title of the Prince, as twenty-fourth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1858. The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1876, the Khán Bahádur being a son of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of His late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL BARI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1858. The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1876, the Khán Bahádur being a grandson of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of His late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDULLA BADSHAH SAHEB, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABU TALIB KHAN, *Majid-ud-daulá Mumtáz-ul-Mulk Bahádur, Rustam Jang.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred in 1838 by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, and has been recognised by Government. Has married the grand-daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and is the son of the Nawáb Hashmat-ud-daulá.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1881.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WAZIRZADA, C.S.I., *Nawáb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1886. The Nawáb had received the title of Khán Bahádur on 3rd August 1874; and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 24th May 1881.

Residence.—Peshâwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Mirza Jalil-us-Shan, grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AJMAL, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890, for loyalty and good services rendered to Government.

Residence.—Barh, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, ORAKZAI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1881. The Khán Bahádur belongs to an Afghán family of the Orakzai clan.

Residence.—Peshávar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AKRAM HUSAIN AFSAR-UL-MULK MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of this nobleman as twenty-second son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, SIR, K.C.S.I. (of Amb), *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 25th September 1868. The Nawáb Bahádur is Chief of Amb, on the right bank of the Indus, where he and his ancestors have long been independent. He also holds Western Tánawál, in the Hazára district, from the British Government. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family; and his father, Jahándád Khán, son of Painde Khán, was a loyal Chief, who rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny in 1857. The Nawáb Bahádur Sir Muhammad Akrám Khán showed active and gallant conduct in the field, fighting on the side of the British Government, and rendered effective aid during the disturbances in Agror on the Hazára frontier. In recognition of these services he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and given the title of Nawáb, in 1868; and subsequently he has received the higher title of Nawáb Bahádur, and been promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Most Exalted Order.

Residence.—Hazára, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being a son of Rafi-us-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, and grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Bangalore, Mysore.

MUHAMMAD ALI, MIR, *Nawáb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Faridpur, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ALI, MIRZA, *Bedar Bakht Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Mirza being a descendant of the Oudh family.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title held by the Prince as the eleventh son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ALI, T., *Khán Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, in promotion from that of Khán Saheb, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Sehwan, Sind.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Hasanpur), *Rájá.*

Born 24th May 1857. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of the Musalmán branch of the great Bachgoti sept of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs,—for an account of the Hindu branch of this family *see* the accounts of Madho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj, and Partáb Bahádur Singh, Rájá of Kurwár. Of the two grandsons of Bariar Singh, one, Chahar Sen, was the ancestor of the Adharganj Rais; the other, Rup Singh, had three grandsons, of whom the second, Prithipat Singh, was the ancestor of the Kurwár Rájás, while the eldest, Jai Chand, was the ancestor of this Hasanpur family. His son, Tilok Chand, fell a prisoner into the hands of the Emperor Bábar, and to regain his liberty adopted the Muhammadan faith, his name being changed to Tátár Khán. He also received from the Emperor the title of Khán-i-Azam, whence his family have the name of Khánzádas. His grandson, Hasan Khán, was a favourite of the Emperor Sher Sháh, who visited his capital of Hasanpur (previously called Narwál), and gave him the right of creating Rájás in Eastern Oudh. The Rájá Husain Ali took an active part against the Government in the Mutiny of 1857, and commanded the rebel infantry at the battle of Sultánpur in 1858, in which his only son was killed. Under the terms of the general amnesty he recovered his estates; but died in 1860, and was succeeded by his brother the Rájá Khairat Ali, father of the present Rájá. The latter succeeded in 1869; and is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Hasanpur, Sultánpur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur bears this courtesy title as the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur's father was the Nizám-ud-daulá, who married the daughter of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Kunjpurá), *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary, the Nawáb being the descendant of a Pathán family founded by the Nawáb Nijábat Khán about the close of the last century. He came from Kándahár with a following of free lances, and ultimately established himself at Kunjpurá. He aided the invader Nádir Sháh, and obtained from that Emperor the title of Nawáb. In 1808-9 the Chief of Kunjpurá, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, came under British protection. In the rearrangements after the second Sikh war, in 1849, Kunjpurá became British territory, and its Chief was invested with Magisterial power. The Nawáb Muhammad Rahmat Khán, great-grandson of the Nawáb Muhammad Nijábat Khán, left four sons, of whom the eldest died without issue; and the second, the Nawáb Gholám Ali Khán, who succeeded him, was the father of the present Nawáb. The latter has a son and heir named Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khán.

Residence.—Kunjpurá, Karnál, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Chitari).

See Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán.

MUHAMMAD ALI NAKI KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being the son of the Nawáb Imám Ali Khán, who was the grandson of the late Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALLAHDAD KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur, Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1825. The title of Sardár Bahádur was conferred on 24th June 1859, as a personal distinction, for his eminent services during the Mutiny; and the additional title of Khán Bahádur, also as a personal distinction, was conferred in 1878. The Sardár Bahádur comes of a Pathán family, distinguished on both sides for their military services; his maternal grandfather was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Háfiz Rahmat Khán of

Rohilkhand, whilst his paternal grandfather was an officer of high rank in the army of the King of Oudh. He is a retired Risaldár of the First Punjab Cavalry; and distinguished himself so much by his valour and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857 that he was created a Member of the Order of British India of the First Class, with the title of Sardár Bahádur, and a grant of some land. He has several sons.

Residence.—Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN, KHAN KEL, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 27th March 1880.

Residence.—Kohát, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AMIR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Peshâwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AMIR HASAN KHAN, SIR, K.C.I.E. (of Mahmudabad), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1849; succeeded his father, the Rájá Nawáb Ali Khán, in 1858. These titles are hereditary, and were conferred by the British Government on 4th December 1877, 24th May 1883, and 5th March 1884, having been originally derived, with other honours, from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi and from the Kings of Oudh. The Rájá of Mahmudabad is also entitled to be addressed as "Amir-ud-daulá, Sayyid-ul-Mulk, Mumtaz Jang," a distinction proposed for him by Sir Henry Davies when Chief Commissioner of Oudh, as a special mark of recognition of his public services. The Rájá is the first cousin of the Rájá of Paintepur; and though belonging by birth to the younger branch of the family, is the head of the elder branch by adoption. The family is Shaikh Sadiki; but they are usually called Khánzádas, because at some remote period the title of Khán was bestowed on one of their ancestors. The founder of the family was Shaikh Náthu, who about 1360 A.D. was employed by the King of Delhi against the Bhars, and was rewarded for his services by the grant of large estates in Fatehpur. His descendant, Daud Khán, being a General in the Delhi army, was created a Nawáb; and Daud's grandson, the Nawáb Bazid Khán, obtained the additional titles of Bahádur, Muzaffar Jang, and some others. The Nawáb Daud Khán's son, Mahmud, founded the town of Mahmudabad about 1677, and it has ever since remained the seat of the family. He was Imperial Governor of Jaunpur, and died at that place. A descendant, the Nawáb Muhammad Imám Khán, divided his estates between his two sons; the elder, the Nawáb Muhammad Ikrám Khán, retained Mahmudabad, while the younger, Maghar Ali Khán, obtained Belahra, and became the ancestor of the Rájás of Paintepur and Belahra. Muhammad Ikrám Khán's two sons, Sarfaráz Ali Khán and Musahib Ali Khan, both died without issue; the widow of the latter, who succeeded him in 1810, was at the head of the Mahmudabad estate till 1838, when she died, having adopted a cousin from the Belahra side, named Nawáb Ali. The latter was an able man, who greatly increased the estate; he was also a distinguished scholar and poet.

He died in 1858; and was succeeded by his only son, the present Rájá, who was a minor under the Court of Wards till 1867. Educated at Sitápur School, Benares College, and Canning College, Lucknow. In 1871 he was elected Vice-President of the British Indian Association, and has since been President of that important body. At the great Darbár held by the late Lord Lawrence in Lucknow, he was presented with a Sword of Honour; and on 2nd January 1893, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has the powers of an Assistant Collector. He has a son and heir, named Ali Muhammad Khán, born 1881.

Residence.—Mahmudabad, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ANWAR-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1849. The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1876, the Khán Bahádur being one of the sons of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of His late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ANWAR-UL-HAK, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Abu, Rájputána.

MUHAMMAD ASGHAR, ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being the son of the Mirza Khurram Bakht, and grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ASGHAR HUMAYUN JAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the sons of His late Majesty the King of Oudh. The Prince is the sixteenth son.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ASHRAF (of Asifpur), *Chaudhri.*

The title was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877.

Residence.—Asifpur, Hardoi, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ASKARI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The Mirza Bahádur enjoys this title as a personal distinction, as being the son of Prince Rafi-uz-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, and grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ASKARI BULAND JAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title enjoyed by this nobleman as seventh son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.I.E., *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 22nd October 1881. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, KAZI, C.M.G.

Has been created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MUHAMMAD AZIM (of Kakrali), *Chaudhri.*

Born 1853; succeeded his father, the late Rájá Khaslat Husain, in 1882. The title of Chaudhri is hereditary, having been so under the old Government of Oudh, and so recognised by the British Government in 1877. The head of the family was, before the annexation of Oudh, *Chakladár* or Chaudhri of Sandila. The present Chaudhri's grandfather, Chaudhri Hashmat Ali, was well spoken of by Sir William Sleeman in his account of Oudh. He at first took part against the Government in the Mutiny of 1857, and was a noted and active rebel leader, frequently engaged with the British troops, and acting as Názim of Hardoi and the neighbouring districts. He had, however, the reputation of being an honourable enemy, never guilty of any cruelties; and early in 1858 he tendered his submission, and became as active on the side of the Government, being engaged in many actions against the rebels. For these services he received a *khilat* and a grant of land. He was succeeded by his son, Chaudhri Khaslat Husain, who was an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector, Secretary to the Aujumán-i-Hind of Oudh, and, shortly before his death, was given the rank of Rájá as a personal distinction. The present Chaudhri is an Honorary Magistrate; he has a son and heir, named Muhammad Jan, born 1867.

Residence.—Hardoi, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AZMAT ALI KHAN. *See* Azmat Ali Khán.

MUHAMMAD BABAR MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title enjoyed by the Prince as the sixth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD BAHRAM SHAH (of Rassapagla), *Sháhzáda.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th June 1860, in recognition of the Sháhzáda's position as a lineal descendant of Tippu, Sultán of Mysore.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR ALI (of Kotaha), *Mir.*

The title is hereditary; the Mir belonging to a Sayyid (Muhammadan) family, claiming descent from Kásim Ali Khán, who was the Physician to the Imperial Court at Delhi, and acquired the Kotaha territory in the last century in the following circumstances. The ruler of Kotaha was a Rájput Rájá named Dup Chand, a feudatory of the Rájá of Sirmur. Being expelled by the Sirmur Rájá, he repaired to Delhi to get assistance from the Emperor; and having given one of his daughters to the Imperial *zanána*, and forced his son to embrace Islám, he obtained some troops to reinstate him. The force was accompanied by the Imperial Physician, Kásim Ali Khán, as Political Agent. Both the Rájá Dup Chand and his son, Fil Murád, died without issue; so Kásim Ali Khán then established himself in their place at Kotaha. His grandson, Mir Muhammad Jáfar Ali Khán, obtained from General Ochterlony, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815, the grant of the *jágir* of Kotaha. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Mir Muhammad Akbar Ali Khán was suspected of sympathising with the rebels, and his fort at Kotaha was destroyed. Again, in 1864, the fort was rebuilt, contrary to the orders of Government; it was again destroyed, and the Mir banished. He died in exile, and his grandson, the present Mir, was reinstated in his estates. He has two sons—Sayyid Muhammad and Muhammad Jáfar Ali.

Residence.—Kotaha, Ambála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR ALI KHAN (of Kunwa Khera), *Nawáb.*

Born 1851; succeeded his father, the late Nawáb Amjad Ali Khán, in 1875. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the King of Oudh, Muhammad Ali Sháh, on an ancestor of the present Nawáb, and recognised by the British Government in 1877. The Nawáb is descended from Khwája Safi, a Kashmiri noble who took service with Asaf-ud-daulá, fifth King of Oudh. Khwája Safi's son, Hákim Mehndi, was Názim of Muhamdi and Khairabad from 1799 to 1819; Prime Minister to Nasir-ud-din Haidar from 1830 to 1832, and to Muhammad Ali Sháh in 1837. As *Chakladár* he made the district a garden, constructed numerous public works, and gained the universal respect and affection of the people. He died 24th December 1837, and left a portion of his vast property to his brother's son, Ahmad

Ali, Nawáb Munáwar-ud-daulá, who was the Prime Minister of the King Muhammad Ali Sháh, and himself connected by marriage with the King's family. The latter was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Ashraf-ud-daulá, Amjad Ali Khán, who was a General in the army of the King of Oudh. He was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb, in 1875.

Residence.—Kunwa Khera, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD BARKAT ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 29th May 1868, for distinguished military and police services. Belongs to a Pathán family; descended from Muhammad Sahab Khán, who followed the Nawáb Bahádur Khán from Peshávar into India. The Khán Bahádur's father, Muhammad Arif Khán, was the son of Abdulla Khán, *alias* Buddu Khán; he entered the service of the British Government, and on retirement on pension received a grant of land. The Khán Bahádur entered the service of the British Government in 1847, and rendered good service as a police officer in the Hoshiárpur district. In 1848 he was severely wounded in the fight at the Amb Bágh in the Jashwan Dan; where, under the orders of Lord Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, he gallantly showed the way up the hill to attack the insurgents posted on the top. Subsequently he became Risaldár of the Mounted Police at Amritsar, and assisted in the capture of the 26th Native Infantry mutineers. In 1860 he was appointed Tahsildár of Lahore, and distinguished himself by his exertions in the cholera epidemic at Lahore in 1867; and subsequently in raising mules and muleteers for service in Abyssinia. Appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lahore; and has received the thanks of the Government of India and of the Punjab for his valuable political services. He is a Member of the Senate of the Punjab University; and has a son and heir, named Bashir Ali Khán.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHAN, SIR, K.C.S.I. (of Pahásu), *Mumtaz-ud-daulá, Nawáb.*

The titles are hereditary, and were conferred on 9th September 1870 and 12th July 1881. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 28th January 1876. Belongs to an ancient Musalmán Rájput family, whose ancestors were Badgujars who settled in the Bulandshahr district about 1185 A.D. Partáb Singh was invited by Prithviráj, the last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi, to assist him against the Chandels; and he subsequently settled at Pahásu, where the family have ever since been seated. He received a large territory as the dowry of his wife, the daughter of the Dor Rájá of Kol. Eleventh in descent from him was Lál Singh, a favourite of the Emperor Akbar, who received from the Emperor the title of Lál Khán; hence this branch of the family is called Lálkháni. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the family became Musalmáns; and in 1774 the Emperor Sháh Alam granted a large estate to Nahar Ali Khán. He and his nephew, Dundi Khán, opposed the British in the Mahratta war in 1803, and lost their estates. Dundi Khán was pardoned; but again rebelling, his estates were given to Mardán Ali Khán, another nephew of Nahar Ali Khán, who had been faithful to the British cause. His large territories were divided

among his five sons; one of them, the late Murád Ali Khán, was the father of the present Nawáb of Pahásu. Murád Ali and his son, Sir Faiz Ali, behaved with conspicuous loyalty and bravery throughout the Mutiny of 1857. The latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Jaipur troops, and rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a *khilat*, an extensive grant of lands, and the various honours already noted. He has distinguished himself as the Prime Minister of the State of Jaipur, and also as the Superintendent of the State of Kotah. Is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and has been exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts. He has a son and heir, named Muhammad Fayáz Ali Khán, born 1856.

Residence.—Pahásu, Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD FARRUKH SHAH, *Sháhzáda* (*Prince*).

Born 1850. The title of Sháhzáda was conferred on 18th May 1881, as a personal distinction, in recognition of the Prince's position as grandson of the late Prince Gholám Muhammad, and great-grandson of the late Tippu, Sultán of Mysore, the English equivalents of that title being indicated by the courtesy titles of His Highness or Prince. The Prince also bears the title of "Honourable" as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, to which he was appointed in 1887, and reappointed in 1889. Was Sheriff of Calcutta for the year 1891. Is an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Central National Muhammadan Association, and one of the leading Muhammadan nobles of Bengal. His grandfather, the late revered Prince Gholám Muhammad, was well known both in India and in England. He twice visited England, and had the honour of being received by Her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort, from whom he received some valuable presents. Some letters written to him by the late Prince Consort are preserved by Prince Farrukh Sháh as the most valued heirlooms of the family. Prince Farrukh Sháh's father was the late Prince Ahmad Halim-uz-Zamán, who died in 1884.

Residence.—Taliganj, Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD FAZL-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1868. The title was conferred on 8th October 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAUS, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1891. Is also styled Intizam Khán Bahádur.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAUS, SHAIKH, *Khán.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1891.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAYAS-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

MUHAMMAD HAMID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1850. The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th January 1883, in recognition of his position as the son of the Nawáb Ahmad-un-Nisa Begam, daughter of the Nawáb Azim-un-Nisa Begam, and grand-daughter of His late Highness Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, penultimate Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD HAMID ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 23rd June 1829. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a Shaikh Sadiki family of ancient descent. His grandfather, Muhammad Jamil-ud-din Khán, received from the Emperor Shah Alam II. the titles of Nawáb and Khán Bahádur. The Khán Bahádur has rendered good service as a Judge in the Punjab.

Residence.—Sahâranpur, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD HAMID-ULLA, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur, Sulaimán Kadr.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the Mirza Bahádur as a son of the late Amjad Ali Khán, fourth King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Khurram Bakht.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Azim-us-Shán.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN, *His Highness Mir.*

Born 14th August 1824. Is the son of His late Highness Mir Násir Khán of Sind, who was born in 1802; became one of the ruling Mirs or Princes of Sind in 1833, and died in 1845, two years after the annexation of that Province. He was succeeded by His Highness the present Mir; who was born in the Fort of Hyderabad, and is now a political pensioner, living in his own village, about three miles from Hyderabad, the ancient capital of the Amirs of Sind. Before the annexation the Sindi title of the Mir Násir Khán was "Sarkár Faiz Asar"; and that of the present Mir was "Sarkár Rafiatmadár."

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

MUHAMMAD HASAN AZAD, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a son-in-law of the son of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Muhammad Jáfar Khán.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a great-grandson of the late Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was the Nawáb Hasan Ali Khán, grandson of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN BAHADUR, KHALIFA SAYYID, C.I.E., *Wazir-ud-daulá Mudabbir-ul-Mulk.*

The title was conferred on 20th January 1883, as a personal distinction, for eminent services rendered to the State of Patiála, and to the Empire. His Excellency is the Prime Minister of the State of Patiála; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1886.

Residence.—Patiála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HASAN, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 23rd February 1888.

Residence.—Kermanshah, Persia.

MUHAMMAD HASHIM AKHTAR JAH, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the twenty-first son of His late Majesty the King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN BAKR KAMYA, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the nineteenth son of His late Majesty the King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, KHALIFA SAYYID, *Mushir-ud-daulá, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khán Bahádur.*

The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on 24th May 1889, as a personal distinction, for good services rendered to the State of Patiála and to the Empire; and the other titles were similarly conferred, 20th January 1883. Is the Foreign Minister of the State of Patiála.

Residence.—Patiála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1886, for good services rendered in the Army Medical Department as Assistant Surgeon.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, SUBAHDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of good military services as an officer of the Second Sikhs.

Residence.—2nd Sikh Infantry.

MUHAMMAD IBAD-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1839. The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as son of His Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD IBAD-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1837. The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th March 1876, in recognition of his position as son of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of His late Highness Azim Jah, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1856. The title was conferred on 1st June 1888, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Muhammadan family, whose ancestor, Kázi Fakhr-ud-din, settled in Jaunpur in the time of the Mughals. For important services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, Háji Imám Bakhsh, grandfather of the Khán Bahádur, received a *khilat* and a considerable grant of land. The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI AWALI MARTABAT, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the eighth son of His late Majesty the King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 3rd August 1874.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSAIN KHADIM-UL-AIMA, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the twenty-third son of His late Majesty the King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ISHAK, SAYYID, *Tirazish Khán Bahádur, Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Ulama.*

This title is personal; it was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN, SIAL (of Jhang), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st January 1860, for great and conspicuous services to Government. The Sials of Jhang are a Muhammadan clan (originally Rájputs, but long ago converted to Islam) of great antiquity, claiming descent from Rashid Khán, and until the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh they possessed great power in the country bordering on the Chenáb. After the Mahárájá had unsuccessfully attacked Multán in 1810, he carried off Ahmad Khán, then Chief of Jhang (whom he suspected of favouring Muzaffar Khán, the Nawáb of Multán), as a prisoner to Lahore. Subsequently Ahmad Khán received a considerable *jágir* in the Amritsar district; and on his death it was continued to his elder son, Máyat Khán (the elder brother of the present Chief). Máyat Khán was killed, fighting on the side of Diwán Sawan Mal against the Rájá Goláb Singh of Jammu. Muhammad Ismail Khán, the present Chief, in 1848, at the request of Major (afterwards Sir) Herbert Edwardes, raised a force, and used his influence, which was great in the district, on the side of the Government. During the Mutiny his services to the Government were conspicuous. He has a son and heir named Kabir Khán.

Residence.—Jhang, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHEB, MIRZA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD JAFAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of the late Muazzam-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of that monarch.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD JALAL, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the fifth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD JAM JAH ALI KARA AHMAD, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the third son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD JOGI, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the fourth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD KAMR-UD-DIN HAIDAR, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Mustafa Ali Haidar, son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KARAMAT-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1870. The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as a son of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD KARIM, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born January 1835. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of eminent services to the State. Belongs to a very ancient Muhammadan family, claiming descent from Omar, the second Khalif of the Prophet, and from Jamál-ud-din Husain, whose doctrines are followed by the majority of Sunni Muhammadans. An ancestor came to India in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak, and having received certain grants of land, settled in Kalimpur. His descendants removed to Muhammadabad, when that town was founded by Muhammad Ibrahim Surkhi. During the time of the Mutiny of 1857 the Khán Bahádur rendered good service by sheltering refugees, by procuring supplies and information, and by helping to place a bridge of boats across the Rápti. For these services he was made a Deputy Collector, and received, as a *khilat*, a Sword of Honour bearing a suitable inscription. In 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received a Medal of Honour and a Certificate of Honour; and in 1887 the title he now holds.

Residence.—Azimgarh, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD KARIM-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1851. The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as a son of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD KASIM ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur is the son of Rafi-u-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, one of the surviving sons of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KASIM HUSAIN KHURSHED JAH, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the eighteenth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD KAZIM HUSAIN KHAN (of Paintipur), *Rájá.*

Born 1852; succeeded his father Rájá Ibad Ali Khán in 1870. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on Ibad Ali Khán in 1853 by the King of Oudh, and subsequently recognised by the British Government in 1877. Belongs to the Shaikh Sadiki family known as Khánzádas, and is the first cousin of the Rájá of Mahmudabad. For the family history down to the time of Muhammad Imám Khán, *see* the account given of this family under the heading "Muhammad Amir Hasan Khán, Rájá of Mahmudabad." When Muhammad Imám Khán divided his estates, the younger son, Mazhar Ali Khán, received Belahra in Bara Banki as his portion; and his grandson, the late Rájá Ibad Ali Khán (father of the present Rájá of Paintipur), also acquired Paintipur, and became Rájá of Paintipur as well as Belahra. The Rájá has a son and heir, born in 1889.

Residence.—Paintipur, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Sind.

MUHAMMAD KHAN (of Kot Sarang), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the head of the Janjoah Rájput family of Kot Sarang. The Janjoah tribe of Rájputs were in early ages very powerful. They were settled near the Salt Range, but having become divided among themselves, they were dispossessed of much of their territory by the Gakkars (*see* Karamdád Khán Gakkar, Rájá of Pharwála) and by the Awans. Rájá Sarang was the founder of the Kot Sarang family. He built the fort called Kot Sarang after his name, and was celebrated for his valour; and was ultimately slain in a fight with the Afgháns near

Makhad. The sixth in descent from him was Rájá Fateh Khán, father of the present Rájá, who was also a distinguished Chief. The family were dispossessed by the Awans, but were subsequently granted some land by the Sardár Dhanna Singh Malwai, a General of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Rájá Muhammad Khán has three sons—Ahmad Khán, Sardár Khán, and Aziz Khán.

Residence.—Jhelum, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title was conferred in 1857, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services during the Mutiny campaigns, and his conspicuous bravery as an officer of the distinguished Corps of Guides. He retired as a Risaldár-Major on a special pension 1871, and received a grant of lands in the district of Pesháwar. He is an Honorary Magistrate of Pesháwar. The Sardár Bahádur has three sons—Yusaf Ali, Sabz Ali, and a third (still a minor).

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN (SIKANDAR KHAN), DEHLVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Thána, Bombay.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, HAJI, *Nawáb.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Dera Ghází Khan, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, LAGHARI, *Sardár, Nawáb.*

Born 1819. The title having been originally conferred by the Mir Nur Muhammad of Sind on the Nawáb's father, Wali Muhammad, in consideration of his services and of his having been wounded several times in battle, it has been recognised as hereditary by the British Government. Belongs to the Laghari clan of Baluchis, and claims descent from Hot Khán Laghari, who came to Sind from Kohistan with his son, Ghulám Muhammad Khán, and remained in the service of the Mirs of Sind. Has rendered good service to Government as an Extra Assistant Collector of Sind, for which he enjoys a pension; and he also holds some *jágirs* in the districts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur, Sind. The Nawáb has a son and heir named Fateh Muhammad Khán.

Residence.—Hala, Sind.

MUHAMMAD KUDRAT AZIZ, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD LATIF, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Received the title, as a personal distinction, on 25th May 1892, in recognition of eminent public services rendered as Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

Residence.—Punjab.

MUHAMMAD LUTF-ULLA, MAULAVI HAFIZ, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

This title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD MAHMUD, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1845. The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th January 1883, in recognition of his position as son of the Nawáb Ahmad-un-Nisá Begam, the daughter of Nawáb Azim-un-Nisá Begam, and grand-daughter of His late Highness Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, penultimate Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD MAHMUD ALI KHAN (of Chitari), *Nawáb, Khán Bahádur.*

Born 9th October 1826. The Nawáb belongs to the same Musalmán Rájput family as the Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán, K.C.S.I., of Pahásu, who is his nephew; and the family history down to the time of the Nawáb Mardán Ali Khán, father of this Nawáb, is given under that heading. When the estates of the Nawáb Mardán Ali Khán were divided among his sons, Chitari came to Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán. He rendered good services during the Mutiny of 1857, and as a reward, on 16th September 1859, he received the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction, with a *khilat* and a grant of lands in Bulandshahr district. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the title of Nawáb was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, for life; and declared hereditary, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD MAJID MIRZA, *Mirza.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza is the son of the Mirza Muhammad Hasan Ali, Sulaimán Kadr (*q.v.*), who is the surviving son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 23rd April 1831. The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his long and faithful services to Government. He is a nephew of the Chaudhri Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri of Asifpur (*q.v.*), in the Hardoi district. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857, and has been appointed a Deputy Collector in Oudh.

Residence.—Bilgrám, Hardoi, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur*, *Zul-Kadr.*

Born 1832. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 10th September 1861, on the father of the present Khán Bahádur, the Sayyid Muhammad Násir Ali Khán. He was the Deputy Collector of Allahabad at the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and rendered loyal services to the Government. He separated himself from the rebels, and assisted the garrison in the Allahabad Fort by communicating information, furnishing supplies, and offering money. In recognition of these services he received a *khilat*, the grant of some confiscated estates, and the hereditary title of Khán Bahádur, Zul-Kadr. His son, the present Khán Bahádur, Zul-Kadr, succeeded on the death of Násir Ali Khán, and has been appointed a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces. He has a son and heir, the Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan, born 22nd August 1869.

Residence.—Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWWAR ALI, *Khán Bahádur*, *Prince of Arcot.*

Born 1859; succeeded the late Amir-i-Arcot (Prince of Arcot) in 1889, and ranks as the first noble of the Carnatic. Is the representative of the former Musalmán dynasty of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, descendants of the famous Anwár-ud-din, who was created Nawáb of the Carnatic by the Nizám of the Deccan. His son was the Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, Wáláját Nawáb of the Carnatic, who was supported on the *masnad* of Arcot by the exploits of Clive against the French under Dupleix. His grandson was the Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, titular Nawáb of the Carnatic, whose son was His late Highness Prince Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot, who was granted the latter title by Her Majesty's letters patent, dated 2nd August 1870. He was succeeded by His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, second Prince of Arcot, whose full titles, according to local usage, may here be recited—His Highness

Azim Jah Umdat-ul-Umara, Amir-ul-Umara, Siráj-ul-Umara, Madar-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Azim-ud-daulá, Asad-ud-daulá-al-Ingliz Zahir-ud-daulá, Muhammad Ali Khán, Muhammad Badi-ullah Khán Bahádur, Zulfikar Jang, Fitrat Jang, Sipahsalar, Prince of Arcot. The present Prince of Arcot is the son of Muazzaz-ud daulá Khán Bahádur, and grandson of His late Highness Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot. He was granted the title of Khán Bahádur, 3rd March 1876, and succeeded as Prince of Arcot in 1889. His son and heir is named Muhammad Ali, born 1882.

Residence.—Amir-Mahál, Madras.

MUHAMMAD NABI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Calcutta.

MUHAMMAD NAIYIM, MAULVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

Born 20th November 1834. This title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. Belongs to the family of Khwája Abu Ismail Abdulla, Anseri, known as the Khwája Pir of Herat. The family was held in great esteem and respect by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD NAJAF KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD NAKI ALI, *Rafi-us-Shan, Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the only surviving son of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur has three sons, all bearing the title of Mirza Bahádur, Muhammad Askari, Muhammad Kásim Ali, and Muhammad Ali (*see* under each of their names).

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD NAKIALI DILAWAR JAH, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the seventeenth son of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD NAKI KHAN, SAYYID, *Muazziz-ud-daulá, Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Ahsan Jang.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred by His late Majesty Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, in 1849, and was recognised by the British Government in 1877. The Sayyid is the son of the late Mirza Abul Kasim Khán, and married the daughter of His late Majesty Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD NIZAM-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1840. The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD RABNAWAZ KHAN, ALIZAI, *Nawáb.*

The title is hereditary. The father of the present Nawáb was the Nawáb Faujdár Khán, who rendered good services during the Multán Campaign of 1848 under Lieutenant (subsequently Sir Herbert) Edwardes. For these services he received the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, and a valuable *jágir.* He also rendered good service during the Sheoráni and Kasráni expeditions. In 1854 he was deputed as Envoy to the Court of Kábul; and in 1856, after the conclusion of the treaty with the Amir of Kábul, Lord Dalhousie conferred on him the personal title of Nawáb. In 1857 the Nawáb went to Kábul again, where he remained till March 1859. He received various further honours and rewards for his remarkable services; and in 1875 the title of Nawáb was made hereditary, and all his *jágirs* were made perpetual *jágirs.* He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb. The Nawáb Muhammad Rabnawáz Khán has three sons—Mahmud Khán, born 1857; Aladád Khán, born 1862; Hakdád Khán, born 1876.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD RAHMAT-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1862. The title is personal, and was conferred on 8th October 1875, in recognition of his position as son of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD RASHID-UD-DIN KHAN (of Delhi), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Karauli, Rájputána.

MUHAMMAD RAUSHAN ALI, *Khán Bahádur*, *Firoz Jang.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD REZA ALI SULTAN, MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the thirteenth son of His late Majesty the King of Oudh.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD SADIK, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 13th July 1833. Belongs to a Kamboh (Musalmán) family, claiming descent from the Nawáb Asad Khán, who settled at Meerut three centuries ago, and was Wazir in the time of the Mughal Emperors. His father, Háji Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khán, served the Government as a Tahsildár and Honorary Magistrate. He has been a Deputy-Magistrate in the Irrigation Department. Received a *sanad* in Darbár from Lord Canning, and a *khilat* for loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857; also a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and the title of Khán Bahádur on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SADIK ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur's father was the Nawáb Muazzam-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of that monarch.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD SALAMAT KHAN, *Rájá.*

Born 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from Chandra Singh, Gautam, of Mehnagar in Nizámabad. He had two sons, Ságar and Abhiman. The latter became a Muhammadan and an eunuch; took the name of Daulat, entered the Imperial service of Delhi, rose to be Wazir of the Household, and in 1612 A.D. was appointed Faujdar of Jaunpur. His nephew Harbans, son of Ságar, assumed the title of Rájá. The grandson of Harbans, named Bikramajit, married a Muhammadan wife, and had two sons, named Azam and Azmat. Azam founded the town of Azamgarh in 1665, and built the fort there, which became the residence of the family. Azmat was killed by the Imperial troops about 1688 for failure to pay revenue, and was succeeded by his two sons in turn, Ikrám and Mahábat. The latter was imprisoned by the Nawáb Vazir for refusing to pay

revenue, and died in confinement about the year 1731. His son Irádat, *alias* Akbar Sháh, was succeeded in 1756 by his son, Jahán Khán, who was slain in 1761 in a quarrel with the Nawáb Vazir's agent. After the defeat of the Nawáb Vazir by the British forces at Baksar, a cousin of Jahán Khán, named Azam Khán, established himself in the Ráj, and retained it till his death in 1771. His widow adopted a son named Nádir Khán, who appears to have been a claimant of the Ráj. He died in 1826, and was succeeded as claimant by his eldest son, Mubárak. The latter died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, whose claim to the Ráj was at last allowed by the Government in 1866. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate. His heir-presumptive is his brother, Bábu Muhammad Khalik Khán, born in February 1849.

Residence.—Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SALAM-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur, Nawáb.*

Born 9th February 1859. The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on 1st June 1888, and that of Nawáb on 29th May 1891, as personal distinctions, in recognition of his services and those of his family to the Government. Belongs to a Shirani Pathán family of Dewálghát, Buldána district, Berar. His grandfather, Muhammad Rahim Khán, received a *jágir* for his services rendered to General Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) in the campaign of Assai (Assaye), 1803 A.D. Muhammad Rahim Khán's son was Muhammad Bismillah Khán, father of the present Nawáb, who is the *jágirdár* and Magistrate of Dewálghát. The Nawáb has two sons—Muhammad Nur-ulla Khán and Muhammad Aziz-ulla Khán; and three daughters, Mohr-un-Nisá, Budr-un-Nisá, and Shams-un-Nisá.

Residence.—Dewálghát, Buldána, Berar.

MUHAMMAD SAMI-ULLAH KHAN, *C.M.G.*

Has been created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Residence.—

MUHAMMAD SAYYID BAKHT *alias* PIYARI SAHEB, *Mirza.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of one of the great-grandsons of the Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, the heir-apparent of the Emperor Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. The Prince, having incurred the displeasure of his father the Emperor, fled from Delhi to Lucknow. Subsequently, in 1788 A.D., he removed to Benares, to reside under the protection of the British Government. There the Palace on the river-side, called the Shiwála, was given by Mr. Duncan, the British Resident, as a residence for the Prince; and the family have lived there ever since as political pensioners. One of the Prince's grandsons, Mirza Mahmud Jan, was the father of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SHAH SAYYID, SUBAHDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for distinguished services as an officer of the 20th Bengal Infantry.

Residence.—20th Bengal Infantry.

MUHAMMAD SHAMS-UD-DIN HAIDAR, *Mirza Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of His late Majesty Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was the Mirza Mustafa Ali Haidar, son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD SIBGHAT-ULLA, *Nigarish Khán Bahádur Ihtisham Jang Ihtisham-ud-daulá.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD SIDDIK HUSAIN, *Khán.*

The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised by Government on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMAD TAKI ALI, *Mirza.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of His late Majesty Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza's father is the Mirza Muhammad Hasan Ali Bahádur, Sulaimán Kadr (*q.v.*), the only surviving son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

MUHAMMAD TAKI KHAN, MIRZA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Kandahar.

MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN, KHAN KHEL, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 9th March 1881, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Kohat, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD YUSUF, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 6th June 1885, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Bar of the Calcutta High Court.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ZAFAR KHAN, KHATTAK (of Teri), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1881, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position and services as one of the Chiefs of the Teri Khattak sept of the Akbar Khel clan of Patháns. Is the son of the late Khwája Sir Muhammad Khán, Khattak, K.C.S.I., of Teri, who died 18th November 1889. Is descended from the head of the Western branch of the Khattaks, who asserted his independence of the Khán of the Eastern Khattaks, and assumed the title of Khán in 1780 A.D. The late Nawáb rendered long and loyal services to the Government, and was rewarded with the title of Nawáb in 1873, and subsequently was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Residence.—Kohat, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ZAKIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUHAMMADGARH, NAWAB HAFIZ KULI KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1st October 1830; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th January 1848. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Dalel Khán, founder of the State of Kurwai (*q.v.*), of which the Muhammadgarh State is an offshoot. The Nawáb's eldest son bears the title of Mián, and is called Mián Hatam Kuli Khán. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population is about 5300, chiefly Hindus, but including about 900 Muhammadans.

Residence.—Muhammadgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

MUHI-UD-DIN SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Madras.

MUKUND BALKRISHAN BUTI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Nagpur, Central Provinces.

MUKUND DEB (of Khurdah), *Rájá.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th March 1884. The Rájá is the present representative of the ancient *Gangavansa* dynasty of Kings of Orissa.

Residence.—Puri, Bengal.

MUKUND RAM CHANDAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Bombay.

MUKUNDRAI MANIRAI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 9th June 1884.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

MULCHAND SONI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th January 1882.

Residence.—Ajmir.

MULI, PARMAR SARTANSINGHJI RAMABHAI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 12th April 1834; succeeded to the *gadi* 29th June 1870. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the great Pramara (Parmar) clan of Rájputs, the Thákur being, it is said, the only Pramara Chief in Western India, and almost the only surviving Chief of that great clan. The Pramaras were one of the four divisions of the Agnikulas, or "Sons of Fire," of the heroic ages in India—the other three being the Solanki, the Chauhán, and the Purihara. Tod says of them in his learned *Annals of Rájásthán*: "Though the Pramara family never equalled in wealth the famed Solanki princes of Anhilwára, or shone with such lustre as the Chauhán [of Ajmir and Delhi], it attained a wider range and an earlier consolidation of power than either." The great Chandragupta, the Sandracottus of the Greeks, was probably a Pramara Rájput, and the last Pramara King of Chitor was conquered by the Gehlots, probably in 714 A.D. The Thákur is known in Káthiáwár by the title of "Parmar Shri." The area of his State is 133 square miles; its population is 19,832, chiefly Hindus. He maintains a military force of 79 cavalry and 230 infantry.

Residence.—Muli, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MULTHAN, THAKUR DALPAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1849. The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of his State is about 9000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Multhán, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MUMTAZ ALI KHAN (of Bilaspur, Atraula), *Rájá.*

Born 6th October 1865. The title is hereditary; the original title of Málik was exchanged for that of Rájá by Adam Khán about the year 1650, and the latter title was recognised by the British Government as hereditary in 1879. Belongs to a very ancient Pathán family, claiming descent from Khálid, son of Wálid, the uncle of the Prophet. Its founder in Atraula was Ali Khán of Manota, in the district of Muzaffarnagar. He accompanied the Emperor Humáyun in his expedition to Gujarát, where he incurred the Emperor's displeasure by conniving at the escape of the Rájá of Bikanir from a beleaguered fort. Threatened with death, he openly rebelled, and joined the old Afghán party of Sher Sháh, by whom Humáyun was for a time driven into exile. Ali Khán then seized the Ráj of Nagar in Basti; from which, after ten years, he was driven by a rising of the Hindus under the son of the former Rájá. He then encamped before Atraula; and after two years' siege he slew the Rájput Prince of that place, and in the year 1552 established the Ráj, which is still held by his descendants. He refused to submit to the restored Emperor Humáyun, or to his son, Akbar the Great. But in 1571 his only son, Shekhan Khán, tendered his submission to Akbar's Viceroy in Oudh, and promised to bring in his father's head if he were furnished with a sufficient number of troops. The unnatural battle was fought at Sarai in *Parganá* Saadullanagar; the son was victorious, and kept his word by having his father's head cut off and embalmed, and he presented it in person at Delhi, where it was placed as a trophy on the Ajmir Gate. As his reward he received the title of Shri Khán Azam Masnad Ali, which is still used in their signatures by the chieftains of this family. Shekhan Khán was allowed to return to Atraula with his father's head and a grant of the *Zamindári;* he raised a handsome tomb over the remains of his parent, and ruled in Atraula for twenty years. His son, Daud Khán, engaged in a feud with the Janwar Rájá of Bhinga (*q.v.*); and it is said that he was such a powerful archer that an arrow shot by him into the gateway of the Bhinga fort was so deeply buried that it was never extracted till the time of the Mutiny of 1857, when it was dug out by Mendu Khán, a General of the rebellious Begam of Oudh. Daud Khán's son, Adam Khán, was the first Chief of the family to exchange the title of Málik for that of Rájá. His descendants in later generations have been engaged in frequent bloody feuds with their neighbours, the Rájás of Balrámpur (*q.v.*) and Bánsi. The late Rájá, Umrao Khán, who died in 1858, had been engaged for many years in a desultory border warfare with the Chief of Balrámpur, before the establishment of the British rule in Oudh. His son, who succeeded as a minor, was induced to join the rebels, and the rebel Begam of Oudh promised him a share of the possessions of the loyal Chief of Balrámpur. He died, however, in 1865, leaving no male issue; but the present Rájá was born as a posthumous son on 6th October of that year. The Government decided that he should succeed to his father's estates, which were under the management of the Court of Wards from 1865 to 1886. The Rájá has married a daughter of the Rájá Jang Bahádur Khán of Nanpara (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Atraula, Gonda, Oudh.

MUNNA LAL, *Rai.*

The title is personal, and was recognised in 1886.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

MUNNA LAL, SETH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Mandla, Central Provinces.

MURAD ALI (of Malir), *Jám.*

Born October 1857. The title is hereditary; the present Jám succeeded as a minor in September 1866. The Jám is the Chief of the Jokia clan of Baluchis.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

MURAD ALI KHAN *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MURDHAN SAH (of Barha), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

MURID AHMAD KHAN *walad* NASIR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MURID ALI, KAZI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 7th January 1830. The title is personal; and was conferred on 16th April 1869. His great-grandfather, Muhammad Harun, came from Herat and settled in Hala, Sind, at the time when Jám Sams was ruler of Sind. His father was Muhammad Hayat. The Khán Bahádur has a son, named Muhammad Arif.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

MURID HAIDAR KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MURID KHAN, *Mulk* or *Malik.*

Born about the year 1851. The title is hereditary; the Malik has *sanads* of the Emperors Aurangzeb and Muhammad Sháh in which this title is used. Is the Chief of the Kalmati clan, which is a branch of the Rind Baluchis.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

MURLI MANOHAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1821. The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th August 1882, for services rendered to Government during the Mutiny and in the Bhután war. Belongs to a Kshatriya family. Is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

MURSAN, *Rájá of.* *See* Ghansham Singh.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB SIR SAYYID HASAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., *Nawáb Bahádur of.*

Born 25th August 1846. The Nawáb Bahádur's full titles are—Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Daulá, Amir-ul-Umará, Nawáb Sir Sayyid Hussain Ali Khán Bahádur, Muhábat Jang, G.C.I.E., Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad. Is the eldest son of the late Muntazim-ul-Mulk, Mohsin-ud-Daulá, Faridun Jáh, Nawáb Sayyid Mansur Ali Khán Bahádur, Nussat Jang, last titular Nawáb Názim and Subahdár of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The late Nawáb Názim resigned his position and titles on 1st November 1880. His eldest son, the present Nawáb, received the hereditary title of Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad by a *sanad*, dated 17th February 1882. In February 1887 he received the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Most Eminent Order in May 1890. In May 1887 he was granted the *khilat* or style of Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Daulá, Amir-ul-Umará, Nawáb Sir Sayyid Hasan Ali Khán Bahádur, Muhábat Jang. On 12th March 1891, by an Indenture entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council and himself, the Nawáb Bahádur confirmed the act of his father of 1st November 1880; and received in return a fixed hereditary position, with a settled income, and with the family estates in the districts of Murshidabad, Calcutta, Midnapur, Dacca, Maldah, Purneah, Patna, Rangpur, Hughli, Rájsháhi, Birbhum, and the Santál-Parganás attached to the title of Nawáb Bahádur in tail male. This arrangement was confirmed and validated by the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, by Act XV. of 1891, passed on 21st March 1891. This arrangement confirmed to the Nawáb Bahádur the rank and dignity of Premier Noble of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the hereditary title, in addition to that of Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad, of Amir-ul-Umará.



The Nawáb Bahádur has five sons—(1) Asaf Kadr Sayyid Wasif Ali Mirza, born 7th January 1875; (2) Iskandar Kadr Sayyid Nasir Ali Mirza, born 15th March 1876; (3) Sayyid Asaf Ali Mirza, born 26th April 1881; (4) Sayyid Yákub Ali Mirza, born 9th June 1883; (5) Sayyid Mohsin Ali Mirza, born 18th November 1885. The family arms adopted by the Nawáb are—*argent*, a dolphin proper above a cheval regardant, also proper. Below the shield the monogram N.B.M. The supporters are the lion and the unicorn. The crest is a *Zulfikár* (sword of the Khálif Ali) proper. The motto is "Nil Desperandum."

The Nawáb Bahádur is descended both from the Prophet and also from Ali, the cousin and successor of the Prophet, who was married to Fatima, the Prophet's daughter. Hasan, eldest son of Ali, left a son,

Hasan Massanna, who married Fatima Soghra, daughter of Hussain Ali's youngest son. One branch of the descendants of this marriage has held for several centuries, and still holds, the office of Grand Sharif of Mecca. A grandson of Hasan Massanna and Fatima Soghra was called Ibrahim Taha-Tahaie ("the pure," "the unsullied"); and from this Ibrahim are derived the Murshidabad family. His descendants were for some time rulers of the province of Yemen in Arabia. Subsequently a descendant, Sayyid Husain Najafi, was key-holder to the tomb of Ali at Najaf; and his grandson was Mir Jáfar, who became, on the fall of Nawáb Suráj-ud-Daulá, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The grandfather of Mir Jáfar had married a niece of the Emperor Aurangzeb. One of his uncles, Najafi Khán, was Governor of the fortress of Gwalior; and another, Najaf Khán, was Subahdár of Cuttack. Mir Jáfar himself was at first Commander-in-Chief to the Nawáb Názim Ali Vardi Khán, whose sister, the Nawáb Sháh Khánum, he married. The Nawáb Ali Vardi Khán became Subahdár in 1740, and was succeeded by his grandson Nawáb Suraj-ud-Daulá in 1756. He was succeeded by Mir Jáfar, brother-in-law of Ali Vardi Khán, after the victory at Plassey in 1757. In 1760 he was set aside for a short time in favour of his son-in-law, Mir Kasim; but again came into power after a few months, and continued on the Masnad till 1765, when he was succeeded by his son, Najm-ud-Daulá. Mir Najm was succeeded in 1766 by his brother, Nawáb Saif-ud-Daulá, and he by another brother, Mubárak-ud-Daulá, a minor son of Mir Jáfar, in 1770. Mubárak-ud-Daulá was succeeded by his son, Nasir-ul-Mulk, in 1793, and this Nawáb by his son, Ali Jáh, in 1810. Ali Jáh was followed by his brother, Wálá Jáh, in 1821; and Wálá Jáh by his son, Humáyun Jáh, in 1825. This Prince was succeeded in 1838 by his son, the late Faridun Jáh Sayyid Mansur Ali, the father of the present Nawáb, who was the last Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The grandfather of the present Nawáb Bahádur received from His Majesty King William IV. a full-length portrait of His Majesty in original, and the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order with the Insignia. The portrait of His Majesty is one of the chief ornaments at the Palace at Murshidabad.

Residence.—The Palace, Murshidabad, Bengal.

MURTAZA HUSAIN (of Bhilwal). *See* Mustafa Husain.

MUSA, ALI RAJA, SULTAN (of Cannanore), *Rájá.*

Born 1830. The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Cannanore being the representative of the old Moplah Ali Rájás or Sea-Kings of Malabar and the adjacent islands. Belongs to a Moplah (Muhammadan) family, said to have been founded by Mamali Kidavu, a Musalmán Minister of the Kolathiri Rájá of Malabar, who was appointed the "Ali Rájá"—or Sea-King of the Laccadives and adjacent islands—by the Cherakal Rájá, who assigned him a residence at Cannanore. It is remarkable that the family, though Muhammadans, follow the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance general among the Hindu Rájás of Malabar, under which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent. The present Sultán Ali Rájá succeeded his predecessor under this law on 15th November 1870. The agreement of 1796, by which the family came under British control, was signed by the Bibi, a female member of the family.

Residence.—Malabar, Madras.

MUSTAFA HUSAIN (of Bhilwal), *Chaudhri.*

Born 31st October 1849. The title is hereditary, having been so since the time of the Emperor Sháh Jahán in 1616 A.D., and recognised by the British Government in 1877. Belongs to a Musalmán family whose ancestors, Khwája Bahrám and Khwája Nizám, accompanied the Sayyid Sálár to Oudh, and settled at Subeha. In 1616 A.D. Shaikh Násir was appointed Chaudhri of Subeha by the Empress Sháh Jahám. In 1792 Chaudhri Imám Bakhsh largely increased the possessions of the family. During the earlier period of the Mutiny of 1857 Chaudhri Sarfaráz Ahmad, who had succeeded his father-in-law Chaudhri Lutf-ulla, took part in the rebellion; but early in 1858 he made his submission, and rendered valuable services by opening communications with other rebel leaders and detaching them from the rebel cause. In 1860 he was invested with the special powers of an Assistant Collector. On his death there was protracted litigation as to the succession; ultimately the estates were divided between the widow of Sarfaráz Ahmad, Mussamat Bichan-un-Nisá, and the present Chaudhri, who is the younger brother of the late Chaudhri. He has a son and heir named Mujtaba Husain, born in 1874.

Residence.—Subeha, Bara Banki, Oudh.

MUSTAMID KHAN BAHADUR. *See* Muhammad Zakir Ali.

MUTHUSWAMI, C., *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

MUTHUSWAMI AIYAR, T., *C.I.E.*

Born 1832. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1878, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Judicial Service. Was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1859; Principal Sadr Amin, 1865; Police Magistrate, 1868; Judge of the Court of Small Causes, 1871; Fellow of the Madras University, 1872; Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court of Judicature, 1883. Is a B.L. of Madras University.

Residence.—Madras.

MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN, SAYYID (of Bahadurnagar), *Rájá.*

Born 1867. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the representative of the great and powerful Muhamdi Ráj which was founded by Sayyids from Kanauj, who settled first at Piháni, and subsequently owned Barwar, Bhurwára, and Kheri. This Musalmán family is descended from a Sonbansi Rájput named Badar Singh, the offspring of a daughter of the Ahbans Chief of Badiagaon in Hardoi by a Sonbansi Rájput. The Sayyid Kurram of Muhamdi attacked the village of Badiagaon at a time when Badar Singh and his brother, as boys, were staying there with their mother as guests of their grandfather Dan Singh; he slew every one in the village except the two boys, whom he carried off as prisoners to Aurangabad. Badar Singh became a convert to Islam under the name of Ibad-ulla Khán, married the daughter of the Sayyid Kurram, and in 1734 ousted his brothers-in-law and seized the great Muhamdi Ráj. Ibad-ulla Khán was succeeded by his son Mahbub Ali in 1737, having received the titles of Rájá and Khán from the Emperor of Delhi in 1730. The family went through many vicissitudes. In 1837 Rájá Aman Ali Khán on his death was succeeded by his son, Rájá Ashraf Ali, and in 1864 his title of Rájá was recognised as hereditary by the British Government. He was succeeded in 1867 by his son, Rájá Musharraf Ali Khán, who died in 1881, and was followed by his son the present Rájá, as a minor. Educated at the Benares Wards' Institute and Aligarh College. Married to a daughter of the Rájá of Nánpara. His heir-presumptive is his step-brother, Ashfak Ali Khán.

Residence.—Muhamdi, Kheri, Oudh.

MUZAFFAR BAKHT, *Mirza.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of one of the great-grandsons of the Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, the heir-apparent of the Emperor Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. For the family history, *see* the account under the heading "Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, Mirza." The Mirza Muzaffar Bakht is a first cousin of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, being the elder son of Zafar Bakht, who was the brother of Mahmud Jan.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MUZAFFAR HUSAIN KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for distinguished military services. Holds the rank of Risaldar-Major in Her Majesty's Army.

Residence.—

MYAT PU, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence.—Tharrawadi, Burma.

MYAT TUN AUNG, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Chindwin, Burma.

MYLLIEM, *Seim of.* *See* Malliem.

MYO, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR CHAMA RAJENDRA WADIAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire.

Born 22nd February 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 23rd September 1868. Belongs to a Rájput (Kshatriya Hindu) family, whose ancestors came to the south in very early times from Dwárka in Káthiáwár. Of these, two brothers, named Vijayaráj and Krishnaráj, appear to have settled in the Ashtagrám division of the Mysore dominions towards the close of the 14th century; and one of them married the daughter of the local *palegár* or Baron of the village of Hadanáru, and by this means established his rule in those parts. One of his descendants, named Yedu Raya, ruled over Mysore from 1399 A.D. to 1422, and was then succeeded by his son, Here Bettud Chamraj. The grandson of the latter was a Rájá named Here (or Arberal) Chamraj—*arberal* meaning *six-fingered*, in allusion to a physical peculiarity; and the six-fingered Rájá's son was Here Bettud Chamraj II., in whose time the fort of Mysore was built on the site of a village formerly called Puragere, and was given the name of *Mahesh-uru*, Buffalo-town, from *Mahesh-asura*, the buffalo-headed demon destroyed by the goddess Káli.



These Rájás were called *Wadiárs* or *Wodeyárs* of Mysore—*Wodeyár* being a plural or honorific form of *Odeya*, Kánarese for "lord."

Here Bettud Chamraj was succeeded by his two sons in turn. The younger, Bolé Chamraj, is said to have been named *Bolé*, or *The Bald*, because he had been made bald by a stroke of lightning. His grandson, Ráj Wadiár, ninth Rájá of Mysore, was the greatest and most successful of all these early Wadiárs. He reigned from 1578 to 1616; and in the year 1609-10 he seized the strong fortress of Seringapatam, formerly held by a lieutenant of the Kings of Vijayanagar. The great Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar on the Tungabhadra had previously, in 1588, been subverted by the alliance of the Muhammadan Chiefs of the Deccan, and the descendants of the Vijayanagar dynasty had taken refuge at Penuakonda, where the family ultimately became extinct; so that Ráj Wadiár of Mysore and his descendants, having obtained possession of the important strategical position of Seringapatam, rapidly increased their power and extended their dominions. This process of aggrandisement continued down to the time of the Rájá Dodda Krishnaráj, who reigned from 1713 to 1730. His adopted son was Hadinente Tingal Chamraj, who died in 1733, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Chikka Krishnaráj—*Chikka* means "Junior," or "The Less." The long reign of Chikka Krishnaráj, from 1734 to 1765, was hardly more

than nominal, for during this period the famous Muhammadan Haidar Ali rose to power, and ultimately became the sovereign of Mysore, retaining the Mahárájá as a puppet-prince. Haidar's splendid military powers, and those of his even more famous son, Tippu Sultán, immensely increased the Mysore dominions, and made the State the greatest in Southern India, and its rulers the most formidable potentates in the whole country. Of the Mahárájá Chikka Krishnaráj's two sons, who nominally succeeded him, one was strangled by orders of the Sultán, and the other died childless. Haidar then, in order to retain the shadow of a Hindu dynasty, permitted the third wife of Chikka Krishnaráj to adopt a young kinsman named Chamraj. Not long before the fall of Tippu and the conquest of Seringapatam by the British in 1799, Chamraj had died in captivity; and when the British Government resolved that Mysore should revert to the control of the family of its ancient rulers, an infant son of Chamraj, by name Krishnaráj, was placed on the *gadi.* During the minority of the Mahárájá Krishnaráj, from 1799 to 1810, the State was successfully administered by a Diwán or Prime Minister, the famous Purnaiya, a Bráhman statesman of great ability. The affairs of the State, however, fell into disorder after the retirement of Purnaiya; and the misgovernment of the Mahárájá Krishnaráj terminated by the British Government assuming the direct administration of the country in 1831, retaining the Mahárájá as the titular sovereign. On the 18th June 1865 the late Mahárájá adopted as his son and successor the young prince, now the Mahárájá Cháma Rajendra Wadiár, who was the third son of Chikka Krishna Arasu, a scion of the Bettada Kote branch of the royal house. The adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1867; and on the death of the Mahárájá Krishnaráj in 1868 the present Mahárájá was duly installed in his place as titular sovereign. The young Mahárájá proved himself in every way so deserving of the position that in 1881 it was resolved that the sovereign power should be restored to the sovereign title: and on the 25th March in that year the "Rendition"—the term has become historical—was carried out by the installation of the Mahárájá as a Ruling Chief, when the British Chief Commissioner handed over his office to the Diwán or Prime Minister of His Highness.

The subsequent history of the Mahárájá's rule has abundantly justified the "Rendition." The good administration of the country, which had been firmly established under the rule of Sir Mark Cubbon and his successors as Chief Commissioners of Mysore, has been maintained and improved. Notwithstanding that the State has been devastated by one of the most terrible famines ever known—that of 1877-78—and by several very serious droughts, its general advance in prosperity under the Mahárájá's rule has been marvellous. His Highness has had the advantage of being assisted by several Indian statesmen of the first rank and the highest abilities; the place of the late Diwán, Mr. Rangacharlu—who was himself an administrator of no mean power—having been taken, very fortunately, by His Excellency the present Prime Minister, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I. (*q.v.*), by whose aid the Mahárájá has attained an administrative success not surpassed in any part of the Indian Empire, British as well as feudatory.

In all the ordinary duties of an Indian Government—in the administration of justice, in the collection and expenditure of the revenue, in the protection afforded to life and property, in public instruction, in sanitation, in public works—it is admitted that the Government of the Mahárájá can com-

pare not unfavourably with that of the Provinces under direct British rule. In some highly important respects—in the development of communications, in female education, in precautions against famine, in the encouragement of mining and other industries, and in the fostering of habits of local self-government among the people—it is held by many (and apparently with some reason) that the State of Mysore is ahead of most of the rest of India. The famous school at Mysore City that is known as "Her Highness the Mahárání's High-Caste Girls' School"—in which 400 girls belonging to the families of highest caste in Mysore receive a liberal education, largely from Professors of their own sex and rank in life—undoubtedly represents by far the most successful attempt that India has seen to put the ladies of India on the same intellectual level with their husbands and brothers. The success of the gold-mining of Kolár is perhaps due as much to the wise and liberal laws which regulate it as to the richness of the district in the precious metal; while the Principality is being opened out in every direction by railways under State control or with State encouragement. The expenditure on railways in this State in the year 1891 was nearly 3 million rupees. In regard to local self-government, the "Representative Assembly of Mysore," with which the Diwán every year takes counsel, which was instituted some years ago as a body nominated by the Mahárájá, was in 1890 made elective; and the Prime Minister, in his Address to the Assembly in 1891, thus commented on the results of the change:—

"By command of His Highness the Mahárájá, I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Assembly, which meets here to-day for the first time under the election system sanctioned last year. You come here as the duly elected Representatives of the Agricultural, the Industrial, and the Commercial interests of the State. Last year, when His Highness was pleased to grant the valued privilege of election, he was not without some misgiving as to how the experiment would succeed; but it is most gratifying to His Highness that, though unused to the system, the electoral body has been able, in the very first year of its existence, to exercise the privilege with so much judgment and sense of responsibility as to send to this Assembly men in every way qualified to speak on their behalf. That men representing the capital, the industry, and the intellect of the country should have already taken so much interest in the working of the scheme augurs well for the future of the Institution. His Highness asks me to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge the expressions of warm gratitude which have reached him from all sides for the privilege of election granted last year."

But it is in its measures for the prevention and the relief of famines that the Government of Mysore has earned its best and most enduring laurels, in a reputation for prudent and far-sighted philanthropy. Those measures were described fairly and minutely by the Prime Minister in his Address to the Representative Assembly on the 4th October 1892 in the following words:—

"Before I proceed to take up the various departments of the State, you will naturally expect me to say a few words regarding the severe drought through which the whole of the Province, with the small exception of our Malnad Taluks, has recently passed. In the Maidan parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts the south-west monsoon was so scanty and precarious that the early dry crops were completely lost, except in a few scattered favourable situations. The northern and eastern districts did not get any of the early rains, and had in

consequence to defer the preparation of land for cultivation much beyond the usual season. A few showers which came later on permitted of the sowing of nearly the usual extent of land with the ordinary dry crops in most taluks. These soon began to fade from insufficient moisture. The rain which fell towards the end of September raised hopes of a favourable change in the season. But by November it was evident that the north-east monsoon too had failed, and that the general out-turn of dry crops would not be much above a four-anna average in most taluks. The tanks had received no water, and wet cultivation under them could not be attempted. The failure of fodder was widespread, and altogether there was every indication of an impending distress of a very aggravated type, and towards the end of November the price of food grains began to rise rapidly, owing both to the local failure of crops and to large exports to neighbouring Madras districts. In the beginning of December, by command of His Highness the Mahárájá, I started on a tour through the worst taluks of the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kolár, and Bangalore. My immediate object was not only to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the country and the requirements of the people, but also to organise the relief measures required for the different tracts, and chiefly to inspire the people with confidence alike in the famine policy of the Government and in the method proposed for carrying it out. One of the first things to attract my attention was the insufficient supply of food grains at the various local markets. It was evident that owners were holding back their stocks, partly in expectation of a further rise in price and partly from fear of thefts and robberies,—so fruitful a source of waste and loss during the previous famine. I accordingly lost no time in arranging for due police protection of grain in transit and at places of storage, and for their safe and ready consignment by the railway. Local merchants were duly apprised of the preparedness of the Government to meet any local insufficiency by import of grain from outside the Province, while at the same time the prices of food grains obtaining at the several weekly santés or markets in the interior were ascertained and regularly published as a stimulus to local trade. These measures tended to make prices more uniform and steady throughout the Province, and there was heard afterwards no complaint of insufficient supply at any local market. Another matter which I found necessary to impress upon local officers early in my tour was the need of the greatest economy in the use of the available supply of water in tanks. With the object of raising quick-growing dry crops likely to yield an early supply of food and fodder, tank-beds which were fast becoming dry were ordered to be leased for cultivation on very favourable terms. About 10,500 acres of tank-bed were thus brought under cultivation. The crops raised were generally Bengal-gram and jolam. In the Tumkur district, where the cultivation was timely and extensive, the aggregate value of the crops thus raised is estimated over Rs.90,000. In the other districts this class of cultivation was not nearly so successful. To meet the serious want of fodder which was apprehended, all State forests and plantations, as well as a large number of Amrut Mahal Kávals, were thrown open for the free use of the raiyats' cattle, without any restriction as to the taluks or districts from which they might come. The total area of grazing land thus made available to the public was 1600 square miles, and it is reported to have been used for grazing nearly 519,000 head of cattle. Raiyats were also further permitted to cut and remove tender date-leaves for use as fodder, a privilege which was eagerly availed of in most taluks of Tumkur and Chitaldroog. In devising our scheme of Relief Works my chief aim was to afford the poorer agriculturists, the landless field labourers, the Holiyars, the Mádigars, etc., the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their own homes. It was believed they and their families could live upon comparatively small wages if these could be earned near their own villages, for in such a case they would be able to return to their homes at the

end of each day's work, take care of the infirm and young dependent upon them, look after their cattle and other property, and receive from their neighbours any additional help they might require. With this object in view, every affected taluk was divided into a number of small circles, and for execution within each such circle some suitable work or works were selected, so as to leave no inhabited village without the means of earning fair wages, within a radius of three or four miles. The works thus selected were 'minor tanks,' whether yielding revenue or not. The improvement of such tanks was of such vital importance to the villagers as a body that there was every guarantee that the grants given for it would be properly applied, and some good return shown for the money spent. To meet the rare cases in which such minor tanks were not available, as also to provide work near villages after completion of the tanks taken up, a programme of works of a supplementary character was got ready. These works were also of special local utility, such as improvement of village sanitation, planting of topes in villages and round the fringe of the waterspread of the bigger tanks, etc. Such, in brief outline, was the scheme of relief upon which His Highness's Government chiefly relied. Its execution was entrusted to the hereditary village Patel, for it was deemed safer to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency from outside. A system of periodical inspection and general control by the Shekdar and Amildar was established, and wide discretion given to district officers as regards the details of execution, with due regard to local circumstances. I am able to bear testimony to the fact that the entire Executive, from the Patel to the District Officer, showed themselves fully equal to the high responsibility thus placed upon them, and that the scheme of relief planned was carried out with complete success in every affected part. Besides the regular relief works, but under the same agency and serving the same object as those works, were the drinking-water wells, for which a total grant of Rs.1,38,000 (chiefly from local funds) had been sanctioned. There were in hand 850 such wells, principally new wells undertaken wherever most needed, besides a number of old wells which required deepening. They were all works of permanent utility, but were of special immediate value, owing to the scarcity of good drinking water which existed in most places. In addition to works under direct Government agency, the employment of local labour on private works on a large scale was established by the grant of Government loans to landholders for special permanent improvement of their lands. The most important of this class of works were the irrigation wells under the scheme I described to you last year. The working of the scheme in each of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, and Bangalore was entrusted to a special officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, and the distrust which raiyats at first evinced towards a new measure of this kind soon gave place to an eager desire to secure the loans. The number of applications received was so numerous that the grants had to be confined to localities where provision for employment of labour was most needed. The loans sanctioned aggregated Rs.2,80,000 for 917 kapile and 530 yatam wells, calculated to irrigate 5252 acres. Another important class of works for which Government loans were given was the construction and repair of Saguvali kattes. The restriction placed upon the construction and improvement of these kattes by an order of 1873 was felt as a great hardship, especially in the Chitaldroog district, where much of the dry cultivation depends upon the retention of moisture under these kattes. That order was accordingly withdrawn, and special encouragement afforded for the construction and improvement of these most useful private works by a system of Government loans. During the past season loans to the extent of Rs.21,175 were sanctioned for 251 such works, which when completed will benefit 5069 acres. A few loans were granted also to enable Inamdars to repair their tanks. Of works referred to above, both Government and private, about 2900 were in actual execution in the affected

tracts. They had the effect of keeping the people employed near their own homes, and their sufficiency for purposes of relief is proved by the fact that nearly 2400 of them could not be completed during the past season. We have found them far more effective for real relief than large central works under professional agency. Our main anxiety was to avoid the necessity for concentrating large numbers upon distant works, for previous experience had shown that in the earlier stages of famine the people can never be induced to leave their homes in quest of employment on distant works, not because they are not in need of employment, but because they are bound to their homes by ties they are unable to sever. It is well known that before their cattle are lost, and the weaker members have died, and themselves reduced to a famished condition, the people do not quit their homes, and when eventually compelled to take this step they are so demoralised that they are more likely to wander about aimlessly than to settle down on distant works under a strange agency. We had, however, ready at hand a programme of D.P.W. Relief Works for possible resort in the event of the distress being unusually prolonged. But happily we had no occasion to do more in this direction than expand the ordinary Public Works in some of the affected tracts. Besides placing the means of earning wages within the ready reach of the general population, we adopted several measures for the relief of special classes. The most important among them were the weavers, the demand for whose manufactures had all but disappeared owing to the high prices of grain which prevailed. After much consideration of alternative measures, the Government eventually adopted the system of purchase proposed by Mr. Madhava Rao for the Bangalore district. Under this system the Government made advances of money to local Sahukars of standing for purchasing on behalf of Government the entire produce of the looms at the market value, to be resold when the demand became re-established. The Sahukars were paid a small commission, and in return they guaranteed the full recoupment of the advances made. This system was the means of affording efficient relief to the industrious weaving class, always the first to suffer on every occasion of widespread scarcity and high prices. It was in operation at Bangalore, Dodballapur, Anekal, Kolar, Melkote, Molkalmuru, and other weaving centres. The advances made amounted to Rs.85,300, including commission and other charges. A sum of Rs.34,580 has already been recovered by the resale of cloths purchased, and the balance is under process of realisation. The final net expenditure is expected to be trifling compared with the large numbers relieved. In Bangalore City alone the relief thus given extended to 4000 looms with 10,000 weavers. Another class for whom special relief was found necessary were the minor village servants —the Mádiga, the Toti, the Talavar, etc. The contributions from villagers on which they generally subsist cease during every season of a general failure of crops. 851 of them, employed in watching Ukkads or Police outposts and doing *quasi* Police duties, were paid a monthly salary of Rs.3 each as a temporary measure, which has to be continued till the next harvest. Others not so employed were paid wages as work-overseers, gangmen, etc., on relief works under execution. A number of Holéyars and Mádigars were given employment in the collection of Tangadi bark in the Kolar district, and of bamboos for the Government depôts in that and the Mysore district. Compensation for dearness of gram had to be given to the Silledars, amounting up to the end of June to over Rs.8,000. It will probably have to be continued till the next gram harvest. A moiety of the Potgi allowances of village officers was ordered to be paid on application before the date on which they were payable. With the arrangements made for the relief of general and special classes, gratuitous relief was found to be unnecessary, except to a very insignificant extent. Further relief was given by the remission of one-half of the assessment on all wet lands under tanks which lay waste or could only be cultivated with dry crops, and one-half of the quit-

rent on all Service Inam lands of the minor village servants, and the Mohatarfa house-tax of the poorer landless classes. The total of remissions thus given amounts to about four lakhs. Besides this, six lakhs of revenue had to be postponed, and much of this will have to be remitted eventually."

The area of the State is 24,709 square miles, which is more than double the combined area of Switzerland and Saxony. Its population is 4,186,188, chiefly Hindus, but including 200,484 Muhammadans and 29,249 Christians, which is more than double the population of Norway, and about equal to that of Portugal. His Highness the Mahárájá, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 23rd May 1884, maintains a military force of 1173 cavalry, 3425 infantry, and 10 guns, besides an Imperial Service Corps for the special service of frontier defence. His Highness has issue several sons and daughters; both Princes and Princesses being highly educated under capable instructors, both English and Indian. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

The arms displayed on His Highness's banner, which was unfurled at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, were—

Arms.—*Murrey* (the Indian *Bhagwá*), a *garur berunda* (sacred double-headed eagle), displayed *argent*, beaked and armed *or*. **Crest.**—A lion passant, carrying an antelope's head, all proper. **Supporters.**—*Satvas* (*yali*), elephant-headed tigers, *sable*, armed and unguled *or*.

Residences.—The Palace, Mysore; The Palace, Bangalore; Utakamand, etc.

NABHA, HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-ARJUMAND AKIDAT PAIWAND DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA BARAR BANS SARMUR RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, MAIWANDAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th June 1871. Belongs to the great Sidhu Jat family, known as the Phulkian family, from its founder Phul; which has given ruling families to Patiála, Jind, Nábha, Bhadaur, and other Punjab States. The Rájá of Nábha is descended from Tiloka, the eldest son of Phul; whose great-grandson, Hamir Singh, founded the town of Nábha in 1755 A.D. He joined the Sikh Chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khán, the Muhammadan Viceroy, was slain; and established a mint at Nábha, as a mark of independence. In 1808-9 the State came under British control, in the time of Rájá Jaswant Singh; but his son, Rájá Devendra Singh, neglected to furnish supplies to the British troops during the first Sikh war in 1845, and was consequently deposed, pensioned, and his son, Rájá Bharpur Singh, installed in his place. During the Mutiny of 1857 Rájá Bharpur Singh rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a large increase of territories. He was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Bhagwán Singh, who died without issue in 1871. By the *sanad* of 5th May 1860 it had been provided that if either of the three great Phulkian Princes (Patiála, Jind, Nábha) died without heirs, a successor to his Ráj should be chosen by the other two Chiefs from among the descendants of Phul; consequently, on the death of Rájá Bhagwán Singh in 1871, the present Rájá, Hira Singh (then a *jágirdár* of Jind, but a scion of the family of Tiloka), was selected and placed on the *gadi*. He has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and granted the privilege of adoption. On the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India in 1877, he was granted an addition to his titles, and an increase of his salute from 11 to 13 guns, as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 928 square miles; its population 261,824, chiefly Hindus, but including 77,682 Sikhs and 50,178 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 366 cavalry, 1253 infantry, and 18 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal guns).

Residence.—Nábha, Punjab.

NABHULAL NANHALAL, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 9th June 1883.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NABI BAKHSH, SARDAR (of Kapurthalá), *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for distinguished services to the Kapurthalá State, 9th November 1880.

Residence.—Kapurthalá, Punjab.

NABI BAKHSH *walad* SHER MUHAMMAD (of Nurpur), *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

NABI BAKHSH *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

NADIR, C.I.E., *Sháhzáda.*

Born 1827. The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a younger son of the late Sháh Shujá-ul-Mulk, ex-King of Kábul, who was restored to the throne of Afghánistan by the aid of British troops. The Sháhzáda has received the honour of the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and has five sons—(1) Hamdam, who has a son named Muzaffar Jang; (2) Muhammad Akbar; (3) Muazzam; (4) Muhammad Umar; (5) Muhammad Mukhtár.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

NADIR BAKHT, *Mirza.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a descendant of Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, heir-apparent to Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. The Mirza is a brother of the Mirza Muzaffar Bakht (*q.v.*), and they are both first cousins of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, under the heading of whose name will be found an account of the descent of this family, who have lived peacefully at Benares under the protection of the British Power since 1788. The Mirza is one of the sons of the late Mirza Zafar Bakht.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

NAGO SAYAJI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

NAGOD, RAJA JADUBIND SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 30th December 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th June 1874. Belongs to a Parihar Rájput family; which has, through many vicissitudes, ruled at Nagod for the last 900 years. The State was at one time feudatory to Panna; but in 1809 the Rájá Lál Sheoráj Singh obtained a *sanad* direct from the British Government. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son, Rájá Balbhadra Singh, who was deposed in 1831, his son, Raghubind, succeeding as a minor. Rájá Raghubind Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded by the grant of extended territories, the right of adoption, and the honour of a salute. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The State has an area of 450 square miles; and a population of 79,629, chiefly Hindus, but including 7965 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 116 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The banner of the family is yellow, bearing a *trisul* or sacred trident on the field; with a Hindi motto, meaning "Faithful in perilous times."

Residence.—Nagod, Baghelkhand, Central India.

NAHAN, *His Highness the Rájá of.* *See* Sirmur.

NAIGAON RIBAI, THAKURAIN LARAI DULAYA, *Jágirdárin of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of her late husband, the Kunwár Jagat Singh, 28th October 1867. Belongs to a Dawa Ahir family. Lachman Singh, father of the late Thákur, was originally a Sardár of Jaitpur; but having possessed himself of the territory of Naigaon Ribai, he received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807, confirming him in the possession. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, the late Kunwár Jagat Singh. The area of the State is about 8 square miles; its population 3365, chiefly Hindus. The Thákurain maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 51 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Naigaon Ribai, Bundelkhand, Central India.

NAJAF ALI KHAN *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

NAJM-UD-DIN HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1852. The title was conferred on 8th October 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Conjeveram, Madras.

NAJM-UD-DIN HUSAIN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Simla.

NAKI ALI KHAN, *Majid-ud-daulá.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a son of a grand-daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

NALAGARH, *Rájá of.* *See* Hindur.

NALDANGA, RAJA PRAMADA BHUSAN DEB RAI, *Rájá of.*

Born 22nd December 1858; succeeded his father, Rájá Indu Bhusan Deb Rai, ninth Rájá of Naldanga, in 1871, as a minor. Belongs to a family claiming descent from Vishnu Das Hazra, who was settled in Jessore district, Bengal, in the beginning of the 16th century. His son, Srimanta Rai, is said to have distinguished himself by slaying a rebel Pathán Chief, and to have obtained for this service from the Subahdár of Bengal a *jágir* and the title of "Ranabir Khán." Three generations later Chandi Charan Deb Rai, who died in 1656 A.D., slew the Rájá Kedareswar, and consequently obtained the title of Rájá from the Emperor Sháh Jahán. His successor, Indra Naráyan, second Rájá, built a great many Hindu temples, which are still in existence. The third Rájá, Surya Naráyan Deb Rai, died in 1698 A.D.; the fourth, Rain Deb Rai, in 1746 A.D.; and the fifth, Krishna Deb Rai, in 1788 A.D. The late Rájá, Indu Bhusan Deb Rai, was born in 1836, and enjoyed the estate as ninth Rájá from 1854 to 1871. The present Rájá came of age in December 1879, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on 26th June 1885. He has established scholarships for Sanskrit learning, and medals for female education, for which he has received the thanks of Government. He also founded and maintained a "Higher Class English School," and a Dispensary. Has been appointed Member of the District Board, Jessore; and elected a Member of the British Indian Association. Has two sons — Pannaga Bhusan Deb Rai, born 1882; Mriganka Bhusan Deb Rai, born 1889. The family arms are—*argent*, a crescent moon proper, in chief a trident between two cross-swords proper.

Residence.—"Hazra Asrama," Naldanga, Jessore, Bengal.

NALE, LASHKARI KANHA PADVI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1872. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is 30 square miles; its population about 300, chiefly Bhils (aborigines), to which tribe also the Chief belongs.

Residence.—Nále, Khándesh, Bombay.

NALINAKSHA BASU (BOSE), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 20th May 1890, as a personal distinction, in recognition of eminent services as an Honorary Magistrate, and as Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality.

Residence.—Burdwan, Bengal.

NAM NARAYAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1889 as a personal distinction, in recognition of the Rájá's position as the present representative of the Rámgarh Rájás.

Residence.—Rámgarh, Hazáribagh, Bengal.

NANA MOROBA, *Rao.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st November 1859.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NANABHAI KAVASJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

NANAK CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born July 1828. The title was conferred on 6th June 1885 as a personal distinction, for long and meritorious service. Belongs to a Kayastha family of Rámpur Manihar in the Sahåranpur district. Rai Shakunbari Dás, father of the Rai Nának Chand Bahádur, was a Deputy Collector in the Punjab, and his three brothers also hold important places of trust in Her Majesty's service.

Residence.—Sahåranpur, North-Western Provinces.

NANAK CHAND, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Rájputána.

NAND KISHOR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Orissa, Bengal.

NANDGAON, RAJA BALRAM DAS, *Mahant of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Title of Rájá Bahádur conferred, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Born 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 4th November 1883. Belongs to a Bairági (Hindu of the Ascetic Mendicant caste, but of an order that is allowed by its rules to marry) family, and has received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. The feudal tenure of this State was originally conferred by the Mahratta Rájá of Nágpur on his family priest, and the title of Mahant has been recognised by the British Government. The late Chief, Mahant Ghází Dás, was an able and energetic ruler, and was succeeded in 1883 by his son, the present Mahant. The area of the State is 155 square miles; its population is 16,764, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Nandgaon, Raipur, Central Provinees.

NANDSHANKAR TULJASHANKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

NANGAON, THAKUR ZALIM SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1815; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1833. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Nangaon, Western Málwá, Central India.

NANKE, MAUNG KUN KYE, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 80 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Nanke, Shan States, Burma.

NANKOK, KUN LON, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma; having an area of about 40 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Nankok, Shan States, Burma.

NANKON, MAUNG PYAN, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is the Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma; with an area of about 12 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Nankon, Shan States, Burma.

NANPARA, *Rájá of.* *See* Jang Bahádur, C.I.E. (of Nanpara), *Rájá.*

NANTOK, MAUNG KUN PU, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma; which has an area of about 30 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Nantok, Shan States, Burma.

NAOROJI MANIKJI WADIA, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Bombay.



NAOROJI NASIRWANJI WADIA, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 25th May 1889. Has received from Her Majesty, through the Garter King of Arms, a grant of arms, as shown in the margin.

Arms.—*Azure*, on a fesse *or*, in chief an anvil of the last encircled by two branches of the cotton-tree, slipped, and in base a ship under sail at sea, all proper; a rose, gules barbed and seeded between two bees volant of the third. **Crest.**—In front of a sun rising a cubit-arm erect, proper, vested above the elbow, *argent*, holding a double-headed hammer, also proper.

Residence.—Bombay.

NAOROJI PESTANJI, VAKIL, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NAOROZ KHAN, SARDAR, SIR (of Kharan), *K.C.I.E.*

Was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 24th May 1888.

Residence.—Kharan.

NARASIM AIYANGAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a distinguished Bráhman family, and is famous for the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of Indian education. Under the sanction and encouragement of their Highnesses the Mahárájá and Mahárání of Mysore, the Rai Bahádur has elaborated a plan for the higher education of the women of the upper classes of Mysore, which has been remarkably successful, and in accordance with this plan Her Highness the Mahárání's High Caste Girls' School of Mysore is effecting almost a revolution in the standard of education among the ladies of that province.

Residence.—Mysore.

NARA SINGHA RAO, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1827. The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. Is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and also of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Residence.—Vizagapatam, Madras.

NARAYAN BALWANT BHISE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th February 1882.

Residence.—Bombay.

NARAYAN BALI (of Rámpur), *Rai.* *See* Rámpur, *Rai of.*

NARAYAN BHAI DUNDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Berar.

NARAYAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 22nd August 1836. The title was conferred on 1st January 1886, as a personal distinction, for long and meritorious services rendered to Government, dating from 1855. Belongs to an Agarwála family that originally came from Alwar in Rájputána, and settled at Agra. The Rai Bahádur is Judge of the Small Cause Court of Lucknow.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

NARAYAN DHANAJIRAO THORAT, *Dinkar Rao.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family claiming descent from Mahá Saji Rao. His descendant, Krishna Rao, received the title of Dinkar Rao from the Bábá Saheb, Mahárájá of Sátára. The family cognisance or crest is a *talwár* or Indian sword, point to the left, edge upward. The father of the present Dinkar Rao was named Dhanaji Thorat, Dinkar Rao.

Residence.—Sátára, Bombay.

NARAYAN KRISHNA (or NARAYANRAO KRISHNARAO), *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1883.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

NARAYAN PANDURANG BANAVALKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 10th May 1884.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

NARAYAN RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being descended from the old Mahratta rulers of Ságar. Ganpat Rao was the founder of this branch of the family.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

NARAYAN RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Wardha, Central Provinces.

NARAYAN RAO URF NANA SAHEB GHORPADE (of Datwad), *Amir-ul-Umara Ghorpade Malanmat Madar, Senápati.*

The title is hereditary, the Ghorpade being the descendant and representative of Maloji Rao Ghorpade, who obtained these titles, including that of "Senápati," or Commander-in-Chief, from the Mahárájá of Kolhápur. At the time of the Mahratta war the Ghorpade aided the British against the Peshwá, and consequently his honours were declared hereditary by the British Government. Naráyan Rao is the son of the late Amir-ul-Umara Ghorpade, Ram Chandra Rao.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

NARAYAN (RAGHUNATH) SHASTRI GOKHLE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

This title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental languages. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Kolhápur, Bombay.

NARAYAN SINGH (of Kang), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is descended from Sardár Gaur Singh, who, with his two brothers, the Sardárs Dargaha Singh and Dharm Singh, took possession of Kang and the surrounding territory on the decline of the Mughal Empire in the last century. Sardár Gaur Singh's son was Sardár Hari Singh, whose grandson, Sardár Bhup Singh, was the father of the present Sardár.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH (of Dhalewala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH, *Kunwár.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a son of the late Mahárájá Sher Singh.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH, MIAN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The Mián has rendered good service in the Police of the Punjab, and received the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Punjab.

NARAYAN VASUDEO BARVE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th February 1885.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

NARAYAN VISHNU BAPAT, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Bombay.

NARAYANRAO APPAJI VAD, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th June 1886.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

NARAYANRAO BHIKAJI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Jhabua, Central India.

NARAYANRAO SAKHARAM PHADNIS, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Sátára, Bombay.

NARAYANRAO TRIMBAK, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

NARAYANRAOJI NISAL, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 19th October 1885.

Residence.—Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NARAYANSWAMI MUDALIYAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a family of Arcot, Madras.

Residence.—Bangalore, Mysore.

NARBHERAN RAGHUNATH DAS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NARENDRA BAHADUR SINGH (of Haraha), *Rájá.*

Born 27th April 1851. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Surajbans family that came from Kumaun about 350 years ago and settled first at Faizábad. Bisram Singh was the founder of the family; eighth in descent from him was Rájá Lachmi Naráyan Singh of Haraha. Eight generations later was the Rájá Chattarpat Singh, who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Rahuráj Singh, born 1877.

Residence.—Ranikatra, Parganá Daryabad, Bará Banki, Oudh.

NARENDRA KRISHNA (DEB), SIR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

Born 10th October 1822. Belongs to the Sobha Bazár family of Calcutta, whose ancestors are said to have enjoyed honours conferred by the Mughal Emperors and the Nawábs of Bengal, Behár, and Orissa. The founder of the family was the Mahárájá Nava Krishna, who obtained a medal from Lord Clive, and the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, for his services during the war with the Nawáb Suráj-ud-daulá and the establishment of the British Power in Bengal after the battle of Plassey. He was famous for his munificence. Amongst other works of benefit to the public he constructed a good road from Diamond Harbour to Kalpi, a distance of eight miles. Despairing of having any male issue, he adopted one of his nephews, the Rájá Gopi Mohan Deb (*see* Rájendra Naráyan Deb, Rájá Bahádur); but subsequently a son was born to him, the Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahádur (father of the present Mahárájá), and he consequently divided his estates between his own son and his adopted son. Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahádur died at the age of forty-two, leaving eight sons, of whom the Mahárájá Sir Narendra is the only surviving one. Sir Narendra was educated at the Hindu College; served the Government as a Deputy Magistrate for about nine years, from 1844 to 1853, in which capacity he earned a solid reputation; and on his retirement began his public life as a Municipal Commissioner, a Justice of

the Peace, and a leading Member of the British Indian Association—of which important body he has been thrice unanimously elected President. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook he was formally gazetted a Rájá, having long held that title by courtesy; and he was also appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, in which he attained a distinguished position. On the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India he was invited to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and then was granted the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction. Subsequently he has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and has occupied a great many posts of dignity and public usefulness. He has a son and heir, Kumár Gopendra Krishna Bahádur, M.A., B.L., a Member of the Statutory Civil Service of Bengal, and Joint-Magistrate of Sealdah; and several other sons.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

NARINDAR NATH, *Diwán.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

NARINDAR SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary, the Mián being the eldest son and heir of the present Rája of Nadaun (*see* Amar Chand of Nadaun, Rájá), in the Kángra district, Punjab.

Residence.—Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

NARINDAR SINGH, *Sardár.*

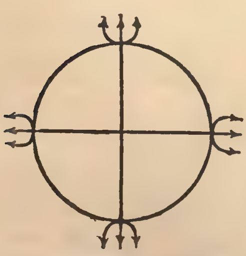
The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

NARINJAN NATH, *Kunwár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

NAROTAM SINGH (of Eka), *Rájá.*

Born 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, being an offshoot of the Partápner House (*see* Mohkam Singh of Partápner, Rájá), and consequently a descendant of Prithvi Rájá, last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi and Ajmir. The father of the present Rájá, Hira Singh, succeeded to the Ráj in 1862 A.D.; he died in 1876, and was succeeded by the present Rájá. The latter has a son named Lál Singh.

Residence.—Eka, Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces.

NARPAT SINGH (of Gangwal), *Rájá.*

Born 12th January 1822. The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Gangwal being (since the confiscation of the Ráj of Ikauna for rebellion during the Mutiny) the representative of the elder branch of the ancient and powerful Janwar family, of which the present Houses of Balrámpur, Oel, Kaimahra, and Piágpur (all great Barons of Oudh) are offshoots. The founder of the Janwar family was a military adventurer, Bariar Sah, the youngest of six sons of a Sombansi Rájput Chief, whose home was in the great fort of Pawagarh on the confines of Gujarát. He joined the Imperial army of Delhi to seek his fortune. In 1374 A.D. the Emperor Firuz Sháh Tughlak made a pilgrimage to Bahraich, to the famous shrine of Sayyid Salár; he took Bariar Sah, then risen to be a Risaldár, in command of his escort, and ordered him to clear the country of the marauders who infested it. Bariar Sah executed this order so efficiently that the Emperor made over to him the Ikauna district, then called Khánpur Maháda. Seventh in descent from Bariar Sah was Ganesh Singh; his brother, Madho Singh, founded the family of Balrámpur (*see* Indar Kunwár, Maháráni). The grandson of Ganesh Singh was Mahá Singh, the hero of the family, who, in 1627 A.D., obtained from the Emperor Sháh Jahán a grant of the percentage on the Government revenue, called "Hag Chandar," throughout eight Parganás. In 1723 Chain Singh, grandson of Mahá Singh, deputed his brother, Pratáb Singh, to guard the border estate of Dobaha from the attacks of the Bisen Rájá of Gonda. This Pratáb Singh did so effectively that at last he felt himself strong enough to declare himself, independent of his brother the Rájá of Ikauna, as the Rájá of Mankapur, now called Gangwal. He was killed in a fight with the Rájá of Gonda, but his son Jaswant Singh held his own up to the time of his death in 1769 A.D. The grandson of the latter, Rájá Kishan Prasád Singh, slew his kinsman Himmat Singh, the first Rájá of Piágpur. He died without issue; so did his nephews, who succeeded him in turn, the Rájás Harsaran Singh and Sitla Bakhsh Singh. The latter was at first succeeded in 1885 by his widow, the Ráni Sukhráj Kunwár; but after some litigation an agreement was arrived at, by which the present Rájá, the youngest nephew of Rájá Kishan Prasád Singh, and brother of the two preceding Rájás, was installed. He has a son and heir, named Bhya Suraj Prakásh Singh.

Residence.—Gangwal, Bahraich, Oudh.

NARSINGHGARH, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MAHTAB SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 28th June 1890. Belongs to an Umat Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Ajab Singh, who was Minister to the Ráwat of Rájgarh. His son, Parása Rám, succeeded him as Minister in 1660 A.D., and ultimately compelled the Ráwat, in 1681, to share his dominions with him—thereby founding the State of Narsinghgarh, which is at present tributary to Indore. Rájá Partáb Singh, father of the present Rájá, succeeded in 1875, his father in 1872 having received from the British

Government that hereditary title. The family banner is white with a scarlet bordure, bearing in the centre the effigy of Hanumán, the monkey-god. The area of the State is 623 square miles; its population 112,427, chiefly Hindus, but including about 5000 Muhammadans, and 6000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. His Highness maintains a military force of 318 cavalry, 450 infantry, and 16 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Narsinghgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

NARSINGHPUR, RAJA SADHU CHARAN MAN SINGH HARI CHANDAN, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1883; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 4th December 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, of whom there have been twenty-three generations of Rájás in Narsinghpur since the time when its founder, Dharma Rájá, ousted the aboriginal headmen and assumed the government. For the last nine generations son has succeeded father, each bearing the styles and titles of "Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahápatra," in addition to the hereditary title of Rájá, which was formally confirmed by the British Government in 1874. The family cognisance is a scorpion. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 199 square miles; its population is 32,583, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 184 infantry.

Residence.—Kilá Narsinghpur, Orissa, Bengal.

NARSIRAM VAJERAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Kaira, Bombay.

NARSU RAM CHANDRA GODBOLE, *Rao Saheb.*

Born 16th May 1842. The title is personal, and was conferred on 11th August 1881. The Rao Saheb was educated at Sátára, and at the Science College, Poona; and thence was appointed to the Public Works Department of Bombay in 1861. From 1857 to 1887 he was Secretary and Engineer to the Poona City Municipal Corporation; and from 1887 to 1889 Executive Officer to the Poona Cantonment Fund. He is now Member of the Poona Municipal Corporation, and an Honorary Magistrate, as well as member of many local Committees. He has two sons—Ananta, born 1864; and Krishna, born 1874. His brother is the Rao Bahádur Kashinath Ram Chandra Godbole (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

NARUKOT, DIPSINGH JAGATSINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1841; belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 143 square miles; its population is 6440, chiefly Hindus. It is tributary to Baroda.

Residence.—Jhotwár, Gujarát, Bombay.

NARWAR, RAO RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th June 1882. Belongs to a Jhálá Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of this State is about 2000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Nárwár, Western Málwá, Central India.

NASARVANJI KHARSEDJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NASIR-UD-DIN MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a great-grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. He is a son of Sulaimán Mirza (*q.v.*), grandson of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

NASRAT ALI, CHAUDHRI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 18th August 1849. The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the first Khalif. His ancestors held high offices under the former Governments of Oudh. He is a nephew of Muhammad Azim (*q.v.*), hereditary Chaudhri of Kakrali in Hardoi district, Oudh. Chaudhri Nasrat Ali, Khán Bahádur, rendered valuable service to Government in connection with the preparation of the Oudh Rent Act. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and Assistant Secretary of the British Indian Association.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

NASRAT ALI KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

NASWADI, THAKUR MANSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1880; belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of about 8 square miles. The Thákur is still a minor.

Residence.—Naswádi, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

NATHU BAPUJI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 13th August 1881.

Residence.—Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NAULANA, THAKUR PIRTHI SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 407, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Naulana, Western Málwá, Central India.

NAURANG KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 11th March 1859, as a personal distinction, for very distinguished sevices during the Multán rebellion and the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to the Gandapur (Afghan) family of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khán district of the Punjab. He raised 50 horse and 100 foot for service in the Multán campaign, and was desperately wounded at that time. At the close of the campaign he joined the Police, retiring on a pension after three years; but continued to volunteer for service on the frontier, and his son, Muhammad Zamán Khán, was killed in this service. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 he raised 600 men; and leaving 200 foot with the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán, he joined Sir Herbert Edwardes with the residue at Peshávar, and marched at the head of these followers into Hindustan. He was engaged in the actions against the rebels at Jhelum, Delhi, Najafgarh, and elsewhere; and on one occasion saved Lieutenant Lind's life by killing a Sepoy who was about to bayonet that officer when dismounted. For these services he received a *jágir* in perpetuity, and the title of Khán Bahádur. His son, Muhammad Zamán Khán, mentioned above, left a son named Bakhtiyar Khán. Another son, Mehardil Khán, has three sons—Faiz Muhammad Khán, born 1862; Sayyid Muhammad Khán, born 1864; Abdulla Khán, born 1866. A third son, Sarfaráz Khán, Risaldár, has two sons—Gulzár Khán and Kunidád Khán. A fourth son, Sikandar Khán, has a son named Samandar Khán.

Residence.—Kuláchi, Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

NAVA KRISHNA GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 19th April 1884, as a personal distinction, for valuable services in the Bengal Police.

Residence.—Hugli, Bengal.

NAVALPUR, PHULSINGH LASHKARI PADVI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1867; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1876 as a minor. The State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, has an area of 20 square miles, and a population of 180, chiefly Bhils (aborigines); to which tribe also the Chief belongs.

Residence.—Navalpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

NAWAB JAN, MAULAVI, *Khan Saheb.*

The title was conferred on 6th July 1887, as a personal distinction, for valuable services rendered to Government in the Foreign Department.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

NAWAB MIRZA, *Bahádur.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. Is the son of Mirza Humáyun Bakht, who was a son of that monarch.

Residence.—Oudh.

NAWANAGAR, HIS HIGHNESS JAM SHRI SIR VIBHAJI RANMALJI, K.C.S.I., *Jám Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th May 1827; succeeded to the *gadi* 22nd February 1852. Belongs to the illustrious Jareja Rájput family that has given ruling families to Kutch, Dhrol, Rájkot, and other States of Western India. Jám Ráwal, said to have been the elder brother of the then Jám of Kutch, emigrated from Kutch and established himself at Nawánagar in 1535. In 1788 the great fort of Nawánagar was constructed under the orders of one of Jám Ráwal's descendants, the Jám Jasaji. The latter died in 1814 without male heirs; and his widow, the Rani Achuba, adopted Ranmalji, who became the Jám Ranmalji, and was the father of the present Jám. The Jám Ranmalji was a popular ruler, and distinguished himself by the ability with which he saved his people from the horrors of the famines of 1834, 1839, and 1846. He was also a famous sportsman and lion-killer. The present Jám is equally distinguished as a sportsman; but he has also earned a great reputation as an administrator, especially in the departments of education and public works. He has also greatly improved the system of revenue-collection, and the administration of justice within his State. On the occasion of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Jám went to Bombay to take part in his reception. Similarly, in 1875, His Highness had the honour of being one of those Princes of Western India who first received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his memorable visit to India in the winter of 1875-76. In 1877 the Jám was an invited and honoured guest at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi, on the

occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and he then had the honour of receiving an addition of four guns to his salute, as a personal distinction. On 1st January 1878 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He has a son and heir, born about the year 1884. The State has an area of 3791 square miles; and a population of 316,147, chiefly Hindus, but including about 50,000 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 191 cavalry, 3060 infantry, and 117 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, including a personal salute of 4 guns.

Residence.—Nawánagar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

NAWAZISH ALI KHAN, SIR, K.C.I.E (of Nawabganj), ALIABAD, *Nawáb.*

Born 1828. The title was conferred on 21st May 1866, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position, and of the great public services of his distinguished father, the Nawáb Ali Raza Khán Bahádur, and of himself. Belongs to a Quazilbash or Kazilbash family of high rank in Afghanistan; descended from Sardár Ali Khán, who came from the province of Sherwan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, with Nádir Sháh, when the latter invaded India. On his return Sardár Ali Khán was appointed Governor of Kandahár. He obtained the district of Hazára, north of Kandahár, on the accession of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, whom he accompanied in his last invasion of India, and by whose instigation he was assassinated. His son, Hidáyat Khán, accompanied Sháh Zamán to Lahore in 1797. When the British army brought back Sháh Shujá to Kábul in 1839, Hidáyat Khán's son, Ali Raza Khán, who was living on his estate, was appointed Chief Agent of the Commissariat Department. During the disasters that followed he remained faithful to British interests; and it was mainly by his aid that the British prisoners were ultimately enabled to make their escape and join the relieving army of General Pollock. He accompanied the British forces to India on the evacuation of Afghanistan; and his estate was confiscated by Muhammad Akbar Khán, in consequence of which he received a British pension. During the Sutlej campaign he joined the British camp with his brothers and 60 horsemen of his tribe; and during the rebellion of 1848-49 furnished 100 horsemen for active service. In 1857 Ali Raza Khán voluntarily raised a troop of horse and sent it to Delhi at his own expense, mortgaging for the purpose his house and property at Lahore; this troop formed part of Hodson's Horse, and served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Mutiny campaigns. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Daly, when commandant of Hodson's Horse, wrote of him in February 1859: "He has served throughout the war, and on all occasions has been conspicuous for chivalric valour. . . . His gallantry has won for him the First Class of the Order of Merit. . . . A braver soldier never took the field." As a reward he received a large grant of lands in Oudh, with the title of Nawáb conferred in 1864; and this, on his death in 1866, was continued to his son, the Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán. The family have also received a grant of lands in Lahore district in the Punjab. The Nawáb was made an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and he was for some time a

Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India. On 1st June 1888 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He has taken a prominent part in the foundation of the Punjab University, and in all important works of public utility or benevolence in that Province.

Residences.—Bahraich, Oudh; and Lahore, Punjab.

NAYAGARH, RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH MANDHATA, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Succeeded to the *gadi* 2nd March 1890. Belongs to the Rájput (Hindu) family, of whom there have been twenty-two generations of Rájás in Nayágarh since the time when its founder, Surjya Mani Singh, a scion of the family of the Rájás of Rewah, established himself there. The family obtained at various times from the Rájás of Puri the titles of "Champati Singh Mangráj" and "Mandhata." The late Rájá, Ladhu Kishor Singh Mandhata, was born about 1843; and succeeded to the *gadi* 20th September 1851. The family cognisance or crest is a tiger's head. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 588 square miles; its population is 114,622, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 741 men and 9 guns.

Residence.—Kilá Nayágarh, Orissa, Bengal.

NAZIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1842. The title was conferred on 8th October 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of His late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

NE DUN, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Prome, Burma.

NEPAL, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ PRITHVI BIR BIKRAM JANG BAHADUR SAH SAHEB BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 17th May 1881. The ruling race of Nepál is the Gurkha, which also furnishes some of the best soldiers of the Indian army. The family of the Mahárájá is said to be of Sisodiya Rájput descent; claiming descent from the Rájá Prithvi Naráyan, who died in the year 1771 A.D., about three years after the complete conquest of Nepál by his Gurkha troops. One of his descendants, in the time

of Warren Hastings, about the year 1790, invaded Tibet on two occasions, and brought back great booty; but the Emperor of China, as Suzerain of Tibet, sent a large army into Nepál in 1792, that advanced within 26 miles of the capital, Khatmandu, and forced the Nepalese to conclude a treaty of submission. Subsequently, between the years 1803 and 1815, the Gurkhas of Nepál, notwithstanding great internal dissensions, overran the Cis-Sutlej territory of the Punjab and the Simla Hill States; but in 1814 the British intervened, expelled the Gurkhas from the Punjab territories in 1815, and in 1816 a treaty was signed, which transferred the control both of those territories and of Kumáun, the Dehra Dun, and the other outlying districts, to the British Power. The late Prime Minister of Nepál, Sir Jang Bahádur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was well known in England, and was the virtual ruler of Nepál from 1846 to the time of his death in 1877. He rendered good services in the Mutiny of 1857 by sending Gurkha troops, who gave material help in the reduction of the rebellious province of Oudh. The State has an area of 54,000 square miles, consisting of sub-Himalayan valleys and mountain-ranges. Its population is estimated at 2,000,000 and upwards. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 48,200 infantry, and 920 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Residence.—Khatmandu, Nepál.

NI, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1890. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service."

Residence.—Mandalay, Burma.

NIAMAT KHAN. *See* Ghulam Muhammad.

NIAMAT-ULLA KHAN (of Rehlu), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred on 1st August 1879, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Rájput family, who for many generations were Rájás of Rájauri, in the territory now called Jammu, and belonging to His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir. The late Rájá, Hamid-ulla Khán, was driven out of the Ráj of Rájauri by the late Chief of Jammu; and he subsequently settled at Rehlu in the Kángra district, receiving an annual allowance from the Jammu Government in compensation for the loss of his estate. Though no longer Rájá of Rájauri, the personal title of Rájá was conferred upon him by the British Government for his services during the time of the Mutiny in 1857; and he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Rehlu, Kángra, Punjab.

NIDHAN SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a younger brother of Sardár Bur Singh of Mukerian—under whose name is given an account of this family.

Residence.—Mukerian, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

NIEPHRODSYNE (of Manikchari), *Mong Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The present Mong Rájá has recently succeeded to the *gadi.* His predecessor was the Mong Rájá Narabadi, who was born about the year 1848, and succeeded his father, the Mong Rájá Keojosine, in 1869. The family are the hereditary Chiefs of the Palangtha clan of Hill Burmese, sometimes called Maghs (Mugs) or Arakanese—who occupy the northern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The founder of the family was named Khedu; and he was originally the *Dabaing* or Sardár of a number of villages. His descendant was Konjai, the grandfather of the late Mong Rájá Narabadi. The latter did good service to the Government in the first Lushai war, by supplying coolies, boats, etc.; and the hereditary title of Mong Rájá has been confirmed to the family.

Residence.—Manikchari, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

NIHAL SINGH (of Kang), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the younger brother of Sardár Naráyan Singh of Kang; under whose name an account of this family has been given.

Residence.—Kang, Jálandhar, Punjab.

NIHAL SINGH (of Sháhkot), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the younger brother of the late Sardár Bakshish Singh, father of Sardár Amar Singh of Sháhkot, under whose name has been given some account of this family. Their ancestor, Sardár Sujan Singh, son of Amrika, took possession of Sháhkot and the neighbouring territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. The family subsequently came under the power of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The Sardár is the son of the late Sardár Kharak Singh, who was one of the grandsons of Sardár Sujan Singh. He has a son and heir, named Sundar Singh.

Residence.—Sháhkot, Jálandhar, Punjab.

NIL KRISHNA DEB, *Maháráj Kumár.*

The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a son of the late Mahárájá Kamal Krishna Deb.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

NILGIRI, RAJA KRISHNA CHANDRA MARDRAJ HARI CHANDAN, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1827; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 22nd November 1832. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Naráyan Singh Bhujang Mandhata Birat Basant Hari Chandan, a scion of the reigning House of Chota Nágpur, who married a daughter of Rájá Pratáp Rudra Deb,

Rájá of Orissa about the commencement of the 15th century, and founded the Nilgiri Ráj. From him the present Rájá is twenty-fifth in descent; nearly every successive Rájá bearing the style and titles of Mardráj Hari Chandan, as well as that of Rájá, which was formally recognised by the British government in 1874. The family cognisance is a *karaila* flower. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 278 square miles; its population is 50,972, chiefly Hindus, but including 6366 members of various aboriginal tribes, mostly Bhumij. The Rájá maintains a military force of 177 infantry.

Residence.—Nilgiri, Orissa, Bengal.

NILKANTH GOVIND GOKHALE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Miraj, Bombay.

NILKANTH JANARDAN KIRTANE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 31st October 1879.

Residence.—Dewas, Central India.

NILMANI SINGH DEO (of Pachete), *Rájá.*

Born about 1807. The title is personal, and was conferred on 22nd November 1861. The Rájás of Pachete in Mánbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal, belong to a family descended from a Rájput foundling, who is said to have been suckled by a cow on the Kapila Hill near Jhalda, on the western boundary of the district of Mánbhum. The present Rájá is fifty-ninth in descent, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, the late Rájá Garur Naráyan Singh Deo. He has several sons, of whom the eldest and heir-apparent is the Kumár Hari Naráyan Singh, born about 1849.

Residence.—Mánbhum, Bengal.

NIMAI CHARAN BASU, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Balasor, Bengal.

NIMKHERA, BHUMIA DARIYAO SINGH, *Bhumia of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1861; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The population of the State is about 4600, chiefly Hindus. The Bhumia maintains a military force of 2 cavalry and 28 infantry. The State is tributary to Dhár; and the Bhumia is responsible for the police of the road between Dhár and Sultánpur.

Residence.—Tirla, Bhopáwar, Central India.

NIZAM-UD-DIN. *See* Muhammad Nizám-ud-din.

NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur*, *Munfiz Jang.*

The title is personal, and was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890. The Khán Bahádur was one of the Chief Officers of the last Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Residence.—Madras.

NIZAM-UD-DIN KHAN (of Mamdot), *Nawáb.*

Born 1862. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 5th December 1864. The ancestors of the Chiefs of Mamdot, in the Lahore division of the Punjab, were Patháns, who came from Kandahár in 1570 A.D., and settled at Kasur, south of Lahore. When the Sikhs rose to power they experienced great opposition from this Pathán colony. Mahárájá Ranjit Singh repeatedly attacked Kasur, but without effect; till at last, in 1807, Kutb-ud-din, then Chief of Kasur, agreed to retire to the territory of Mamdot, which he had recently conquered from the Rai of Raikot. In 1831 Kutb-ud-din's nephew, Fateh-ud-din Khán, surprised his uncle, with the connivance (it was said) of Ranjit Singh, and drove him out of the country; and shortly afterwards Kutb-ud-din died at Amritsar. The Mahárájá Ranjit Singh then ousted Fateh-ud-din; and installed Jamál-ud-din Khán, elder son of Kutb-ud-din, in his father's possessions. When the control of the country passed to the British Government, Jamál-ud-din, for services rendered during the Sutlej campaign, was at first elevated to the position of a Ruling (feudatory) Chief. He, however, greatly abused his powers, and was deprived of them in 1856, the Mamdot territory being incorporated with the Firuzpur district, and in 1863 he died of apoplexy. His younger brother, Jálal-ud-din Khán, had been in no way connected with his misgovernment. In the rebellion of 1848, and again during the Mutiny of 1857, he rendered faithful service to Government; so in 1864 he was declared to be the hereditary Nawáb of Mamdot, to the exclusion of the sons of Jamál-ud-din. In 1870 he was made an Honorary Magistrate, and died in 1875. The present Nawáb was educated at Lahore with the Nawáb of Baháwalpur.

Residence.—Mamdot, Lahore, Punjab.

NIZAM-UD-DIN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 30th April 1872, in recognition of very valuable services rendered to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to an Afghán family, and is the son of the late Muhammad Bakhsh Khán. He was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with a Sword and a Certificate of Honour; and has been made an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi. He has a son and heir, named Ghulám Fakr-ud-din Khán.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

NOBO. *See* Nava.

NOBO SOPHOH, U. KSON, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 30th July 1870. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 840, consisting of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Nobo Sophoh, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGKHLAO, KINE SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th March 1876. Belongs to a Khási (Christian) family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 7368, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christians.

Residence.—Nongkhlao, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGSPUNG, U. PARBA, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 11th November 1885. Belongs to a Khási (Christian) family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 1506, consisting of Khásis and Christians.

Residence.—Nongspung, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGSTOIN, M. SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1844; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th May 1860. Belongs to a Khási family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is 8472, consisting of Khásis and Christians.

Residence.—Nongstoin, Khási Hills, Assam.

NUR JAMAL KHAN, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

This title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Miraj, Bombay.

NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN, MIR, *His Highness.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 24th December 1878, in recognition of His Highness's position as the representative of one of the ruling Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

NYAUNGYWE, SAW ON, K.S.M., *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is the Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma, and has received the honour of K.S.M. (*Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, see Introduction, § 6; meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour") from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress. The State of Nyaungywe has four feudatories—Inleywa, Kyanktal, Letthet, and Thigyit; and, including these dependencies, its area is about 2500 square miles. The population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Nyaungywe, Shan States, Burma.

OBHOY. *See* Abhai.

OKHIL CHUNDER MOOKERJEA, *Rai Bahádur.*

See Akhil Chandra Mukharji.

ON, MAUNG, C.I.E., *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 6th June 1885. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name; and means "The Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." Maung On was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1879.

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

ORCHHA, HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHA-I-BUNDELKHAND, MAHARAJA MAHINDRA SAWAI PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th March 1874. Is the head of the great Bundela family of Garhwar Rájputs, which has given ruling families to Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughasi, and other Chiefships of Bundelkhand. In legendary times the Garhwar Rájputs were ruling at Benares; and on the subversion of that throne by the Musalmáns, Hem Kurn, surnamed Pancham, migrated westward. His son, Bir Singh, took the clan name of Bundela, by which his family and the country of Bundelkhand has ever since been known, and settled at Mau Mahoni in the north-west of that Province in the 13th century A.D. The family extended its possessions southward during the next hundred years; and a descendant named Sánpál took possession of Korár, east of Jhánsi, in the 14th century. In 1532 A.D. Rudra Pratáb, then the Chief of the Bundelas, founded Orchha. From his younger son, Udyajit, sprang the many families of the Eastern Bundelas (Panna, Ajaigarh, etc.); whilst Matkur Sah, the elder son, was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Orchha, Dattia, and other Western States. His son, the Rájá Bir Singh Deo, was famous in the reigns of the Emperors Akbar and Jahángir, and was the founder of many great public works. Orchha was the only State of Bundelkhand that did not fall under the power of the Peshwás; though the Mahrattas succeeded in dismembering it, by conquering Jhánsi and forming it into a new and ultimately a powerful State. When Bundelkhand passed under British control, Rájá Vikramáditya Mahendra was the Chief of Orchha; and by the treaty of 1812 he became a feudatory of the British Power. He died in 1834, and, after some disputes, was succeeded by Sujan Singh. On the death of the latter his widow adopted Hamir Singh, a descendant of the same family; and he was succeeded in 1874 by his younger brother, the present Mahárájá. In 1882 His Highness received the additional title of Sawai. The area of the State is 1933 square miles; its population 311,514, chiefly Hindus, but including 9560 Muhammadans, and 7233 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 350 cavalry, 4400 infantry, and 90 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns (including 2 guns personal).

Residence.—Tehri, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PADAMJI PESTANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1820. The title was conferred on 29th May 1860, as a personal distinction, both on the Khán Bahádur himself and on his father, the late Khán Bahádur Pestanji Sorábji, for services during the Mutiny of 1857, and generally for services rendered in the conveyance of the Royal mails for a period extending over twenty-eight years. The late Khán Bahádur Pestanji Sorábji, a respected Parsi gentleman, had charge of the mail service between Bombay and Nágpur, and also other lines reaching to the Madras frontier. The Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji has been a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Poona (1860-74); was created a First-class Sardár of the Deccan, 1872; appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay (1874-76); is a Fellow of the University of Bombay; and has been exempted from personal attendance in Civil Courts. Has founded and maintained three *Dharmsálas* (rest-houses for poor travellers), a charitable dispensary school, and some other benevolent and religious institutions. Has four sons—Dorábji, born 1838; Naoroji, born 1841; Sorábji, born 1855; Bairámji, born 1860.

Residence.—Bhawánipet, Poona, Bombay.

PADMAN SINGH, THAKUR (of Khariar), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Khariar, Raipur, Central Provinces.

PADMANAND SINGH (of Baneli), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 2nd January 1888, as a personal distinction, on his succeeding his father, the late Rájá Lila Nanda Singh Bahádur. The great-grandfather of the present Rájá, Dular Singh, received the title of Rájá Bahádur for services rendered to the British Government in the Nepál war. Rájá Dular Singh died in 1821; and the title was continued to his son, Rájá Bidya Nanda Singh. The latter died in 1851, and the title was in like manner continued to his son, Rájá Lila Nanda Singh, the father of the present Rájá, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Purniah, Bengal.

PAHAR SINGH (of Narhat), *Rao.*

Born 1854. The title is hereditary. The Rao is descended from the illustrious family of the Bundela Rájputs that has given its name to the Province of Bundelkhand, and ruling Houses to most of the States of Bundelkhand, including Orchha, Panna, Dattia, etc. (*q.v.*) The Narhat family is an offshoot of that of the Rájá Sardár Singh Bahádur of Katehra (*q.v.*) In 1851 Rao Bakht Báli, father of the present Rao, was in possession of the estate.

Residence.—Narhat, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

PAHARI BANKA, DIWAN MIHRBAN SINGH, *Diwán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Succeeded to the *gadi* 14th November 1890. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, the head of which is the Mahárájá of Orchha (*q.v.*). Rai Singh, a descendant of the youngest son of Bir Singh Deo, held from his kinsman, the Chief of Orchha, the Burágáon *jágir*, and this he divided among his eight sons — whence the States so formed were called the *Hashtbháya jágirs*, or "Appanages of the eight brothers." Only four of these now exist—Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori, and last Pahári Banka, which was given to Umed Singh, the youngest son of Rai Singh. His great-grandson, the Diwán Ishri Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823 confirming him in the possession of this State. He was succeeded by the Diwán Bijai Bahádur; who was in turn followed by the late Diwán Piyáriju, father of the present Diwán. The area of the State is about 5 square miles; its population is 1094, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán maintains a military force of 20 men.

Residence.—Pahári Banka, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PAHRA, CHAUBE RADHA CHARAN, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 17th August 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th January 1868. Belongs to a Chaubé Bráhman Hindu family, claiming descent from Rám Krishna Chaubé, *Kiládár* (Governor of the Fortress) of Kálinjar, from whom descend also the other three branches of "the Kálinjar Chaubés," viz. the Chiefs of Paldeo, Taraon, and Bhaisaunda (*q.v.*) His son, Sálig Rám, received a *sanad* from the British Government, confirming him in the possession of Pahra. His great-grandson is the present *Jágirdár*. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population is 4016, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Pahra, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PAINTIPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Muhammad Kazim Husain Khán.

PAL, JAREJA RATAN SINGH, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1841; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th October 1879. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Jareja clan. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 21 square miles, and a population of 1214, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 2 cavalry and 16 infantry.

Residence.—Pal, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PAL LAHARA, RAJA GANESHWAR PAL, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1884; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 30th August 1888. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, claiming descent from Rájá Santosh Pál, *alias* Pat Ganeshwar Pál. Twenty-two generations have intervened, in regular descent from father to son, between the founder of the family and the present Rájá, each Rájá receiving alternately either the style of "Pat Ganeshwar Pál" or "Pat Muni Pál." The late Rájá, Chintámani Pál, was styled "Pat Muni Pál"; he succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. The State had for a long time been included in that of Keunjhar, the Rájá having been treated as a feudatory of Keunjhar. But this caused many feuds, and Pál Lahara was at length declared a British feudatory, independent of Keunjhar. The late Pat Muni Pál rendered distinguished services during the operations for the suppression of the Keunjhar rebellion in 1867-68, and received as a reward the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by the present Rájá, styled in turn Pat Ganeshwar Pál. The family cognisance or crest is the cobra or hooded snake. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 452 square miles; its population is 14,887, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 94 infantry.

Residence.—Pál Lahara, Orissa, Bengal.

PALAJ, THAKUR DAULAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State has a population of 1701. The Thákur belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family.

Residence.—Palaj, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PALANJI RATANJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 18th August 1881.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

PALANPUR, HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, LOHANI, K.C.I.E., *Diwán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* 19th September 1877. Belongs to an Afghán family of the Loháni clan, whose ancestors occupied Behár in the time of the Emperor Humáyun. Ghazni Khán, the Chief, obtained the title of Diwán from the Emperor Akbar in 1597, for successfully repelling an invasion of Afgháns, and he was also made Governor of Lahore. His descendant in 1682 received the Province of Jhálod (including Pálanpur, Disa, and other districts) from the Emperor Aurangzeb; but in 1698 his successor was driven westward by the Ráhtor Rájputs of Márwár, and settled in Pálanpur, where the family has ever since remained. In 1809 the State came under British control. In 1812 the Diwán Firoz Khán was murdered by his Sindi guards; his son, Diwán Fateh Singh, was reinstated by British

troops under General Holmes, but was ultimately removed from the chiefship for maladministration. The late Diwán Zoráwar Khán was granted the additional title of "His Excellency"; he succeeded to the *gadi* in 1854, and dying in 1877 was succeeded by his son, the present Diwán. The family banner is crimson, with a bordure *vert.* The area of the State is 3150 square miles, with a population of 236,461, chiefly Hindus, but including 27,256 Muhammadans. His Highness the Diwán maintains a military force of 294 cavalry, 697 infantry, and 80 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Pálanpur, Bombay.

PALASNI, THAKUR JITSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State, which is tributary to Baroda, is about 6 square miles.

Residence.—Palasni, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

PALASVIHIR, NAIK NAWSA *walad* FIRIA, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1830. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal tribe) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dang States of Khándesh, is about 2 square miles; its population about 220, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Palasvihir, Khándesh, Bombay.

PALDEO, RAO CHAUBE ANRUDH SINGH, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 18th October 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* 2nd April 1874. Belongs to the Chaubé Bráhman family, known as the "Kálinjar Chaubé Jágirdárs," of whom there are now four Ruling Chiefs—those of Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, and Pahra (*q.v.*) Descended from Chaubé Rám Krishna, who was *kiládár* (Governor of the Fortress) of the ancient and famous fort of Kálinjar under the Chief of Panna. His sons successfully defended the fort against Ali Bahádur, who died in the attempt to take it. At a later period the family held the fort for some time against British troops; but ultimately they came to terms, and received Kálinjar and some territory around it as a *jágir.* Subsequently the Government resumed the fort of Kálinjar, giving the four brothers of the Chaubé family the four States named above, as feudatory *jágirs,* in exchange. Thus Baldeo Singh became the first Jágirdár of Paldeo, and his son, Dariao Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government. The present Jágirdár is fifth in descent from him; and at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received the title of Rao as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 28 square miles; its population is 8824, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 3 guns.

Residence.—Paldeo, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PALITANA, THAKUR SAHEB MANSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th November 1885. Belongs to the same family of Gohel Rájputs as that of His Highness the Mahárájá of Bhaunagar; descended from ancestors who were driven out of Márwár in Rájputána by the Ráhtors in the 12th century. The late Thákur Saheb Sursinghji succeeded to the *gadi* on 1st June 1860, and dying in 1885, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The State is famous for the greatest of all the sacred hills of the Jains, Satrunjaya, which is covered with a very large number of magnificent Jain temples. The area of the State is 289 square miles; its population is 49,271, chiefly Hindus, but including 3581 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 74 cavalry, 401 infantry, and 7 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Pálitána, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PANCHAM SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 31st May 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput family; descended from Partábju, who in early times founded the village of Swasa in Panwári, and obtained from the Rájá Jagat Ráj of Jaitpur (son of the Bundela Mahárájá Chhatarsal—*see* Ajaigarh) a grant of the village with the title of Rao. The Rao has a son and heir, named Bhopál Singh.

Residence.—Swasa, Panwári, Hamirpur, North-Western Provinces.

PANCHANAN BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 2nd April 1874, as a personal distinction, in recognition of long and meritorious services to the State in the Judicial Department. The Rai Bahádur was formerly Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Hugli, Serampur, and Howrah.

Residence.—Hugli, Bengal.

PANDURANG HARI VAIDYA, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1883, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

PANDURANG RAO TANTIA GOREY, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Dewas, Central India.

PANGANUR, SUGATUR YIMMIDI SANKARA PAYAL YESUNATH, BAHADUR, C.I.E., *Zamindár of.*

Born 1st January 1830; succeeded as *Zamindár* of Panganur on 6th July 1847. His ancestor in the 15th century held the village of Sugatur under the Rájás of Vijayanagar. Later on the family founded the town of Kolár in Mysore, now famous for its gold mines, and acquired considerable territory in that neighbourhood. In the 16th century two brothers divided the estates between them; and by this partition the ancestor of the present *Zamindár* acquired Kolár and Sugatur. Later on the family extended its influence in the direction of Cuddapah (Kadapá), and Panganur was seized and fortified, and this and other acquisitions were held under the Nawábs of Cuddapah. In 1757 A.D. the Mahrattas overran the *Zamindári*, half of which was ceded to them. The *Zamindár* subsequently became subject to Haidar Ali of Mysore, and passed under British control on the conquest of that dynasty. The *Zamindár* has two sons—Raje Sugatur Yimmidi Vira Basavanna Payal Yesunath Bahádur Varu, and Raje Sugatur Yimmidi Kumára Chikkara Payal Yesunath Bahádur Varu. The family banner bears the device of a bull. The *Zamindár* was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1884.

Residence.—Panganur, North Arcot, Madras.

PANJAB SINGH (of Dhandwal), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is brother of Sardár Partáb Singh of Dhandwal (*q.v.*); belongs to a Jat family of Sikhs, whose founder, Sardár Mán Singh, conquered territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son, Sardár Joga Singh, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sardár Chanda Singh, the father of the Sardárs Partáb Singh, Panjáb Singh, and Sher Singh, all of Dhandwal.

Residence.—Dhandwal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PANNA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHINDRA SIR RUDRA PRATAP SINGH MAHINDAR BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 10th July 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th June 1870. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, of which His Highness the Mahárájá of Orchha (*q.v.*) is the senior representative, and of which junior branches are the ruling families in Dattia, Garrauli, Lughási (*q.v.*), and many other States in Bundelkhand, which Province takes its name from this clan. The Panna House is descended from Udyajit, younger son of Rudra Pratáb, the Bundela founder of the Orchha State. Udyajit's grandson, Champat Rai, made himself independent both of Orchha and of the Musalmáns; and his son, the Mahárájá Chhatrasal, acquired very extensive dominions in Eastern and Northern Bundelkhand. His eldest son, Hardi Sah, became Chief of Panna, while his second son was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, and Sarila; his third son was the ancestor of the Jigni family, and his fourth son the ancestor of the Jasu Chiefs. Hardi Sah's son was named Sobha Singh, and under his rule and that of his two successors the power and extent of the State were diminished by frequent wars, and the setting-up of independent chieftainships within its borders. The great-grandson of Sobha Singh was named Kishor Singh, and he obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. The late Mahárájá rendered valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857; in reward for which he obtained a handsome *khilat*, the privilege of adoption, and a personal salute of 13 guns. The present Mahárájá succeeded in 1870; and in 1876 was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The area of the State is 2568 square miles; its population is 227,306, chiefly Hindus, but including 5989 Muhammadans and 16,690 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. It is famous as producing the largest supply of diamonds of any district in India in modern times. His Highness maintains a military force of 165 cavalry, 1157 infantry, 36 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns (including 2 guns personal).

Residence.—Panna, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PANNA LAL, MEHTA, C.I.E., *Rai, His Excellency.*

Prime Minister of Udaipur.

Born August 1843. The title of Rai was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The title of "His Excellency" is the courtesy title of the Rai as Prime Minister of the State of Udaipur, Rájputána. Belongs to a family that long occupied a position of influence in Bikanir, Rájputána, and that first acquired the designation of "Mehta" from an ancestor, Kuram Chand becoming, some centuries ago, Prime Minister of the State of Bikanir. Kuram Chand, Mehta, also received a *jágir* and honours from the Emperor of Delhi. Towards the end of the 16th century a grandson of Kuram Chand, Mehta, moved to Udaipur, and settled there; and his descendants, Agarji Mehta and Hunsrájji Mehta, rose to high office under the Mahárâná Ari Singhji in 1762 A.D., receiving charge of the fort and district of Mandalgarh in Mewár. Three of the descendants of Agarji Mehta have been Prime Ministers of Udaipur before the present Rai, namely, Devi Chand, Sher Singh, and Gokul Chand. The Mehta Murali Dhar, father of the Rai, died in 1886. The Rai was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. In 1858 he married the daughter of Rai Chhagan Lál, and has issue, a son and heir, Kunwár Fateh Lál Mehta, born 1868, and educated at the Ajmir College.

Residence.—Udaipur, Rájputána.

PANTH PIPLODA, NARAYAN RAO JANARDHAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1887. Belongs to a Deccan Bráhman family, and is a co-sharer in the Chiefship of this State with Pandit Gopál Rao Naráyan. The population of the State is 4086, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Panth Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PANTH PIPLODA, PANDIT GOPAL RAO NARAYAN, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1850. Belongs to a Deccan Bráhman family, and is a co-sharer in the Chiefship of this State with Naráyan Rao Janárdhan. The population of the State is 4086, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Panth Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PAP SINGH (of Hardoi), *Rájá.*

Born 4th June 1813. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sengar Rájput family (*see* Raghbir Singh, Rájá of Rura), claiming descent from Sáran Deo, who obtained the title of Rájá with the *jágir* of Sahao, about the year 1095 A.D., and whose descendants are said to have remained in possession

until the Bundela invasion of the Mahárájá Chhatar Sál. One of these, the Rájá Gokul Chand, obtained a *jágir* from the Peshwá when the latter conquered Jalaun; but on refusing to pay quit-rent he was ejected by Govind Rao Pandit, who ultimately conferred on him the *jágir* of Hardoi in Jalaun. The Rájá has a son and heir, Kunwár Nirand Singh.

Residence.—Hardoi, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

PARAN CHANDRA BOSE, *Rai Bahádur.*

Has rendered good service as Honorary Magistrate of the Mániktaál Municipal Bench in the Twenty-Parganás. Received the title as a personal distinction, 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Calcutta.

PARAPANAD, *Valiya Rájá of.* *See* Rájá Rájá Varma Rájá, *Rájá.*

PARBAL PARTAB SINGH (of Malhajini), *Rájá.*

Born 20th August 1867. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is Chief of the Parihár clan of Rájputs; descended from Mahip Singh, who came from Jagni near Mahoba, and settled in the district of Etáwah about seventy-five years ago. The Parihárs are a small clan of Rájputs, occupying the lands between the rivers Kuári and Chambal, which under the name Parihára formed a portion of Sarkár Trichh in the time of the Emperor Akbar. They were notorious for their lawless character, and for harbouring gangs of Thags and Dakaits. Their great ancestor was Bilan Deo, from whom the seventh in descent was Nahar Deo. On the defeat of Anang Pál of Delhi in the 11th century the Chief of the Parihárs, Sumit Rai, fled to the wild region of the Panchnadi and colonised it, giving it the name Parihára. Rájá Mahipat Singh, who died about 1857, was succeeded by his son, Rájá Bijai Singh, who married a daughter of the Rájá of Bhinga. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor, the estate being under the Court of Wards till 1888. The Rájá was educated at the Etáwah High School. He married the second daughter of the Rájá Sheopál Singh (*q.v.*) of Murarmau, in the Rai Bareli district of Oudh, the Chief of the Bais Tilokchandi clan. The title of Rájá was recognised as hereditary in 1889.

Residence.—Malhajini, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

PARBHUDAS KISHANDAS MODI, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 4th October 1831. The title was conferred on 26th June 1884, as a personal distinction, for long and meritorious service in the Government Service, in which he attained to the rank of Acting Assistant Accountant-General of Bombay. He entered the Service in April 1851, and retired with a good-service pension in April 1888, having greatly distinguished himself. The Rao Bahádur has been thrice married—(1) in March 1848, to Jamnabái, daughter of Kásidás Rámdás, Esq., of Surat; she died in 1859: (2) in

February 1865, to Jamnabái, daughter of Gaurdhandás Premanand, Esq., of Baroda; she died in 1877: (3) in March 1878, to Piránkorbái, daughter of Vithaldás Farukhsiyárdas, Esq., of Dharangaon, Khándesh. The Rao Bahádur has adopted (in May 1886) a son, named Nagindás Parbhudás Kishandás Modi, born in 1878. The Rao Bahádur belongs to a Jádavbansi Hallai Bhattia family, and was educated at Surat. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Bombay in 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

PARDUMAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary, the Mián being the eldest son of Sardár Ranjit Singh of Rámgarh in the Ambála district. Belongs to a Rájput family, claiming immediate descent from the Rájás of Kahlur (*q.v.*) or Biláspur. Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur, had two sons, the elder of whom, Megh Chand, inherited his father's Ráj, while the younger, Kalál Chand, was the ancestor of the Rámgarh Sardárs. Tenth in descent from him was Surat Singh, whose son, Khusal Singh, with three brothers, joined the Náhan Rájá in making large conquests, out of which they were permitted to retain Rámgarh. The three brothers died without issue. Khusal Singh built a fort at Rámgarh, and his two sons, the Sardárs Maldeo Singh and Naráyan Dás Singh, on his death divided his lands between them. One of the grandsons of Sardár Maldeo Singh was Sardár Ranjit Singh of Rámgarh, who was a *jágirdár* Magistrate in the Ambála district, and father of Mián Pardumán Singh.

Residence.—Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

PARIKUD, *Rájá of.* *See* Gaur Chander.

PARON, RAJA GAJANDHAR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1869; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 31st December 1882. Belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the great Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, from which springs the family of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur; claiming descent from the second son of the legendary Solar hero, Ráma, and from the ancient Hindu Emperors of Ajudhya of the *Surjya Vansa* or Solar dynasty. According to the Rájput chronicles the seventy-second in descent from Ráma was the Rájá Nála, the hero of the famous Sanskrit poem of *Nála and Dámáyánti*, who migrated westward (possibly in the 3rd century), and founded the city of Narwár and the kingdom (renowned in classical story) of Nishidha. One of the sons of Sora Singh, Thákur of Narwár, thirty-third in descent from Rájá Nála, was Dhola Rai, who became the founder of the great State of Dhundar in Rájputána, better known as Jaipur. The Kachhwáha Thákurs of Narwár, however, with an experience probably unique in Indian history, seem to have continued in possession of that place from the semi-legendary times of the Rájá Nála, through all the vicissitudes of the Hindu, Pathán, and Mughal periods of domination, right down to the time of the Mahrattas. At the commencement of the present century the Thákur Madhu Singh, of the line of Nála, was still in possession of Narwár, his family having held it during the lapse of at least

fifteen centuries. But at last Madhu Singh was driven out by Daulat Rao Sindhia, and revenged himself by continually raiding and plundering in the territory of Gwalior. In 1818 Madhu Singh was taken under British protection, and granted the State of Paron as a feudatory of Gwalior, on condition of protecting the Gwalior territory from robbers. In 1857 Madhu Singh's successor, Rájá Mán Singh, at first joined the mutineers, but in 1859 he surrendered, under promise of being amnestied. Subsequently he rendered valuable service to the Government in connection with the capture of Tantia Topi, and was granted an increase of territory, with a pension. In 1883 Rájá Mán Singh died, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor. The population of the State is 7328, chiefly Hindus; it contains about thirty-four villages, of which the town of Paron is the chief.

Residence.—Paron, Guna, Central India.

PARTAB. *See* Pratáp.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Katari), *Rájá.*

Born 10th March 1874. The title is hereditary, having been so recognised in 1864. Belongs to the important Kanhpuria family of Rájputs, of whom the Rájá Surpál Singh Bahádur (*q.v.*) is the chief. The great ancestor of the Kanhpurias was Kanh, from whose second son, Rahas, was descended Balbhaddar Singh, the progenitor of the Rájás of Katári. The late Rájá Sarnám Singh died childless in February 1869, leaving the estate to his widow, Ráni Harnáth Kunwár, for life, with power to nominate an heir. She died on 5th May 1886, having left the estate to the present Rájá, who was one of the nearest male relatives of Rájá Sarnám Singh, being a descendant of Barwand Singh, Rájá Sarnám Singh's uncle.

Residence.—Katári, Sultánpur, Oudh.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Tiraul), *Rájá.*

Succeeded to the title in 1889. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the present Rájá's grandfather, the late Rájá Ajit Singh of Tiraul, in recognition of his signal services during the Mutiny of 1859; and in 1888 the personal title was ordered to be for two generations, *i.e.* for the Rájá Ajit Singh and his successor. Belongs to the very ancient Sombansi Rájput family of the old Rájás of Partábgarh, being descended from Sujan Sáh, a younger son of the Rájá Sangram Sáh of Partábgarh. During the Mutiny of 1857, when the Rájá Guláb Singh of Tiraul refused to receive the fugitives from Sultánpur, his nephew, Ajit Singh, then of Mallupur, took them into his fort, protected them for many days, and then escorted them himself, with as many followers as he could command, to Allahabad. For this his house and property were sacked by the rebels, and he had to flee from Oudh. He continued loyally to render good services throughout the period of the disturbances, and at the restoration of order received all the Tiraul estates, with a *khilat*, and ultimately with the title of Rájá. He was an Honorary Magistrate, and had the powers of an Assistant Collector. He died in 1889, and was succeeded (under the orders of 1888) by his grandson, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Tiraul, Partábgarh, Oudh.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Kurwár), *Rájá.*

Born 31st August 1876. The title is hereditary, having been so recognised in December 1864. The Rájá is the chief representative of the great Hindu Bachgoti sept of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Cháhir Deo, brother of the renowned Prithvi Ráj, last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi and Ajmir. His descendant, Bariar Singh, fled from the wrath of the Emperor Alá-ud-din Khilji, and, wandering eastward, settled in the Sultánpur district. He married the daughter of Rájá Rám Deo, the Bilkharia Rájá of Patti, and ultimately ousting his brother-in-law, seized the estate and the famous fort of Kot Bilkhar. He was succeeded at Kot Bilkhar by his youngest son, Ráj Singh, who had three sons, of whom the second, Rup Singh, became the ancestor of the Hindu Bachgoti Rájás of Kurwár and of the Musalmán Bachgoti Rájás of Hasanpur (*see* Muhammad Ali Khán, Rájá of Hasanpur). The late Rájá Madho Pratáb Singh of Kurwár died without heirs, and left the estate to his widow, Ráni Kishnáth Kunwár. She adopted the present Rájá, and left him the estate on her death in June 1885. He is a minor, the estate being under the Court of Wards, and is being educated at the Wards' College, Agra.

Residence.—Sultánpur, Oudh.

PARTAB CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.*

Is an eminent Banker of Allahabad. Received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH (of Mahdauna), *The Hon. Rájá, Mahárájá Bahádur.*

Born 13th July 1855. The first title (Rájá) is hereditary, the second (Mahárájá) is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Mahárájá is the grandson and successor of the famous Mahárájá Mán Singh of Mahdauna, one of the most prominent of the Oudh Tálukdárs during the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a Sankaldip (or Ceylon) Bráhman family, whose founder, Sadásukh Páthak, was Chaudhri of Bhojpur. His great-grandson, Bakhtáwar Singh, commenced life as a trooper in the 8th Light Cavalry. He attracted, when on leave at Lucknow, the notice of the Nawáb Saádat Ali Khán, who obtained his discharge, and appointed him a *jamadár*, and afterwards a *risaldár*. He was still further advanced by the succeeding Kings of Oudh, and a *farmán* of King Muhammad Ali Sháh conferred upon him the Ráj of Mahdauna, with the title of Rájá and the rank of premier Rájá in Oudh. He was the King's Muhtamin, or Quartermaster-General of the Resident's camp, and in 1849 accompanied Sir William Sleeman on his memorable tour through Oudh. Rájá Bakhtáwar Singh's younger brother, Darshan Singh, was in 1827 appointed Názim of Sultánpur and Faizabad, with the titles of Rájá Bahádur and Saltanat Bahádur. Darshan Singh died in 1844, and in 1845 his youngest son, the late Mahárájá Mán Singh (mentioned above, the grandfather of the present Mahárájá), was appointed Názim of Daryabad, Rudauli, and Sultánpur. He obtained from the King of Oudh the title of Rájá Bahádur for capturing a revenue defaulter of

Surájpur, and that of Saltanat Bahádur for arresting a notorious bandit. Sleeman narrates at length how Rájá Mán Singh "removed" Harpál Singh, Gargbansi of Maniarpur, for which feat he was known as *Kaim Jang* ("Steadfast in war"). In 1855 Rájá Bakhtáwar Singh died childless, leaving his large estates to his nephew and adopted son, Rájá Mán Singh. After the annexation Rájá Mán Singh was deprived of his estate as a defaulter in the payment of the revenue. During the Mutiny he saved the lives of a very large number of European refugees, and though at first for a time he took part with the rebels, he subsequently strenuously assisted the Government in the suppression of the Mutiny and the restoration of order. For these services he obtained the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, and the grant of the extensive confiscated estates of the Rájá of Gonda. In 1869 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and died in his fiftieth year, on 11th October 1870, and was succeeded by his widow, the Mahárání Sobhao Kunwár. In 1875 the Mahárání appointed another heir, but, after much litigation, the Privy Council decided in favour of the succession of the present Mahárájá, who is the son of Narsingh Naráyan Singh of Ajudhya by a daughter of the late Mahárájá. He ranks third among the Barons of Oudh, and at present enjoys the title of Honourable, as a Member of the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Residence.—Sháhganj, Faizabad, Oudh.

PARTAB SINGH (of Ghanauli), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár, with his brother Sardár Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, being representative of one branch of the family of Sikh Sardárs descended from Sardár Khushal Singh, who seized the town of Jálandhar, and conquered Ghanauli and other territories in the Cis-Sutlej States in 1756 A.D. He was succeeded by his two sons, the Sardárs Budh Singh and Sudh Singh, of whom the latter died childless, and the former had six sons, whose sons are at present the Sardárs of Ghanauli, Manauli, Bhunga, and Kardaula. Sardár Partáb Singh of Ghanauli is a son of the late Sardár Bhopál Singh, who was the second son of Sardár Budh Singh. The family lost their Trans-Sutlej possessions to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; for their Cis-Sutlej possession they came under British control with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. They rendered valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward large remissions of the commutation tax.

Residence.—Ghanauli, Ambála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Manak Majra), *Sardár.*

Born 1850. The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Rám Singh, who acquired the territory of Buner and other lands by conquest in 1751 A.D. His son was the Sardár Ranjit Singh, two of whose grandsons were the late Sardár Basawa Singh and the Sardár Bhagwán Singh (*q.v.*) Sardár Basawa Singh's two sons are the Sardár Partáb Singh of Manak Majra, and his younger brother Sardár Naráyan Singh. The family has rendered good service to the British Government during the Gurkha Campaign, the first Sikh war, and the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Manak Majra, Ambála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Miánpur), *Sardár.*

Born 1846. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the representative of a Kshatriya family of Fatehabad and Verowal on the Biás, descended from Lala Jaswant Rai. His grandson, Sardár Gurdit Singh, acquired Miánpur by conquest in the last century, and, dying in 1791 A.D., was succeeded by his son, Sardár Dál Singh. The eldest son of the latter was Sardár Diwán Singh, father of Sardár Partáb Singh; whilst the descendants of the second son, Sardár Rám Singh, hold *jágirs* in Una territory, Hoshiárpur district; and the third son, Sardár Kharak Singh, died without issue. Sardár Diwán Singh rendered good service in the war of 1845-46, and was himself present at the battle of Firuzshahr, as well as during the Mutiny of 1857, for which services the family received permanent benefits in the way of remissions of commutation tax. Sardár Partáb Singh has a son and heir, Sardár Shamsher Singh.

Residence.— Miánpur, Ambála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Dhandwal), *Sardár.*

Born 1820. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is brother of Sardár Panjáb Singh of Dhandwal (*q.v.*); belongs to a Jat family of Sikhs, whose founder, Sardár Mán Singh, conquered territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son, Sardár Joga Singh, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sardár Chanda Singh, the father of the Sardárs Partáb Singh, Chet Singh, Panjáb Singh, and Sher Singh (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Dhandwal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Alawálpur), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the brother of Sardár Ajit Singh (*q.v.*) Belongs to a Bais Jat family, descended from Chaudhri Guláb Rai, who was the Chaudhri of the Maloha *iláka* in the Nábha State. His son, Sardár Himmat Singh, first distinguished himself in the service of the Phulkian Chiefs, from whom he received grants of land. In 1808 A.D. he was appointed Agent of the Nábha State, to attend on the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and in 1812 A.D. entered the latter's service, in which he soon rose to the greatest eminence, obtaining from time to time extensive *jágirs*, including that of the Alawálpur *iláka*. Sardár Himmat was present at the conquest of Multán. His elder son, Sardár Albel Singh, obtained a large *jágir* on the reduction of Nalkhera. He was wounded in the Tiri campaign, and died in 1822, in the lifetime of his father. Sardár Himmat Singh died in 1826, and the Mahárájá resumed most of his *jágirs*, except the Alawálpur and Dhogri *ilákas*, which he divided equally between Sardár Achal Singh (son of the deceased Sardár Albel Singh) and Sardár Kishan Singh, the younger son of Himmat Singh. The son of Sardár Kishan Singh, Sardár Basáwa Singh, died without issue. Sardár Achal Singh joined Sardár Ranjodh Singh of Majithia against the British in the first Sikh war, but subsequently rendered good service. He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his two sons, Sardár Ajit Singh (*q.v.*) and the Sardár Partáb Singh of Alawálpur. Sardár Partáb Singh has a son and heir, Bhagwán Singh.

Residence.—Alawálpur, Jálandhar District, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Botála), *Sardár.*

Born 1827. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being one of the representatives of the important Kshatriya (Sikh) family of Botála, descended from Dhanna Singh, who was an associate of Sardár Jodh Singh, great-grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and after Jodh Singh's death served under his son, Sardár Charat Singh. His sons followed the fortunes of the ancestors of Ranjit Singh, and his grandson, Sardár Dharam Singh, was the grandfather of Sardár Partáb Singh of Botála. Sardár Dharam Singh's son was Sardár Ganda Singh, who was in attendance on the Mahárájá Sher Singh when that prince was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. He was killed at the battle of Firuzshahr, where his son Sardár Kirpál Singh (one of the younger brothers of Sardár Partáb Singh) was wounded. The Sardár Ganda Singh was succeeded by his four sons—Sardár Partáb Singh being the eldest, Sardár Dayál Singh (*q.v.*), Sardár Kirpal Singh of Kunjáhia (*q.v.*), and Sardár Joála Singh (*q.v.*) The Sardár Partáb Singh of Botála has a son and heir, named Godham Singh.

Residence.—Botála, Gujranwála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Rania), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Punjab.

PARTABGARH, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárávat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 18th February 1890. Belongs to a family that is a junior branch of that of "the Sun of the Hindus," the Mahárána of Udaipur, and is consequently one of the Chiefs of the illustrious Sesodia clan of the Rájputs. In 1561 A.D., when Udai Singh, the future founder of Udaipur, was Ráná—and just seven years before the terrible sack of Chitor, the ancient capital of the Sesodias, by the great Mughal Akbar, drove Udai Singh to the jungles, whence he subsequently issued to build Udaipur—the Ráwat Bhikaji, a scion of the Royal house of the Sesodias, founded the State of Partábgarh, with its capital at Deolia. With the other States of Rájputána, Partábgarh was reduced, during the subsequent campaigns of the Mughal Emperors, to submission to Delhi; and in the reign of the Emperor Sháh Jahán the Ráwat received from that monarch the title of Maháráwat, which his descendants retain. The present town of Partábgarh was built by the Maháráwat Partáb Singh, and called after his name, about the beginning of the 18th century; it is distant about eight miles east of the ancient capital of Deolia. On the establishment of the Mahratta power in Málwá the Maháráwats became tributary to Holkar, and the Chief of Indore still receives that tribute, which is now paid through the British Government. Partábgarh passed under British control in 1818. In 1844 the Maháráwat died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh, who had become Mahárávwal of Dungarpur by adoption, but who resigned Dungarpur on his succession to Partábgarh. Dalpat Singh died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the late Maháráwat Udai Singh. He was followed by the

present Mahárávat in 1890. The area of the State is 1460 square miles; and its population is 79,568, chiefly Hindus, but including 24,229 Bhils (aboriginal tribe) and 4243 Muhammadans. His Highness, with his chief feudatories, maintains a military force of 327 cavalry, 454 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Partábgarh, Rájputána.

PARTAPNER, *Rájá of.* *See* Mokham Singh.

PARUMAL KHUBCHAND, DIWAN, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

PARVATI BAI, *Her Highness the Ráni.*

Born 1850. Is the sister of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore (*q.v.*) The Government of India has recognised the Ráni's right to bear the title of "Her Highness," and she is also styled "The Junior Ráni of Travancore."

Residence.—Trivandrum, Travancore, Southern India.

PARVATI SHANKAR MANISHANKAR DAVE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

PASHUPAT SARAN SINHA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—The Residency, Khátmandu, Nepál.

PATAUDI, NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUMTAZ HUSAIN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1874; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 30th March 1878. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Faiz Talab Khán, younger brother of Nijábat Ali Khán, Nawáb of Jhajjar. Faiz Talab Khán was severely wounded in an action with Holkar's troops; and for his services was granted the State of Pataudi, with the title of Nawáb, in 1806. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by the Nawáb Akbar Ali Khán; and the latter was in his turn succeeded by his son, Muhammad Ali Taki Khán, on 3rd March 1862. The latter died in the same year, and was succeeded by the late Nawáb Muhammad Mukhtár Husain Khán, his son, then a

minor. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by the present Nawáb, also as a minor. The area of the State is 53 square miles; its population is 17,847, chiefly Hindus, but including 3286 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 59 infantry, and 6 guns.

Residence.—Pataudi, Punjab.

PATHARI, NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850; succeeded to the *gadi* 19th October 1861. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, being descended from the younger son of the famous Dost Muhammad, the founder of the State of Bhopál (*see* Bhopál, Her Highness the Begam of). The area of the State is 26 square miles; its population 6393, chiefly Hindus, but including 965 Muhammadans. In 1807 Nawáb Haidar Muhammad Khán, father of the present Nawáb, was dispossessed of his estate in Rahatgarh; but ultimately, on the mediation of the British Government, he obtained the territory of Patári. The Nawáb has a son and heir, the Mián Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khán.

Residence.—Pathári, Bhopál, Central India.

PATHARIA, THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th May 1884. The State is a feudatory of Indore, and is included within that territory.

Residence.—Pathária, Indore, Central India.

PATI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 20th July 1887.

Residence.—Bengal.

PATIALA, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 25th May 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 14th April 1876. The Mahárájá's full title is — His Highness Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zamán, Amir-ul-Umara, Mahárájá-Adhiráj Rájeshwar Sri Mahárájá-i-Rájagán Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahádur. Belongs to the renowned Phulkian family of the Sidhu Jat clan of Sikhs; so called from their ancestor Phul, from whom descend also the Chiefs of Jind, Nábha, and Bhadaur. Their great ancestor was the Rájput Chief Jaisal, the founder of Jaisalmir (*q.v.*); whose descendant in the twenty-ninth generation was Phul. His second son Ráma was the fonder of the Patiála House; whose son, Rájá Alá Singh, built the city of Patiála, and was granted the title of Rájá by Ahmad Sháh Duráni in March 1762. The title was continued to his son Amar Singh, with additional honour as Rájá-i-Rájagán Bahádur in 1767, and a flag and drum were given to him as symbols of his sovereign power. The title of Mahárájá was bestowed on the Patiála Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II. of Delhi, on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. During the Nepál war he aided the Government, and at its close was rewarded with parts of the Keonthal and Baghat States. In 1830 the sanitarium and territory of Simla were obtained from him in exchange for lands in Barauli. In the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-46 the Mahárájá rendered good service against the Lahore army; and was rewarded with a part of the territory confiscated from the Rájá of Nábha. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Mahárájá Narindar Singh aided the Government by sending an auxiliary force to Delhi, kept open communications on the Grand Trunk Road, sent troops to Gwalior and Dholpur, and afforded other valuable aid. In recognition of these services the Mahárájá received further large extensions of territory, with additions to his titles and powers. The Mahárájá Mahindar Singh, son of Narindar Singh, died at the age of twenty-three in 1876, and was succeeded by his son the present Mahárájá, then a minor. The area of the State is 5419 square miles; its population is 1,467,433, chiefly Hindus, but including 408,141 Sikhs and 321,354 Muhammadans. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 2423 cavalry, 4147 infantry, and 109 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.



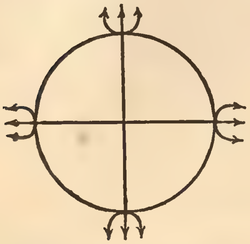
Arms.—*Ermine*, a target *sable*, bossed *or*, in chief saltirewise two daggers, *gules* hilted of the third, in base a sword of like tincture and a musket *proper*, in saltire. **Crest.**—An elephant. **Supporters.**—A lion and a bay horse, each ensigned with an annulet *argent*. **Motto.**—*Phularka Kirana Prabha.*

Residence.—Patiála, Punjab.

PATNA, MAHARAJA RAM CHANDRA SINGH, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1870; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 25th November 1878. Belongs to a family of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs (*see* Mainpuri, Rájá of, and Rajaur, Rájá of) that has been settled as rulers in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces from a remote antiquity. The present Mahárájá is the thirtieth in direct descent from the founder of the Ráj; who, according to the traditions of the family, came here from Sambalgarh in the Mainpuri district of the North-Western Provinces, probably at the time of the earliest Muhammadan invasions. Tradition also connects the family, whose claim to the hereditary title of Rájá seems always to have been undisputed, with the Hai Hai Bansi House of the Ratanpur Rájputs. The late Mahárájá, Sur Partáb Deo, came to the *gadi* in 1866; and dying twelve years later, was succeeded by his nephew, the present Mahárájá, then a minor, in 1878. The family device or cognisance is the famous Chauhán *Santak.* The area of the State is 2399 square miles; its population is 257,959, chiefly Hindus.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Patna, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

PATRI, DESAI SURAJMALJI ZORAWARSINGHJI, *Desai of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 10th July 1884. Belongs to a Kanbi (Hindu) family. The late Desai Himmatsinghji died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present Desai.

Residence.—Patri, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PE, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service."

Residence.—Myadaung, Burma.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJI, C.S.I., *Rájá.*

See Piári Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I., *Rájá.*

PESHOTAM BEHRAMJI SANJANA, DASTUR, DR., *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

Born 14th September 1829. This title is personal, and was conferred 1st January 1889, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take

rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. He succeeded his father, the late Dastur Behrámji, in 1854, when he assumed the title of High Priest of the Parsi community in Bombay. Is a Fellow of the University of Bombay, 1866; M.A. and Ph.D. of the Tübingen University, 1886; Principal and Professor of Pahlavi and Zend in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Oriental College (*Zartoshti Madrasah*), Bombay, since 1863; Head High Priest of the great Wadia Fire Temple, 1854; has published an elaborate grammar of the Pahlavi language, 1871, and an edition of the Pahlavi *Dinkard*, in six volumes, 1874-92. Married, in 1843, Kuvarbái, daughter of Manikji Jamshedji, Esq., and has issue, two sons—Eduljee, born 1st June 1852; and Darabjee, born 8th November 1858, Justice of the Peace, a Graduate and Fellow of the University of Bombay, married (1885) Kuvarbái Rustomjee Padshah.

Residence.—Wadia Fire Temple, Bombay.

PESTANJI HORMASJI CAMA, *C.I.E.*

A respected member of the Parsi community of Bombay; was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Bombay.

PESTANJI JEHANGIR, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

Born July 1831. The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, with a Medal of Honour, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Parsi family that received, in the early part of the last century, the titles of *Nekshant Khán* and *Tabyar Khán*, with *jágirs* in the Surat district, from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Sir John Malcolm, in a Minute dated 1829, speaks of the family as "Kháns of the Empire"; and it is said that several of its members rendered good service to the British Government, one of them having been killed in its service in the battle of Bodhan near Surat in the early part of the present century. Rendered honourable service to Government in various capacities for thirty-six years; and on 1st January 1882 was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Residence.—Bombay.

PETHAPUR, THAKUR GAMBHIRSINGHJI, HIMATSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1874; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 13th January 1879. Belongs to a Waghela Rájput family, descended from Tirathsinghji, one of the sons of the last Hindu King of Anhilwára Patan, who obtained the territory of Pethapur in 1445 A.D. The late Thákur Himatsinghji Bhavánsinghji succeeded to the *gadi* 28th September 1861; and dying in 1879, was succeeded by his son, the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 54 square miles; and a population of 7081, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Pethapur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, *Baronet* and *Knight Bachelor*.

Born 30th June 1823; granted the honour of Knighthood in 1887, and created a Baronet in 1890. Belongs to a Parsi family, descended from Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Petit of Surat, who moved from Surat to Bombay. Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Petit was born at Surat in 1770; married Bhikaji, daughter of Framji Jogajee Patvana. His son, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, born 26th August 1803, succeeded him on his death, 20th December 1820. He became a merchant in Bombay; married Humabai Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy Moogana; and died 21st May 1859, leaving two sons, the present Baronet and his younger brother, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. Sir Dinshaw Petit was Sheriff of Bombay in 1887, and has been a Member of the Parsi Pancháyat of Bombay since 1862. Served as a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay from 1888 to 1889. He married, in 1837, Sakerbai Framjee (who died in 1890), daughter of Framjee Bhikaji Panday, Esq., of Bombay; and has issue, three sons and eight daughters. The Baronetcy was granted, with special remainder, *first*, to Framjee Dinshaw Petit, second son of the first Baronet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and *secondly*, to the heirs male of the body of the first Baronet. Sir Dinshaw has long been renowned throughout Western India for his munificence. He has devoted his great wealth very largely to the service of his country, and to the good of his fellow-countrymen of all classes and nationalities. He is a great cotton mill-owner; and has been the pioneer of that industry in India, as the following account of his commercial career, taken from a leading Bombay journal, will show:—



"It was during his father's lifetime, and while they were in partnership, that Mr. Dinshaw conceived the happy idea of identifying himself with mill industry—an idea which he has since worked out with conspicuous ability and such brilliant results. The successful working of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur's mill, which confined itself to the spinning of yarns, could not escape Mr. Dinshaw's vigilant eye, and, in 1855, he erected, in conjunction with his father, Mr. Manockjee Petit, the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, which had the advantage over Mr. Davur's mill of weaving cloth in addition to spinning yarn. This venture was such an immense success that in 1860 Mr. Dinshaw was induced to erect another mill and named it the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, in memory of his father, who had died in the previous year. The investment proved to be so profitable that several cotton mills were started by Mr. Dinshaw, one after another, in rapid succession, and he is at the present moment the largest shareholder in the six cotton mills, viz. the Manockjee Petit Mill, the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Mazagon Mill, the Victoria Mill, the Framjee Petit Mill, and the Gordon Mills. Besides spinning and weaving, Mr. Dinshaw has also directed his attention to the manufacture of thread, hosiery, and fancy goods, and is the proprietor of an establishment at Mahim for dyeing yarns. There are at the present day many cotton mills working in Bombay, but they have all sprung up

after the success of Sir Dinshaw's first venture, and he may therefore justly be regarded as the initiator and leader of an industry which has done so much towards improving the commercial position and prospects of the city."

Sir Dinshaw has had three sons :—

(1) Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 6th June 1845; married, in Bombay, Awabai Merwanjee Jejeebhoy Moogana, 17th February 1859; died in Bombay, 23rd October 1878, leaving issue—(*a*) Manockjee and Merwanjee Cowasjee (twins), born in Bombay 18th July 1863; Merwanjee died in Bombay, 9th June 1879; Manockjee survives, and married, 28th February 1872, Gulbai Sorabjee Jamsetjee. (*b*) Pestonjee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 10th September 1866. (*c*) Hormusjee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 11th November 1868; married Perozebai Sorabjee Patuck, 12th April 1891. (*d*) Meethibai Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 18th March 1870; married, 26th December 1883, Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Jejeebhoy Moogana. (*e*) Cursetjee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 29th June 1871. (*f*) Virbaijee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 23rd December 1872; married, 11th December 1883, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama. (*g*) Ardesir Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 28th May 1874, died in Bombay, 22nd October 1886. (*h*) Soonabai Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 15th August 1875. (*i*) Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 9th April 1877. (*j*) Furdoonjee Cowasjee Petit, born in Bombay, 29th October 1878. (2) Framjee Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 19th January 1848; married, 17th February 1859, Awabai Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, has issue—(*a*) Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, born in Bombay, 7th June 1873. (*b*) Humabai Framjee Petit, born in Bombay, 12th August 1882. (3) Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 27th March 1859; married, 25th February 1872, Gulbai Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy Moogana; and has issue—(*a*) Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, born in Bombay, 21st August 1879. (*b*) Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Petit, born in Bombay, 12th September 1881. (*c*) Dinbai Bomonjee Petit, born in Bombay, 27th September 1882. (*d*) Peroshaw Bomonjee Petit, born in Bombay, 13th November 1884. (*e*) Manockbai Bomonjee Petit, born in Bombay, 11th November 1887.

Sir Dinshaw has also had eight daughters :—

(4) Bhikhaijee Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 29th September 1844; married, 11th February 1857, Dady Nusserwanjee Dadysett, and has issue. (5) Navajbai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 6th June 1849; married, 17th February 1859, Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy Moogana. (6) Rattanbhai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 19th November 1854; married, 11th May 1867, Framjee Dorabjee Panday; died in Bombay, 5th November 1885, leaving issue. (7) Hamabai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 3rd May 1856; married, 11th May 1867, Framjee Rustomjee Cama, has issue. (8) Heerabai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 19th October 1857; married, 11th February 1870, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, who died 18th March 1888. (9) Manockbai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 11th October 1860; married, 28th August 1879, Peroshaw Bomonjee Jejeebhoy Moogana. (10) Buchoobai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 11th October 1862; married, 9th October 1876, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee. (11) Gulbai Dinshaw Petit, born in Bombay, 16th November 1865; married, 5th March 1872, Rustomjee Nanabhoy Beramjee Moogana; died in Bombay, 18th June 1878.

The family **arms** are—Az., on a chevron arg., between three urns of the last, therefrom issuant flames proper, as many bees volant, also proper. **Crest.**—A ship under sail at sea, in front thereof an anchor fessewise, all proper. **Motto.**—*Consequitur quodcunque Petit.*

Residence.—Petit Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHALTAN, MADHOJI RAO JANRAO NAIK NIMBALKAR, *Deshmukh and Naik Nimbálkar of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 5th November 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 7th December 1841, and installed as ruler 26th March 1860. Belongs to a very ancient Mahratta (Hindu) family, descended from Jagdro Rao *alias* Nimbráj, who held Phaltan under the Muhammadan Kings of Bijápur; from whom the present Deshmukh and Naik Nimbálkar is twenty-second in descent. The latter title was derived from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The late Deshmukh Jánrao died without issue in 1841; whereon his widow, Sahebjibái, adopted the present Chief, and a *nazar* of a large amount was paid on the occasion to the Rájá of Sátára, of which State Phaltan was a feudatory. The area of the State is 397 square miles; its population 58,085, chiefly Hindus. The Chief was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1878, and served till 1880. His son and heir is Venkatrao Naik Nimbálkar.

Residence.—Phaltan, Sátára, Bombay.

PIARI LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Is the Inspector of Schools of the Jálandhar Division, Punjab.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

PIARI LAL, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

PIARI MOHAN MUKHARJI, C.S.I., *Rájá.*

Born 17th September 1840. The title of Rájá was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. At the same time the Rájá was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in recognition both of his own eminent services to the State, of the position of his family as *Zamindárs* of Uttarpára, and of the great public services of his late father. Is the son and heir of the late Bábu Jai Krishna Mukharji (better known as "Joy Kissen Mookerji"—as the Rájá also is known as "Peary Mohun Mookerji"), *Zamindár* of Uttarpára, who was renowned throughout India for his splendid public spirit, his large charities, and his liberal encouragement of education. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank. Was educated in the University of Calcutta, where he graduated M.A. and B.L. in 1862. Having served on Committees from 1865 to 1879, was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1879. Was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1884, and reappointed in 1886, in which capacity he took a prominent part in the discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which drew the following remarks from the Official Member in charge of the Bill, Sir Steuart C. Bayley,

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: "And though the death of our lamented colleague, Rai Kristodás Pál Bahádur, in the middle of our discussions, was a grievous loss to them (the Bengal Zamindárs), and indeed to all of us, yet their interests could hardly have found a better representative than in his successor, who, with inflexible constancy and even a more perfect knowledge of detail than his predecessor, contested every inch of ground, and displayed a temper and ability which showed how wisely the British Indian Association had made their selection." Is honourably known as one of the leading landowners of Bengal.

Residence.—Uttarpára, Bengal.

PIMPLADEVI, NAIK DONGRIA *walad* KAJLYA, *Naik of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is about 4 square miles; its population 134, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Pimpladevi, Khándesh, Bombay.

PIMPRI, NAIK KESAVRAO *walad* TRIMBAK, *Naik of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1868. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is about 73 square miles; its population 3572, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Pimpri, Khándesh, Bombay.

PINDAYA, MAUNG PO KIN, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of Burma. Pindaya has an area of about 250 square miles; its population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Pindaya, Shan States, Burma.

PINHMI, MAUNG THA DAUNG, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of Burma, with an area of about 15 square miles. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans.

Residence.—Pinhmi, Shan States, Burma.

PIPLIA, RAWAT ACHAL SINGH, *Ráwat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1833; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863. The population of the State is 583, chiefly Hindus. The Ráwat belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Piplia, Western Málwá, Central India.

PIPLIANAGAR, MAKHDUM BAKHSH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Succeeded to the *gadi* 26th October 1831. Is a co-sharer with Rahim Bakhsh in the Chiefship of this State, which contains a population of 716, chiefly Hindus. The Chiefs are descendants of Rájan Khán, brother of the Pindári leader Chitu (*see* Jabria Bhil and Khajuria), who received from the British Government, on the settlement of Málwá, the *jágirs* of Piplianagar, Khajuria, Jabria Bhil, and Jabria. On his death these *jágirs* were made perpetual, and divided among his five sons.

Residence.—Piplianagar, Bhopál, Central India.

PIPLIANAGAR, RAHIM BAKHSH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Succeeded to the *gadi* 26th October 1831. Is a co-sharer with Makhdum Bakhsh in the Chiefship of this State. For an account of the family *see* under the heading of Piplianagar, Makhdum Bakhsh; *see* also Jabria Bhil and Khajuria.

Residence.—Piplianagar, Bhopál, Central India.

PIPLODA, THAKUR KESRI SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 8th November 1888. Belongs to an ancient Doria Rájput family, claiming descent from Sádál Singh, who served under Mahmud Khilji, the Muhammadan King of Mandu, and received from him the *jágir* of Piploda in Málwá as a reward for his valour and success in the field. Thirteenth in descent from Sádál Singh was the late Dulai Singh, Thákur of Piploda, who held the title of Mahárája Ráwat, and succeeded to the *gadi* on 30th November 1863. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The area of the State is 60 square miles; its population is 14,175, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PIR BAKHSH KHAN, SUBAHDAR-MAJOR, *Sardár Bahádur, Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1834. The title of Sardár Bahádur was conferred on 21st November 1882, and that of Khán Bahádur on 1st June 1888, as personal distinctions, in recognition of his eminent military services. Has been a distinguished officer of the 2nd and 3rd Baluchi Regiments, with an honourable service of thirty-two years, having received the three medals of the Persian, Afghán, and Egyptian wars. With the title of Sardár Bahádur he had the honour of receiving the Gold Star at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress; and he also received the Egyptian Star from His Highness the Khedive of Egypt. Was one of Lord Roberts's officers in the famous march from Kábul to Kándahár, for which he received the Star. He served also in the China war. Is married, and has issue one daughter.

Residence.—Larkána, Sind.

PIR BAKHSH KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

PIRTHI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary, the Mián being a younger brother of the Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun (*q.v.*), and son of the late Rájá Sir Jodbhir Singh, K.C.S.I., brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

Residence.—Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

PITHAPUR, SRI RAJA RAO VENKATAKUMARA SURYA RAO, *Rájá of.*

Born 1885. Belongs to a family long settled as large *Zamindárs* and landowners in the Godávari district, Madras. Is the son of the late Rájá Gangádhara Ráma Rao of Pithapur, who received the title of Rájá from the British Government in the year 1877. In 1873 the late Rájá adopted a son, Shri Rájá Rao Venkatasurya Mahipathi Ráma Krishna Rao Bahádur (son of the Rájá of Venkatagiri, *q.v.*), born 1858. The late Rájá died on 22nd July 1890, and was succeeded by the present Rájá as a minor, the estates being under the management of the Court of Wards.

Residence.—Pithapur, Godávari, Madras.

PITHARI, THAKUR BAKHTAWAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* in October 1887. The State is one of the feudatories of Indore.

Residence.—Pithári, Indore, Central India.

PITTAPUR (or Pithapuram), *Rájá of.*

See Pithapur.

PIYAGPUR, RAJA BHUP INDRA BIKRAMA SINGH, *Rájá of.*

Born 31st January 1863; succeeded his father, Rájá Narpat Singh, 22nd May 1882. Belongs to a Janwar family, descended from Prág, who founded Prágpur, now called Piyágpur. For other branches of the great Janwar family, *see* (1) Indar Kunwár, Maháráni of Balrámpur; (2) Achal Singh, Rájá of Kaimahra; (3) Kishan Datt Singh, Rájá of Oel; and (4) Narpat Singh, Rájá of Gangwal. The important Ráj of Ikauna was also the appanage of the head of the Janwars for some centuries, but was confiscated for rebellion after the Mutiny of 1857. One of Prág's descendants, Himmat Singh, obtained the title of Rájá from Asaf-ud-daulá, and the title was recognised

by Government as hereditary in 1864. Rájá Himmat Singh was eventually killed by Rájá Krishna Prasád Singh of Gangwal, and was succeeded by Rájá Narpat Singh, the father of the present Rájá.

Residence.—Piyágpur, Bahraich, Oudh.

PO HMYIN, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

PO KA, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1885. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery."

Residence.—Mingyan, Burma.

PO, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title is personal, and was conferred on 29th May 1886. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Hauthawadi, Burma.

PO O, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery."

Residence.—W. Pagi, Burma.

POL, RAO PRATHISINGHJI HAMIRSINGHJI, *Rao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1872; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 24th October 1889. Belongs to the illustrious Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family of Idar, descended from Sonakji, second son of Jai Chand, last Ráhtor Emperor of Kanauj. For twenty-six generations the descendants of Sonakji were Raos of Idar; but in 1656 the Rao Jagannáth was driven out by the Muhammadans, and the family then established themselves in the mountainous district of Pol, between Gujarát in Bombay and the Udaipur (Mewár) State in Rájputána. The late Rao of Pol, Hamirsinghji Gulábsinghji, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864, and dying in 1889, was succeeded by his son, the present Rao. The area of the State is 1050 square miles; its population is 6629, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry and 12 infantry.

Residence.—Pol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

POPAT VELJI (of Rájkot), *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 17th February 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th February 1874, for special services in capturing outlaw Waghers in Káthiáwár. The Rao Bahádur belongs to the Modh Wania family.

Residence.—Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PORBANDAR, HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI VIKRAMATJI KHIMAJI, *Ráná of.*

Born 1st April 1819; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th June 1831. Belongs to a Jetwa Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from *Hanumán*, the monkey-god of the Hindus, and possessing authentic records of their history for the last 570 years in Káthiáwár. In 1807 the State came under British control. It possesses three harbours on the coast; of which one, Porbandar, has a considerable trade. The area of the State is 636 square miles; its population 71,072, chiefly Hindus, but including 6741 Muhammadans. The Ráná maintains a military force of 14 cavalry, 236 infantry, and 113 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has a son and heir, Kumár Bhausinghji.

Residence.—Porbandar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR, K.C.I.E., *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

See Benares, *Mahárájá of.*

PRAMADA BHUSAN DEB RAI (of Naldanga), *Rájá.*

See Naldanga, *Rájá of.*

PRAMADA NATH RAI, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as eldest son of the late Rájá Pramada Náth Rai of Dighapatia in the Rájsháhi district, Bengal. Belongs to a family long settled as *Zamindárs* in Rájsháhi, claiming descent from Dayá Rám Rai, said to have been created *Rai Raiyan* about the year 1750 A.D. His son was Jagannáth Rai, who was succeeded by his son, Prännáth Rai. The son and successor of the latter was Rájá Prasanna Náth Rai Bahádur, who was created Rájá Bahádur, as a personal distinction, in the Governor-Generalship of Lord Dalhousie. His son was the late Rájá Pramada Náth Rai Bahádur, who greatly distinguished himself by his liberality during the famine of 1873-74. He also subscribed Rs.1,50,000 towards the establishment of the Rájsháhi College at Rámpur Boália. He was a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. He left three sons—(1) the present Kumár, Pramada Náth Rai; (2) Mián Basanta Kumár Rai; (3) Mián Sarat Kumár Rai.

Residence.—Dighapatia, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

PRAN KISHAN GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888, for good services rendered in the Finance Department.

Residence.—Chandarnagar, Bengal.

PRANSHANKAR TRIPURASHANKAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Ahmadabad, Bombay.

PRASANNA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. The Mahámahopádhyáya is one of the Professors of the ancient Sanskrit University of Nadiyá (Nuddea) in Bengal.

Residence.—Belpukar, Nadiyá, Bengal.

PRATAP SINGH (of Patan), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to the same family as that of the Rao Bhopál Singh of Sehora. The title was originally conferred by the Emperor of Delhi, through the Subahdár Ghairat Khán of Ságar.

Residence.—Patan, Ságar, Central Provinces.

PRATAP UDIT NATH SAHAI DEO, *Mahárájá.*

Born 26th March 1866. The title is hereditary, and was so declared on 23rd December 1872. Belongs to a very ancient family, who have been Mahárájás of Chota (or Chutia) Nágpur from time immemorial, their capital being the village of Chutia in Lohárdaga district. They are descended, according to the family legends, from the *pandrik nága* or sacred serpent (*see* Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal*, pp. 165, 166). The Mahárájá succeeded to the title and estate on the death of his father, the late Mahárájá, in 1872.

Residence.—Lohárdaga, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Is a Fellow of the Punjab University, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

PREM SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Is the grandson of Ruddu Mal, whose sons, Sardár Bur Singh, Sardár Budh Singh, and Sardár Sudh Singh, rose to power under Mahárájá Sher Singh of Lahore. When the Mahárájá was assassinated, Sardár Budh Singh was killed on the spot, and his cousin was severely wounded. The Sardár Prem Singh is the son of the late Sardár Sudh Singh of Mukerian, who died in 1889, and the nephew of the Sardár Bur Singh of Mukerian (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Mukerian, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PREMCHAND BARAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1814. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889. Is a son of the late Rup Chand Barál, merchant, of Calcutta. Educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta; appointed to the service of Government under Sir Charles Trevelyan; became Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, and was nominated by Government as a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. Is a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate; Honorary Secretary of the *Savarnobánik Hitakári Sabhá*, and of Rájá Rájendra Mallik's Charity. The Rai Bahádur married in 1834, and has issue six sons, of whom the eldest is Nobin Chand Barál, Esq., Zamindár, born in 1844, and married in 1860 to the daughter of the late Sagore Dutt, a well-known philanthropist. Mr. Nobin Chand Barál is an Honorary Magistrate and J.P. of Calcutta, an elected member of the Calcutta Municipality, and a nominated member of that of North Barrackpur, and is a member of the following societies:—Asiatic Society of Bengal, British Indian Association, Dalhousie Institute, Dalhousie Dramatic Club, East Indian Association (life member), President Town Club (for athletic sports), and the Attorney's Association. He is also a Freemason of high standing—P.D. Grand Registrar of District Grand Lodge of Bengal, a Life Governor of the Bengal Masonic Association; and Honorary Secretary of the Government-Aided Bow Bazár School, Calcutta.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

PREMCHAND KASANDAS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 15th February 1886.

Residence.—Kaira, Bombay.

PREMPUR, THAKUR SURAJMALJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 21st October 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 3rd October 1871. Belongs to a family that claims descent from Makwána Bhatti, a Makwána Rájput, by his marriage with the daughter of a Koli (aboriginal) chieftain. One of his sons was Waghaji, Thákur of Prempur. The present Thákur is eleventh in descent from him, having succeeded his cousin, the late Thákur, Partábsinghji, in 1871.

Residence.—Prempur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PRIYA SHANKAR RAI, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 18th July 1861. Is the son of the late Rájá Sháma Shankar Rai (or Chaudhri); descended from Pachu Sarkár, whose son, Kali Shankar Rai, was father of Tarini Shankar Rai, and grandfather of the late Rájá Sháma Shankar Rai. The latter obtained the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He had rendered good service to the State in the famine of 1873-74, in the district of Dinájpur, where he owned large estates.

Residence.—Dacca, Bengal.

PUDUKOTA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MARTAND BHAIRAVA TONDIMAN BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded his grandfather, the late Rájá Rámachandra Tondiman, 15th April 1886, as a minor. Belongs to an ancient Kallar (Hindu) family, whose ancestors have borne the title of Tondiman Rájá from time immemorial, and have ruled in Pudukota. An ancestor of the Tondiman Rájá rendered good service to the British forces in the siege of Trichinopoli in 1753 A.D., by providing supplies and other aid, and obtained, as a reward, the grant of the fort and district of Kilanelli in South Tanjore. To the late Rájá Rámachandra Tondiman Bahádur a *sanad* was given, conferring on him the right of adoption, and the title of "His Excellency" as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 1380 square miles; its population 302,127, chiefly Hindus, but including 8946 Muhammadans and 11,372 Christians. His Highness the Tondiman Rájá maintains a military force of 16 cavalry, 136 infantry, and 27 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Pudukota, Madras.

PULAKKALITATHIL CHATTU ACHCHHAN, *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, the Rájá being commonly known as "the Valiya Rájá of Pálghát."

Residence.—Malabar, Madras.

PUNADRA, MIAN ABHESINGHJI AMARSINGHJI, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 6th August 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 12th March 1865. Belongs to a Jhála Rájput family, converted to Islam; claiming descent from Harisinghji, who was in the service of Sháh Muhammad Begara of Gujarát, and became a Muhammadan in 1483 A.D. During the minority of the Mián, the State was administered by his mother, under the supervision of the Political Agent of Máhi Kántha. Its area is 45 square miles; its population 3767, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Punadra, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PURANDHAR SINGH (of Matanpur Belkhera), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla, and recognised by the British Government. The grandfather of Thákur Purandhar Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Matanpur Belkhera, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

PURANYA PANTALU, P., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889. The Rao Bahádur was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1888, and in 1889 he became the Diwán of the Mahárájá of Jaipur, in the Vizagapatam district, Madras.

Residence.—Jaipur, Vizagapatam, Madras.

PURNO CHANDAR SINGH (of Kandi), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1882.

Residence.—Kandi, Murshidabad, Bengal.

PURSHOTTAM DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

PURSHOTTAM NARAYAN BHAT, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Amraoti, Berar.

PURUSHOTTAMA AIYAR, K., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889, for long and meritorious service.

Residence.—Bellary, Madras.

PUSAPATI ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZ, SIR, G.C.I.E., *Mahárájá.*

See Vizianagram, *Mahárájá of.*

PUSHKAR PAL (of Askot), *Rájwar.*

Born 1843. The title is hereditary. The Rájwar (or Rájbar) is a Surajbansi Rájput, and traces his descent in 221 generations from Sri Utapannapatra, the founder of the Solar dynasty. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájás of Katyuri—"Rájbar" being equivalent to "Rájkumár,"

and being the style of the heir-apparent among the Katyuris, who held sway over Kumáun before the Chand Rájá deprived them of their kingdom. They came from Joshimath, in Garhwál, in very early times. Abhaya Deva, forty-ninth in descent from Sáliváhana Deva, was the first to leave the Katyuri valley at the time of the decline of the Katyuri power. He changed his title from "Deva" to "Pála," because "Deva" belonged to the branch of the family ruling in Katyuri. When Rudra Chand took possession of Askot, he allowed the Rájwar of Askot to retain his patrimony as a *Zamindár* under the Chand Ráj. The present Rájwar of Askot is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Askot, Kumáun, North-Western Provinces.

PWEHLA, SAW NYUN, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of Burma. Pwehla has an area of about 100 square miles; its population consists largely of Shans.

Residence.—Pwehla, Shan States, Burma.

QADIR. *See* Kadir.

RABGUNDAI RAGHUNATHA RAO, *Diwán Bahádur.*

See Raghunath Rao, R., *Diwán Bahádur.*

RADHA GOVIND RAI SAHEB, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 12th March 1875, for services rendered during the famine of 1873-74.

Residence.—Dinájpur, Bengal.

RADHA KISHAN, *Rai.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1859, in recognition of the good service rendered by his father, the late Duni Chand. The latter was the Agent of the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir stationed at Ráwalpindi. In 1857, when the Mutiny broke out in Hindustan, Duni Chand accompanied the contingent furnished by the Mahárájá to Delhi, where he died of cholera. He was succeeded by his son, the Rai Radha Kishan; who has two sons—Milkhi Chand and Rám Chand.

Residence.—Alawálpur, Jálandhar, Punjab.

RADHA KISHAN KAUL (of Amritsar), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Kashmir.

RADHA MOHAN, *Rai.*

Born 1850. The title is hereditary, having been conferred, it is said, on Rai Ishri Parsád Kayastha, grandfather of the present Rai, by the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daulá. The Rai has two sons—Dwárka Parsád, born 6th September 1882; and Mata Parsád, born 19th June 1886.

Residence.—Dáráganj, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

RADHA PRASAD SINGH, SIR, K.C.I.E. (of Dumraon), *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

See Dumraon, *Mahárájá of.*

RADHANPUR, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MUHAMMAD BISMILLAH KHAN BAHADUR BABI, *Nawáb of.*

Born 26th April 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th October 1874. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, famous in the history of Western India as the Bábi family, which has given ruling Houses to Junágarh and Bálásinor as well as to Rádhanpur. Bahádur Khán Bábi was appointed *faujdár* of Tharád by the Emperor Sháh Jahán, and his son, Sher Khán Bábi, was deputed to aid Prince Murád Bakhsh as Governor of Gujarát. His son, Jafar Khán Bábi, in 1693 A.D., obtained the *faujdári* of Rádhanpur and other districts, with the title of Safdar Khán; in 1704 he was also appointed Governor of Bijápur, and in 1706 of Pátan. His son, Khán Jahán, received similar appointments from the Emperor, with the title of Jawán Marad Khán, which was continued to his son, Kamal-ud-din Khán Bábi, who also seized the Governorship of Ahmadabad after the death of Aurangzeb. He was forced to surrender Ahmadabad to the Mahrattas under the Peshwá Raghunáth Rao and the Gaekwár Dámaji, in 1753, but he was allowed to retain his possessions as a *jágirdár* under the Mahratta Power. In 1820 the Nawáb of Rádhanpur obtained British protection, as a feudatory, bound to render military service, and to pay tribute; but the tribute has long ago been remitted, and has not been reimposed. The State has an area of 1150 square miles; and a population of 98,129, chiefly Hindus, but including 11,757 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 248 cavalry, 362 infantry, and 10 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Rádhanpur, Bombay.

RADHIKA PRASAD MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of Bengal. Has served with distinction in the Public Works Department; and received the title, as a personal honour, on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Calcutta.

RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank. Son of Ananda Chandra Mukharji of Gosain Durgapur in the district of Nuddea (Nadiyá), Bengal. Is a Zamindár, and Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle; educated at the Krishnaghur and Presidency Colleges of the Calcutta University. He won a Junior Scholarship in 1854 and a Senior Scholarship in 1855 (stood at the head of all the candidates from the Colleges of Bengal). Appointed to the Government Service as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nuddea, in 1858; published *Sásthya-Raksá*—the first work on sanitation in any Indian vernacular—in 1863, and *Bhubidyá* or Physical Geography, in 1868; and in the same year made suggestions for the improvement of female education in Bengal, which were accepted by Government. In 1872 took part in organising the first Provident Institution in Bengal, now well known as the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and was one of its Directors. In 1877 appointed Head Master, Hughli Normal School, and in 1878 Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur division; in 1882 published a note advocating the substitution of "Kaithi" for the Persian character in the Courts of Behar; in the same year was appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, and in 1884 Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (Class IV. Bengal Educational Service), and Secretary, Central Text-book Committee, Bengal; in 1885 was appointed a Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and has since acted on various University Committees and Boards of Studies; in 1886 a Member of a Government Committee which sat at Darjeeling for the purpose of revising the assignments to Government schools; was appointed in 1887 Member and Secretary of a Conference for revising the Rules for Grants-in-aid to schools and extending female education; and has received the thanks of Government on several occasions for his services. Is Member of the Bethune School Committee; Member and Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta; Member, Useful Literature Society; Member, Board of Visitors of the Government Engineering College, Sibpur; Member, Committee of Management of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. The Rai Bahádur has supported a High English School and a Girls' School in his native town ever since 1859.

Residences.—Calcutta, and Gosain Durgapur, Nadiyá, Bengal.

RAGHBIR SINGH (of Kalálwála), *Sardár.*

Born about the year 1877. The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, being the representative of Sardár Diwán Singh, who was adopted by Sardár Hari Singh, the great leader of the Bhangi *misl* or confederacy, and inherited half the possessions of that powerful Chief about the year 1760. Diwán Singh was succeeded by Dhanna Singh, on whose death the estate descended to Jodh Singh. Mahárájá Ranjit Singh made war on him, and annexed a considerable part of his territory; and ultimately the Sardár was compelled to submit and present a *nazarána*, on which the Mahárájá left him in feudal possession of

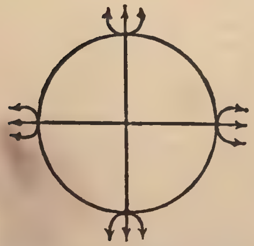
a large *jágir*. Sardár Jodh Singh's only child was the Ráni Khem Kaur, married to the Prince Khark Singh, afterwards known as the Mahárájá Khark Singh; and on Jodh Singh's death the management of the Ráni's *jágir* devolved on her cousin, Sardár Amar Singh, son of Sardár Chart Singh and nephew of Sardár Jodh Singh. Sardar Amar Singh's grandson (son of Sardár Chanda Singh) was the late Sardár Bhagwán Singh, Kalálwála, father of the present Sardár Raghbir Singh. He was an Honorary Magistrate of Kalálwála, and officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner; he died in 1885, and was succeeded by Sardár Raghbir Singh.

Residence.—Kalálwála, Siálkot, Punjab.

RAGHBIR SINGH (of Rura), *Rájá.*

Born 5th October 1878. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being a Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs, and descended from a Sengar Rájput leader who settled in the district of Etáwah about six centuries ago. The last Rájá in the direct line was Rájá Kushál Singh, who died fifteen years before the cession, leaving several widows, a nephew (Himanchal Singh), and a natural son (Ghanshyám Singh). On the death of Kushál Singh the property was settled first with Himanchal Singh, next with Ráni Bhadaurin (one of the widows of Kushál Singh), next with Ghanshyám Singh; and finally, on an appeal to the Privy Council, the property was settled with Himanchal Singh. He died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his nephew, Rájá Fateh Singh. The latter in 1857 unfortunately joined the rebels, but died before he could be brought to trial, and his property was confiscated. A portion, however, was restored to his son, Rájá Raghunáth Singh. The latter died in 1887, and was succeeded by the present Rájá.

Residence.—Rura, Parganá Biduria, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

RAGHUGARH, RAJA JAI MANDAL SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1821; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1857. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of this State, which is included within Gwalior territory, is 16,920, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Raghugarh, Guna, Central India.

RAGHUJI RAO (of Deor), *Rájá.*

Born 7th November 1872. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the representative of the old Bhonslé Rájás (Mahrattas) of Nágpur, his father, Janoji Saheb Bhonslé, having been adopted by Dariya Bái, Dowager Ráni of the last Bhonslé Rájá of Nágpur, Raghuji III. The title of Rájá was originally conferred on Madhoji Bhonslé by the Emperor Akbar Sháh of

Delhi. The Bhonslé family (some account of which is given under the heading "Kolhápur, Rájá of") claims to be descended from the illustrious "Solar race" of the Maháránás of Udaipur; and from the time of Sivaji the Great, founder of the Mahratta Empire, down to the period of the decline of the Mahratta Power, the family played a very important part in Indian history. In 1707 A.D. the title of *Sena Saheb Subah* was bestowed on Persoji Bhonslé of Nágpur by the Rájá Sivaji of Sátára. In 1861 the British Government conferred the title of Rájá Bahádur of Deor on the late Janoji Saheb Bhonslé, father of the present Rájá, in recognition of his position as the adopted son of the Dowager Ráni; and the title of Rájá has been made hereditary.

Residence.—Deor, Nágpur, Central Provinces.

RAGHUNATH RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being one of the representatives of Rao Vináyek Rao, Prime Minister of the last Mahratta ruler of Ságar. The father of the present Rao Saheb was the Rao Saheb Venkata Rao, who occupied for some time the position of a Tahsildár in the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAGHUNATH RAO JAI KRISHNA RAO DESHMUKH DESHPANDE KANGO (of Raver), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Khándesh, Bombay.

RAGHUNATH RAO KESHAVRAO (of Sanda), *Gambhirrao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Khándesh, Bombay.

RAGHUNATH RAO, R., *Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 1831. Appointed a Deputy Collector in the Madras Executive Service, 1859; and retired on pension in 1888. Was granted the title as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent public services, in 1877. Has acted as Diwán of the Kálahasti Ráj, and rendered good service in many other important capacities. Appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1882.

Residence, Madras.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Panchanpur), *Rao.*

Born 1855. The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to a Bundela Rájput family, descended from the Thákur Prán Singh. He has two sons—Jawahir Singh, born 22nd November 1884, and Debi Singh, born about 1887. Besides the Ráj of Panchanpur, the Rao holds *jágirs* in the States of Gwalior, Tehri, and Ajaigarh.

Residence.—Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Jaswan), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jaswan, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Guler), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the son of Rájá Jai Singh of Guler, in the Kángra district, Punjab. Jai Singh was the brother of the late Rájá Shamsher Singh of Guler.

Residence.—Guler, Kángra, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Amleta), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 31st October 1879.

Residence.—Ratlám, Central India.

RAGHUNATH TRIMBAK, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 28th July 1882.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 13th March 1872. Dr. Rahim Khán belongs to a Muhammadan family of Lucknow, long celebrated for its learning; descended from Muhammad Azim Khán, who died there in 1729 A.D. His descendant was Fakir-ulla-Khán, grandfather of the Khán Bahádur; he maintained an Arabic School at his own cost in Lucknow. He died in 1837. His son, Yusaf Khán, was equally noted as an Arabic scholar at Lucknow, and was invited by the Governor-General's Agent in Assam to become the Mir Munshi, and the Superintendent of the Oriental College at Gauháti. He died in 1856, his son, Rahim Khán, being then seventeen years of age. The latter was educated at Dacca College; also at the Medical College, Calcutta, where he became a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1858, and received special and rapid promotion from Government because of his high attainments. In 1860 he was appointed to the Medical School of Lahore, where he had greatly distinguished himself by introducing a knowledge of European medical science among the chief *hakims* and native physicians of the Punjab. Is a Fellow of the University of Lahore; and received the rank of Honorary Surgeon on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Khán Bahádur has three sons—Sadr-ud-din Khán, born 1862; Kamr-ud-din Khán, born 1870; and Badr-ud-din Khán, born 1872.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

RAHMAN ALI, MAULAVI (of Allahabad), *Khán Bahádur*.

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Rewah, Central India.

RAIGARH BARGARH, RAJA BHUP DEO SINGH, *Rájá of*.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1867; succeeded to the *gadi* 7th June 1890. Belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, descended from Thákur Daryáo Singh, who obtained the title of Rájá from the Mahárájá Chhatar Sál of Sambalpur (who reigned from 1622 to 1629) for military services. The family were formerly settled in Bairagarh, Nágpur; whence they were driven out by the Mahrattas, and settled first at Phuljir, and subsequently at Raigarh. About fifty years ago the Rájá of Raigarh acquired also the Chiefship of Bargarh. The late Rájá Ganshiam Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863. The family cognisance or device is a hawk or falcon, which appears in the Rájá's seal, and is also used for signature. The area of the State is 1486 square miles; its population is 128,943, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Raigarh, Sambalpur District, Central Provinces.

RAIRAKHOL, RAJA BISHAN CHANDRA JANAMUNI, *Rájá of*.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1818; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1825. Belongs to a Kadambansi Rájput family, whose ancestors originally came from Bonai, and settled in Rairakhol in the Sambalpur district in very early times. A descendant obtained the title of Rájá in 1404 A.D. from the Gajapati Rájá of Puri in Orissa; and from him the present Rájá is fourteenth in descent. The cognisance or crest is the device of a Kadamba-flower (*Nancha Kadamba*), used in the Rájá's seal, and for signature. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Kristi Chandra, who bears the courtesy title of Tikait Babu. The area of the State is 833 square miles; its population is 17,750, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Rairakhol, Sambalpur District, Central Provinces.

RAJ CHANDAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur*.

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th July 1874.

Residence.—Mánbhum, Bengal.

RAJ KUMAR RAI, *Kumár*.

The title is personal, in recognition of his position as son of a Rájá.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJ KUMAR SARVADHIKARI, *Rai Bahádur.*

A son of the famous Sanskrit scholar, Professor Sarvádhikári, and a Kulin Bráhman of the highest caste and ancient descent. He obtained the title on 1st January 1891, for eminent services to the State and the public, rendered as Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association.

Residence.—28 Mott's Lane, Calcutta.

RAJ KUMAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888, in recognition of his services to Government in the Financial Department.

Residence.—Howrah, Bengal.

RAJ KUMARI DASI, *Ráni.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—83 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJ SINGH (of Marh Piparia), *Sawai Rao.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAJA LAL, *Rai Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—

RAJA RAJA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.*

Born 1837. The title is hereditary, according to the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, common to this family with those of the other Malabar Rájás, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent of the Rájá. The members of this family, by an ancient custom, generally marry the female members of the family of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore. Belongs to a Kshatriya family, that ruled in ancient times from the Betetnád river in the south to the Polonad in the north, and the Rájá is commonly styled the Valiya Rájá of Parapanad. At the time of the invasion of Malabar by Tippu Sultán, the ruling Rájá was taken prisoner and carried to Mysore. The late Rájá Ithamer, Valiya Rájá of Parapanad, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875; and on his death was succeeded by his heir, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Malabar, Madras.

RAJA SINGH, *Sardár.*

Born 1836. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Mán family, originally Rájputs inhabiting the country about Delhi; descended from

Sardár Karam Singh, son of Tára Singh. Karam Singh's son, Sardár Shám Singh, Mán, introduced his son, Sardár Fateh Singh, at an early age to the notice of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore; and when the Prince Kharak Singh was a few years old, Fateh Singh was appointed specially to his service. He served in the Kángra and other campaigns, for which services he received a considerable *jágir* from Prince Kharak Singh, and was assassinated when returning from Jammu, whither he had been sent on certain negotiations between the Lahore Darbár and the Rájá Guláb Singh of Jammu. He left two sons—Sardár Sardul Singh, Mán, and Sardár Joála Singh, Mán; of whom the latter was the father of the Sardár Rájá Singh. Sardár Sardul Singh served under General Ventura in the Mándi campaign, and also fought in the campaign on the Sutlej. During the rebellion of 1848 and the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service to the British Government. Sardár Joála Singh was succeeded on his death by his son, Sardár Rájá Singh, Mán. The latter has a son and heir, named Gurbakhsh Singh.

Residence.—Amritsar, Punjab.

RAJAB ALI KHAN BAHADUR, *Aristu Jah.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, 19th March 1886.

Residence.—

RAJABAZAR, *Ráni of.* *See* Dharmráj Kunwar, *Ráni.*

RAJARAM RAO, TANJORE, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.*

These titles were conferred as personal distinctions; the first on 2nd January 1888, the second on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Madura, Madras.

RAJARAM SHASTRI BODAS (of Benares), *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR, P., *Rai Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 1839. These titles were conferred as personal distinctions; the first on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; the second on 20th May 1890. Was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in Madras, 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

RAJENDRA NARAYAN DEB, *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born June 1814. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th April 1869, in recognition of his position as son of the late Rájá Sir Rádhákánta Deb Bahádur. Belongs to the well-known Sobha Bázár Ráj family of Calcutta, whose head is the Mahárájá Sir Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur (*q.v.*) The Mahárájá Nava Krishna Deb Bahádur, before the birth of his son, the Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahádur, adopted his nephew, the Rájá Gopi Mohan Deb Bahádur. The Rájá Gopi Mohan's son was the late Rájá Sir Rádhákánta Deb, father of Rájá Rájendra Náráyan Deb Bahádur. The latter has a son and heir, Kumár Girindra Náráyan Deb.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJENDRA NARAYAN RAI CHAUDHRI (of Bhawal), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th May 1886, in recognition of his position as son and heir of the late Rájá Káli Náráyan Rai Chaudhri of Bhawal. Belongs to a family whose ancestors came from Murshidabad. Kishad-doz Rai settled at Chandona in the Dacca district; and his son, Janaki Náth Rai, received a grant of the Bhawal *Zamindári*, and assumed the title of Chaudhri. His grandson, Jaideb Rai Chaudhri, removed to the present family residence at Jaidebpur. From him, the sixth Zamindár in lineal descent, Káli Náráyan Rai Chaudhri, was created a Rájá Bahádur in October 1875, for his eminent public services during the famines of 1865-66 and 1873-74, and for his general liberality and public spirit. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá Bahádur.

Residence.—Jaidebpur, Dacca, Bengal.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJENDRA SINGH (of Pitorha), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Rájá of Mandla. Belongs to a Gond family, descended from Himat Singh, the Gond Rájá of Gaurjhanur. His son, Durga Singh, seized Deori with its strong fort in the year 1713 A.D., but was subsequently driven out and killed by the forces of the Peshwá. His son, the Rájá Ajit Singh, obtained some territory by grant from the Mahrattas; and a further grant was made to his son, the Rájá Kirat Singh. The latter was succeeded by his son, Rájá Balwant Singh; and he by his son, the late Rájá Debi Singh, father of the present Rájá. Rájá Debi Singh was born in 1843; and on his death was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Pithora, Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAJENDRA SINGH (of Káthgarh), *Sardár Bahádur.*

Born 1843. The title of Sardár is hereditary; that of Sardár Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888. Belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, whose ancestors came from the village of Sultán Vind near Amritsar. Sardár Chanda Singh took possession of Sultán Vind on the death of Adwa Beg Khán, the Mughal Governor, and built a fort there. In 1759 A.D. he seized Káthgarh; but subsequently the family came under the power of the Maháráját Ranjit Singh. Sardár Chanda Singh's grandson was the late Sardár Khushál Singh; who on his death was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár Bahádur.

Residence.—Káthgarh, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

RAJGARH, BHUMIA CHAIN SINGH, *Bhumiá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1839; succeeded to the *gadi* 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family, said to be descended from the marriage of a Rájput with the daughter of a Bhil Chief. The population of the State is 706, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Rájgarh, Bhopáwar, Central India.

RAJGARH, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BALBHADAR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 6th July 1882. Belongs to the Umat Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Hindu Emperor Vikramáditya, through the famous Rájá Bhoj. The territory called Umatwára, including the existing States of Rájgarh and Narsinghgarh, was conquered by the Umat Rájputs during the decline of the Mughal Power. In 1448 the Chief of Umatwára received the title of Ráwat; and in 1681 the Ráwat's son, who was also his *Diwán* or Prime Minister, compelled him to divide the State, the Diwán taking Narsinghgarh, which has ever since been a separate principality—Rájgarh ultimately becoming tributary to Gwalior, whilst Narsinghgarh became tributary to Indore. In 1871 the Ráwat Moti Singh became a convert to Islám, and with the permission of Government assumed the title of Nawáb and the name of Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khán. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Bakhtáwar Singh, father of the present Rájá, who succeeded in his turn on the death of Bakhtáwar Singh in 1882. The present Chief belongs to the ancestral Hindu creed, and has been received back by his brother-chiefs to his ancestral position as a Chief of the Umat clan of Rájputs. The area of the State is 655 square miles; its population is 118,185, chiefly Hindus, but including 5830 Muhammadans, and 7175 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 300 cavalry, 360 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Rájgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

RAJKOT, THAKUR SAHEB LAKHAJI BAWAJI, *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th April 1890. Belongs to the distinguished Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family, that has given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, and Morvi (*q.v.*) The Rájkot House is an offshoot of that of Nawanagar, its founder, Vibhaji, having been a grandson of Jám Sataji, Jám of Nawanagar. The present Thákur Saheb was educated at the Rájkumár College of Rájkot, his capital, which is the *alma-mater* of most of the younger Princes of Western India. The State has an area of 282 square miles; and a population of 40,527, chiefly Hindus, but including 6775 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 310 infantry, and 8 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Rájkot, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RAJKRISHNA SINGH (of Susang), *Mahárájá.*

See Susang, *Mahárájá of.*

RAJPAR, RAWAL HIMATSINGHJI, *Ráwal of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1879; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 23rd April 1889. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 1 square mile.

Residence.—Rájpar, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

RAJPARA, JAREJA ASHAJI BHIMJI, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th April 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is a little over 1 square mile; its population 2094, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Rájpára, Hálár, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RAJPIPLA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA GAMBHIRSINGHJI, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 1860. Belongs to a Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Sáliváhana. About the year 1470 A.D., according to the family traditions, Chokárána, son of Rájá Saidáwat of Ujjain, having quarrelled with his father, left Ujjain and established himself at Pipla, in the hills to the west of Nándod, the present capital of this State. His only daughter married Makheráj, a Gohel Rájput Chief from the island of Perim in the Gulf of Cambay; and of the two sons of this marriage, Dungarji founded Bhaunagar, whilst Gemarsinghji succeeded Chokárána at Pipla; and his descendants have been Ránás and Maháránás of this State, with various vicissitudes, from the end of the 15th century to the present day.

In 1821 there was a disputed succession, and the late Mahárána Verisalji was placed on the *gadi* by the British Power. He was ruler for nearly forty years; and then, in 1860, abdicated in favour of his only son, the present Mahárána. The area of the State is 1514 square miles; its population is 114,756, chiefly Hindus, but including 5161 Muhammadans and 61,784 Bhils and members of other aboriginal tribes. The Mahárána maintains a military force of 77 cavalry, 443 infantry, and 23 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Nándod, Rájpipla, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

RAJU SHASTRIYAR, M., *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

Born 1815. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Mannárgudi, Tanjore, Madras.

RAKHALDAS NYAYARATNA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Bhátpára, Bengal.

RAM AUTAR SINGH, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st February 1884, for services in connection with the Railway Mail Department.

Residence.—Calcutta.

RAM CHAND (of Akalgarh), *Diwán.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Akalgarh, Gujránwála, Punjab.

RAM CHAND (of Himmodh), *Thákur.*

Born 30th November 1819. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and confirmed by the British Government. One of the former Thákurs of Himmodh also obtained the title of *Tarafdár* from the Peshwá, together with a grant of lands rent-free; and this latter grant was confirmed by the British Government. The Thákur has an adopted son and heir, Kundan Lál, *alias* Sitá Prasád Tarafdár.

Residence.—Himmodh, Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAM CHARAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

A Banker and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad. Was granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

RAM DAS RAI CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Belgharia, Bengal.

RAM DATT (of Murwara), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The Thákur is *Tálukdár* of Murwára, an estate comprising thirty-one villages.

Residence.—Murwára, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

RAM GATI MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Has long been a distinguished officer of the railway branch of the Public Works Department, and has done excellent service, both famine and other, while Manager of the Nalháti State Railway. Received the title on 1st January 1891.

Residence.—Nalháti, Bengal.

RAM KISHAN, LALA (of Lahore), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Kashmir.

RAM KISHAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1886.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

RAM KRISHNA TARKALANKAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Has rendered good service to Government, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Hughli, Bengal.

RAM LAL CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 30th May 1843. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 12th November 1888, for eminent medical services in connection with Lady Lyall's Medical School, Lucknow. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank in Bengal, and holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

RAM NARAYAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 7th January 1869, for distinguished services in the Medical Department.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

RAM NARAYAN SINGH (of Kharindwa), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to the distinguished Sikh family descended from Sardár Khushál Singh, who seized the town of Jálandhar, and made large conquest in the Jálandhar country about the year 1756. His grandson, Sardár Lál Singh, was the father of Sardár Rám Naráyan Singh.

Residence.—Kharindwa, Ambála, Punjab.

RAM NATH, *Diwán.*

Born 1844. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Kashmir; descended from the Rájá Dina Náth, who has been styled "the Talleyrand of the Punjab," and was one of the most remarkable men who rose to power in the latter days of the Sikh Empire. During the latter portion of the reign of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, Rájá Dina Náth was consulted on every occasion of importance, and he retained his influence during the succeeding reigns. After the Sutlej campaign (the first Sikh war) he was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency, and in 1847 received the title of Rájá of Kalanaur. Diwán Ram Náth is his grandson, and is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab Commission. He has a son and heir, Kelás Náth.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

RAM PARSHAD (late of Patna), *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 18th July 1830. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889, in recognition of his long and meritorious services as a Judge. He rendered good service during the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and retired on pension in 1886. He belongs to a Káyastha family.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

RAM RANJAN CHAKRAVARTTI (of Hetámpur), *Rájá Bahádur.*

The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank, descended from Muralidhar Chakravartti of Hetámpur in Birbhum district, Bengal. His son was Chaitanya Charan Chakravartti; and the grandson, Bipra Charan Chakravartti, of the latter was the grandfather of the present Rájá Bahádur. In 1875 the title of Rájá was bestowed on Rájá Rám Ranjan Chakravartti Bahádur as a reward for services rendered during the famine of 1873-74, and also for his liberality and public spirit in relieving the poor in the famine of 1866-67. The Rájá of Hetámpur has three sons—Kumár Nritya Niranjan Chakravartti, Satya Niranjan Chakravartti, and Mahima Ranjan Chakravartti.

Residence.—Hetámpur, Birbhum, Bengal.

RAM RATAN SETH (of Mian Mir), *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. His father, the late Bansi Lal, rendered good service to

the Government with the Ságar Field Division in 1859, and received the title of Rai Bahádur as a reward in that year. He has since died, and has been succeeded by his son, Rai Ratan Seth Bahádur, who has made large donations to deserving objects of public charity. He is a banker of Mian Mir.

Residence.—Mian Mir, Lahore, Punjab.

RAM SARAN SINGH (of Kot Khai), *Ráná.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Simla, Punjab.

RAM SHA, *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the descendant and representative of the ancient Gond Kings of Chánda. He succeeded the late Gond Rájá, Gadosha, who was born about the year 1827, and was the great-grandson in the direct line of Nilkantsha, the last ruling Gond King. He possesses a seal granted by the Emperor of Delhi in 1719 A.D. to his ancestor, Rájá Rám Singh, in which the latter is styled "Rájá Rám Singh, highest-class vassal of Muhammad Gházi, Emperor." The Rájá Ram Sha is generally styled "The Gond Rájá."

Residence.—Chanda, Central Provinces.

RAM SHANKAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 16th July 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, when he also was awarded a Medal of Honour. Belongs to a Vaidya family (medical caste). Educated at Comillah School (Tipperah district) and Dacca College, where he was a Senior Scholar, 1847-50. Appointed to the Bengal Education Service in 1853, and transferred to the Executive Service of Bengal in 1858. Has received the special thanks of Government on many occasions, and been a highly meritorious officer. His Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jessore was printed and circulated as a Government Record. Appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, 1876. Retired from the service in 1887 on a special pension, granted for "unusually meritorious service" during thirty-five years, under the orders of the Secretary of State.

Residences.—Calcutta and Mánikganj, Dacca.

RAM SINGH (of Rampura), *Rájá.*

Born 8th November 1866. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a *Surajbansi* family, or family of the Solar race, claiming descent from the illustrious Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, through the princely Houses of Jaipur, Narwar, and Lahar. The descendants of Kusa, son of the legendary hero Ráma, ruled successively at Amber and Narwar, and in modern times at Jaipur and Lahar. In 1619 A.D. the Rájá Jaswant Singh, a scion of the ruling family of Lahar, obtained from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi a considerable *jágir* in the district of Jalaun; but a large part of these possessions was resumed by Sindhia. When the Parganá of Jalaun was made over to

the British by Sindhia in 1844 the Rájá of Rámpura was confirmed in his property. The late Rájá Mán Singh rendered valuable services to the Government during the Mutiny in 1857, and in June 1858 his property was plundered by the rebels, and he himself narrowly escaped. On the restoration of order he received a valuable *khilat* from Government, as well as a *sanad*. On his death he was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rájá, who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Rámpura, Parganá Madhogarh, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH, *Rai.*

Born 1874. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from the Thákur Gopál Rai, who obtained the title of Rai from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh of Delhi, together with a large *jágir*, in consideration of services rendered in defeating the Rájá of Bhirya. The present Rai is a minor.

Residence.—Akbarpur, Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Shámgarh), *Sardár.*

Born 1833. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Kirpál Singh, who came originally from the village of Godab near Bhatinda, and in 1763 A.D. took possession of Shámgarh, where he built a fort. His daughters and nieces were married to the following distinguished chiefs—(1) Rájá Partáb Singh, son of Rájá Bhág Singh of Jind; (2) Sardár Banka Singh of Tháneswar; (3) Sardár Budh Singh, Singhpuria; (4) Sardár Saheb Singh of Ládwa; and (5) the Bhai of Arnauli. He was one of the first Chiefs who joined Lord Lake after the occupation of Karnál by the British. His son was Sardár Dewa Singh, father of the present Sardár. Sardár Rám Singh rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He has a son and heir, Sardár Gurdit Singh, born 1858.

Residence.—Shámgarh, Karnál, Punjab.

RAM SINGH (of Salalah), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

RAM SINGH (of Kohária), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family of Sikh Sardárs of Bráhman descent. The late Sardár Kahan Singh, father of the present Sardár, was a chief of great local influence, who showed his loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857 by remaining in constant attendance on the Chief Commissioner, and gave considerable assistance by providing men and horses for the Punjab levies. He was present with the British force during the Montgomery outbreak. He was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár. The latter has a son and heir, Mihan Singh.

Residence.—Kohária, Gujrát, Punjab.

RAM SINGH (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the ancient Gond Rájás, maintained throughout the Mahratta rule, and re-conferred by the British Government. Belongs to a Lodhi family, descended from Gházi Sháh, who obtained the title from the Gond Rájá. His son Chintáman had a son named Thákur Nawál Singh. In direct lineal descent from him was the late Thákur, Tiket Singh, born about the year 1791. He was succeeded by his son, the present Thákur.

Residence.—Lakhnadon, Seoni, Central Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Khenda), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to an ancient family, claiming descent in fourteen generations from the Thákur Hindu Singh of Pendra and Khenda. The present Thákur inherited the title from the Thakuráni Mussamat Táj Kunwár. That lady was born about the year 1845, and was the *Zamindárin* of Khenda.

Residence.—Khenda, Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Bhámgarh), *Rao.*

The title is hereditary, the Rao being one of the Chiefs of the Nimár district.

Residence.—Bhámgarh, Nimár, Central Provinces.

RAM SUNDAR GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 17th June 1824. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th April 1875, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Indian Medical Department. Son of the late Bábu Ganga Náráyan Ghosh; educated in the Hughli College (where he took the Gold Medal in the Junior Scholarship examination), and subsequently in the Calcutta Medical College (medallist and prizeman, 1847). Entered Government Medical Service, 16th June 1847. Has been in Medical charge of various regiments (17th and 18th Irregular Cavalry, Malwa Bhil Corps, etc.), and of various civil stations (Ambála, Leia, Dera Gházi Khán, etc.). He received the special thanks of Government on many occasions for exceptionally good service, and retired in 1883 on a special pension, awarded under the orders of the Secretary of State. Since his retirement he has established a school at his native village, Rajibpur; and has constructed a road of six miles in length there. He has two sons.

Residence.—Rajibpur, Barasat, Bengal.

RAMA DIKSHITA APTE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

RAMA RAO, T., *Rájá.*

Born 1839. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Is a distinguished Member of the Madras Bar; was Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, 1881-87; appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1886.

Residence.—Triplicane, Madras.

RAMA RAO, T., *C.I.E.*

Prime Minister of Travancore.

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1891. Bears the courtesy title of "His Excellency" as Diwán (or Prime Minister) of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore.

Residence.—Trivandrum, Travancore, Madras.

RAMA SUBBAIYAR, S. R., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1853. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888. Is a distinguished Member of the Madras Bar.

Residence.—Madura, Madras.

RAMA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.*

Born 1816. The title is hereditary. Is the head of a Samanta family descended from a follower of the ancestor of the Mahárájás of Travancore. The family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent of the Rájá. The family tradition is that its earliest ancestor was one of those chieftains among whom Cheramán Paramal, the last Emperor of Malabar, divided his dominions. Its principal seat was situated at the south-western foot of the Pandalur Hill in the Walawanád Taluk; and the Rájá bears the hereditary title of Vallabha or Valiya Rájá of Walawanád. The family once ruled the country from Perengotri on the east to Trikolam on the west, and from Wandur on the north to the river Tiruvagapura on the south. They were continually involved in disputes and wars with the Zamorins of Calicut. On the country passing under the control of the British Government, it had long been harassed by bands of Moplah robbers; and consequently the Rájá made over its possession to the Government, obtaining a considerable pension in lieu of it.

Residence.—Angadipuram, Malabar, Madras.

RAMA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá.*

Born 1851. The title is hereditary. Is the head of a Kshatriya family descended from a follower of the ancestor of the Mahárájás; and is styled the Vallabha or Valiya Rájá of Beypore. The family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent of the Rájá. The Rájá of Beypore receives from Government a *malikhána* or pension as compensation for the estate which belonged to his ancestors.

Residence.—Beypore, Malabar, Madras.

RAMAI SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal honour, on 12th March 1875, in recognition of eminent services rendered during the famine of 1873-74.

Residence.—Kenisa, Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

RAMAS, MIAN KALUMIAN BAPUMIAN, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 13th November 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 29th June 1874. Belongs to a Muhammadan family, claiming descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halwar in Káthiáwár. Mián Harisinghji was in the service of Sháh Mahmud Begara of Gujarát and became a Musalmán in the year 1483 A.D. The late Bapumián, Mián of Ramás, was a lineal descendant of Mián Harisinghji; he died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mián, then a minor. The State, which pays a tribute to Baroda, has an area of about 40 square miles; and a population of 1745, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Ramás, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his services to the Madras Municipality. Was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1879.

Residence.—Madras.

RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, SALEM, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Madras.

RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, SIR SAVALAI, KNIGHT, C.I.E., *Rájá.*

The title of Rájá was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1891, in recognition of his public spirit and services. Is a Madras merchant, and was a Member of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1877. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1885. Served as Sheriff of Madras in 1886-87, and in that capacity received the honour of Knighthood on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty in 1887.

Residence.—Madras.

RAMBILAS, POKARMAL, *Rao Saheb.*

Born 1840. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888, in recognition of long and meritorious service as a Municipal Commissioner of Amraoti, Berar. His family have been Bankers in a good position for several generations under the government of His Highness the Nizám. Dhanráj Pokarmal, the Rao Saheb's grandfather, was the first Banker of Amraoti, and was killed by the populace in some corn-riots in a time of scarcity in 1845. His son, Pokarmal Rámbilás, was the Banker of the Nawáb Mubárak, brother of His late Highness the Nizám. His son was the Rao Saheb Rámbilás Pokarmal, who was married in 1852.

Residence.—Amraoti, Berar.

RAMCHAND RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao.*

Born 1837. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from the former rulers of the district of Ságar. In 1829 the Parganá of Jaisinghnagar was made over to the Rao Ganpat Rao, then head of the family, on a ten years' farming lease, as compensation for his name having been excluded by intrigues in the Ságar Court from the pension list. In 1834 Ganpat Rao became the *Tálukdár;* and died in 1843. He was succeeded by his son, the Rao Anant Rao; and the latter by the present Rao.

Residence.—Jaisinghnagar, Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAMCHANDAR DEO DHUBAL, *Rájá.*

Born about the year 1863. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family long settled in the Ráj of Dálbhum, Singhbhum, Bengal.

Residence.—Dálbhum, Singhbhum, Bengal.

RAMCHANDAR RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

Born 27th February 1840. The title is hereditary. The Rao Saheb belongs to a family whose founder was the Rao Benaik (or Vinayak) Rao, Prime Minister of the late Mahratta ruler of Ságar district. Vinayak Rao came originally from the Deccan, and was appointed at first a *Mámlatdár*

by the Mahratta Government. He also obtained the titles of Rao Saheb and Subahdár. At the time of the cession he was granted a political pension, and smaller pensions have been continued to his grandsons. The Rao Saheb has a son and heir, the Rao Vinayak Rao Saheb Subahdár.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN MANTRI (of Bagni), *Ajahat Sir Deshmukh.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Sátára, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN PANDIT, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 14th January 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA TRIMBAK ACHARIYA, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Thana, Bombay.

RAMDIN (of Paila), *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st February 1873, in recognition of services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857 by his late father, Rai Tila Rám. Belongs to a family that came from Kanauj many centuries ago, and settled in Paila. As a reward for his loyalty during the Mutiny, part of the confiscated estates of the rebel Rájá Son Singh of Mithauli were conferred on him.

Residence.—Paila, Kheri, Oudh.

RAMDURG, VYANKAT RAO YOGIRAO BHAVE, *Sachiv of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 11th February 1878. Belongs to a Bráhman Hindu family. The fort of Rámdurg or Rámdrug was a very strong one, and was placed by the Peshwás in charge of the ancestors of the present Chief, on condition of military service. It was conquered by the Sultán Haidar Ali of Mysore in 1778; and in 1784 Tippu Sultán carried off the Chief and his family as prisoners to Mysore. After the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu in 1799, Rám Rao, then Sachiv Chief, was again placed in possession of Rámdurg as a vassal of the Peshwá. His sons were Vyankat Rao and Naráyan Rao, who succeeded to equal shares of the paternal *jágirs*, and in 1818 came under British control. The State has an area of 140 square miles; and a population of 29,570, chiefly Hindus, but including 1903 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 13 cavalry, 455 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Rámdurg, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

RAMENDRA KRISHNA, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 18th July 1861, in recognition of his position as the second son of the late Rájá Harendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, of the Sobha Bázár family. The latter was the son of the late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur, and nephew of the Mahárájá Sir Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, K.C.I.E. (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

RAMENDRALALA MITRA, *Kumár.*

Born 26th November 1864; is the eldest son and heir of the late Rájá Rájendralála Mitra Bahádur, D.L., C.I.E., of Calcutta, the most famous of modern Indian scholars and authors. Belongs to a family of great antiquity; whose ancestor, Kálidása Mitra, came from Kanauj to the Court of King Adisur of Bengal, and was ennobled by that monarch. Eighteenth in direct lineal descent from Kálidása was Ayodhyaráma, who was a *Diwán* in the service of the Nawáb Názim of Murshidabad, and received from the latter the title of Rai Bahádur. His grandson, Pitambara, was the *vakil* of the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh at the Court of Delhi; he obtained a considerable *jágir* at Kurah, near Allahabad, with the titles of Rájá Bahádur and *Sehazárimansabdár*, or commander of 3000 horse. The great-grandson of Pitambara was the late Rájá Rájendralála Mitra; whose learned works on Sanskrit, on the *Antiquities of Orissa*, and on many other subjects, obtained for him a world-wide fame. He was the first Fellow of the University of Calcutta who was honoured with the degree of D.L., *honoris causâ;* which was conferred upon him in March 1876. He was granted the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and on the institution of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1878, he was created one of the first Companions. Ten years later, 1st January 1888, he received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. His sons are—the Kumár Rámendralála Mitra, subject of the present notice; and the Kumár Mahendralála Mitra, born 21st October 1870, married in 1891 to Sarala, eldest daughter of Bábu Brahmanáth Sen of Calcutta. The title of Kumár is a courtesy one. Kumár Rámendralála was educated at the Metropolitan Institution, and the Presidency College of the Calcutta University (B.A. 1886, B.L. 1888). He married, in 1887, Kundanandini, fourth daughter of Bábu Gopála Chandra Basu of Chandernagore, who died in 1890, without issue.

The arms adopted by the family are—A circular Indian shield, *azure*, bordered with a serpent (*nága*) with its tail in its mouth, *argent*, surrounded by a wreath of the leaves of the sacred *tulsi*, *or*, and bearing in the centre a figure of a bird volant, *or*. The bird carries on its wings a plough and a club crossed, *or*. From the beak of the bird hangs a fillet, *or*. Motto.—*Satyameba jayati nánritam* (Sanskrit), meaning—"Verily Truth prevails and not Untruth."

Residences.—Calcutta and Baidyanath.

RAMESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH (of Birsinghpur), *Rájá.*

Born 16th June 1875. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of the elder branch of the powerful Amethia family. This Kshatriya family

is a branch of the Chamár Gaurs; and is said to be descended from a pregnant Gaur widow, who on the extirpation of the Kshatriyas by the Bráhmans took refuge in a Chamár's hut. The memory of this humble refuge is kept alive in the family by the worship of the *rápi*, the cobbler's cutting-tool. Tradition places them first at Shiupuri, and afterwards at the celebrated fortress of Kálinjar. About the time of the invasion of Timur, Raipál Singh, grandson of the Rájá Prithi Chand of Kálinjar, left the ancestral home and settled at Amethi in the Lucknow district. The tradition in the family is that he was sent by the Emperor of Delhi to suppress a rebellion in Oudh; and that he defeated and slew Balbhadra Sen, a Bishan Rájá, for which he received the title of Rájá of Amethia, and the family cognomen of "Amethia." Towards the end of the 15th century three brothers of this family, the sons of Rájá Jamdhar Singh, made further conquests; and the eldest of these, Rájá Dingar Singh, was the ancestor of the Kumrawan Rájás—the youngest, Rám Singh, being the ancestor of the Amethia Rájá, Bhagwán Bakhsh of Pokhra Ansari (*q.v.*) Seventeenth in lineal descent from Rájá Dingar Singh is the present Rájá, Rámeshwar Bakhsh Singh of Birsinghpur.

Residence.—Sheogarh, Parganá Kumrawan, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

RAMESHWAR SINGH (of Darbhanga), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 16th January 1860. Is the younger son of the late Mahárájá Maheshwar Singh Bahádur of Darbhanga, and younger brother of His Highness the present Mahárájá Bahádur—under whose name see an account of the history of this noble family. The late Mahárájá died very shortly after the birth of his younger son, and the Ráj came under the management of the Court of Wards. Was educated, with his elder brother, the young Mahárájá, under the care of Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rájkumár College of Rájkot, and other private tutors, and also in College. Attained his majority in 1878, when he was nominated to the Bengal Civil Service, and served with much credit successively as Assistant Magistrate of Darbhanga, of Chhapra, and of Bhágalpur, when he retired from the Service. In 1886 he was created a Rájá Bahádur in recognition of his high rank and position, as the brother of one of the first Chiefs of Bengal; was exempted from personal attendance in the Civil Courts, and appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

Residence.—Darbhanga, Tirhut, Bengal.

RAMGARH, THAKUR MAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th April 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Ramgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

RAMJI GANGAJI BHORE, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAMJI GOVIND, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, *C.I.E.*

Born 6th July 1837. Educated at Ratnagiri Government English School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863, Examination Degree in 1866; Dakshina Fellow in Elphinstone and Poona College, January 1859–August 1864; Head-Master High School, Hyderabad (Sind) and Ratnagiri, August 1864–December 1869; Acting Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone and Deccan College, and Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, January 1869–December 1881; Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, January 1882; Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), 1885; Hon. M.R.A.S. London, 1874; Corr. M. Germ. Or. Soc. 1887; Hon. M. Amer. Or. Soc. 1887; Hon. M. Asiat. S. of Italy, 1887; Corr. M. Imperial Ac. of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1888. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1889. Author and editor of Sanskrit literary and antiquarian works; and of articles in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Indian Antiquary*, and Transactions of International Oriental Congress, London 1874, and Vienna 1886; Fellow University of Bombay, and Syndic in Arts, 1873-1884. Is also a Fellow of the University of Calcutta. He has three sons—(1) Shridhar, born December 1858, M.A. (Bombay) 1882, Assistant Registrar, University, Bombay; (2) Prabhakar, born November 1862, B.A. 1882, L.M. and S. 1888; (3) Devadatta, born November 1875.

Residence.—Bombay.

RAMNAD, RAJA BHASKARA SETUPATI, *Rájá of.*

Born 1868; attained his majority in 1889. Is the head of the Maravár family or caste, and by custom entitled to affix the title of "Setupati" or "lord of the causeway" (alluding to Adam's Bridge between Ceylon and India) to his name. Pokalur, now a small hamlet on the Madura road, ten miles north-west of Rámnád, was formerly the family seat; but about the commencement of the 18th century they moved to Rámnád and fortified it. In 1729 the great *Zamindári* of Sivagunga was wrested from the then Setupati by a rebellious vassal. This territory came under the British Power by the treaty of 1792, with the dominions of the other *pálegárs* dependent on the *Subahdári* or Governorship of Arcot. In 1795 the Rájá was deposed for rebellion, and sent as a prisoner to Madras; and in 1803 his elder sister was placed in possession of the estates.

Residence.—Rámnád, Madura, Madras.

RAMNARAYAN SINGH (of Khaira), *Rájá.*

Born 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Rájput family that came into Bengal in early ages from Rewah in Central India. Nirbhai

Singh was succeeded by his son, Mahendra Naráyan Singh, who was the father of the present Rájá. The Rájá rendered good service in the time of the famine of 1873-74. He has two sons—Kumár Sri Naráyan Singh and Kártik Naráyan Singh.

Residence.—Khaira, Monghyr, Bengal.

RAMPAL (of Kutlahr), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a very ancient family of Rájputs that were formerly rulers in Kutlahr, according to the local traditions, for forty generations. The first Rájá of Kutlahr came from Sambhal, Moradabad, North-Western Provinces. In the time of the Katoch Chief Ghamand Chand, grandfather of Sansar Chand, half of the Kutlahr principality had been annexed to Kángra; and in Sansar Chand's time all the Rájá's possessions were lost. Subsequently, when Sansar Chand was hard pressed by the Gurkhas, the Rájá of Kutlahr was able to recover his ancestral fortress of Kotwal Bah, on the second range of hills overlooking the Sutlej. In 1825 this fortress was besieged by the Sikhs, and surrendered by the Rájá on the promise of a considerable *jágir*, which the family enjoys to the present time. The Rájá has a son, born about 1876.

Residence.—Kutlahr, Kángra, Punjab.

RAMPAL SINGH (of Kori Sidhauli), *Rájá.*

Born 6th August 1867. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Naihesta branch of the great Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs—to which also belong the Ráná Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Thalrai (*q.v.*), the Rájá Sheopal Singh of Murarmau (*q.v.*), and other Barons of Oudh. The two grandsons of Harhardeo, second son of Tilok Chand, were Khem Karan, ancestor of the Simbasi Ránás of Thalrai, and Karan Rai, ancestor of this Naihesta family. The latter's two sons, Har Singh Rai and Bir Singh Rai, established themselves in the Unao district of Oudh, taking their family name from the village of Naihesta in the Bihár Parganá of Unao. At the time of the invasion by Nawáb Saádat Khán, and the establishment of his dynasty in Oudh, Rájá Sádak Singh was Chief of Kori Sidhauli, and was a leader of great influence. His two sons died without issue, and a cousin, Ináyat Ali, who had been converted to Muhammadanism, was adopted, and became Rájá. His son, Rájá Drigpál Singh, returned to the religion of his ancestors, but the family still retain one Muhammadan fashion, viz. as to the side on which they fashion their *chapkans* or tunics. Rájá Drigpál Singh's grandson, Rájá Hindpál Singh, was the grandfather of the present Rájá. The latter has been educated at the Aligarh College.

Residence.—Kori Sidhauli, Bachráwan, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

RAMPAL SINGH (of Rampur Dharupur), *Rájá.*

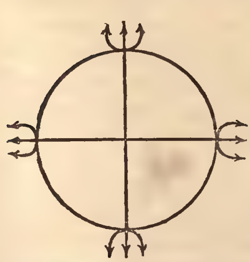
Born 22nd August 1849. The title of Rájá was conferred by the late Wajid Ali Sháh, last King of Oudh, on Rájá Hanwant Singh, maternal grandfather of the present Rájá, and was recognised by Government as hereditary in December 1877. Belongs to the Bisen family; descended, according to tradition, from Mewai Bhát, a devotee, whose representative

in the hundred and fifteenth generation is said to be the present Rájá of Majhauli in the Gorákhpur district of the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh branch of the family includes the Rájá Udai Partáb Singh of Bhinga, and the Rai Sarabjit Singh of Bhadri, as well as the Rájá Rámpál Singh of Rámpur Dharupur. They state that the Oudh branch broke off from Majhauli—whose Rájá they still recognise as their Chief—in the person of Rai Hum, a son of the Majhauli Rájá, who, about the year 1193 A.D., is said to have migrated into Oudh, and settled there under the protection of the powerful Mánik Chand, Garhwár Rájá of Mánikpur. Rai Raghu, fourth in descent from Rai Hum, obtained some lands at Derwa. There were constant feuds between the Bisens of Derwa and the Kanhpurias of Kaithola (*see* Jaibans Kunwar, Rani of Kaithola), who became the hereditary enemies of the clan. In 1748, in the time of the Nawáb Safdar Jang, the Názim at Mánikpur attempted to introduce a *raiyatwári* settlement; whereon the Bisens rose in rebellion, attacked the Názim at Mánikpur, and slew him. In 1839 Lál Hanwant Singh built a fort at Kálákankar, on the banks of the Ganges, and surrounded it with a canal from the Ganges, so as to be surrounded by the waters of the sacred stream. In 1849 he was made a Rájá by the King of Oudh. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 Rájá Hanwant Singh did good service by saving the treasure of the *tahsil*, and the lives of some British officers. The latter he sheltered in his fort from the 11th to the 22nd June 1857; and having seen them in safety to Allahabad—a service for which he was afterwards rewarded by a *khilat* and a valuable *jágir*—he returned to his fort "to maintain to the last an obstinate but manly and gallant resistance to the reoccupation of the Province" by the British forces. His only son, Partáb Singh, was killed in action at Chanda in Sultánpur, fighting against Colonel Broughton's force. At the restoration of order, the Rájá submitted and was pardoned, and in 1860 invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector. The present Rájá is the son of Rájá Hanwant Singh's daughter. He has resided many years in England, and is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Kálákankar, Parganá Rámpur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RAMPARTAB SINGH (of Mainpuri), *Rájá.*

Born 11th November 1849. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 10th December 1868—the conferment being apparently in the nature of the revival, in a personal form, of ancient honours forfeited by the late Rájá Tej Singh for rebellion in the time of the Mutiny of 1857. The Rájá is the head of one of the noblest and most ancient families of India, being the acknowledged Chief of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, and thirty-fourth in direct descent from the great Prithiráj, last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. Rájá Khushál Singh of Rajaur (*q.v.*) is also a descendant of this family; as also the Rájá Mohkam Singh of Partápner (*q.v.*), and other Chiefs. Eighth in descent from Prithiráj was the famous Bhoj Ráj



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

and his grandson, Rájá Awadh Rám Deo, had two sons, of whom the elder, Lakshman Singh, was the ancestor of this family. Eighth in descent from the latter was the Rájá Bhupál Deo, who had two sons, Udaicharan and Yaháni Sahái; the latter was the ancestor of the Rájás of Rajaur, the former of the Rájás of Mainpuri. One of his descendants, the Rájá Jagatman, drove out the Chirar tribe and occupied Mainpuri, assuming the title of Rájá. At the time of the cession to the British, Dalel Singh was Rájá, and he was confirmed in the Ráj. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by the Rájá Ganga Singh. The latter was followed in 1849 by Narpat Singh, who only survived his father by two years. Disputes and litigation as to the succession then arose. Tej Singh was adjudged the rightful successor by the local Courts, and entered into possession as Rájá Tej Singh; but his uncle, Rao Bhawáni Singh, appealed to the Privy Council against the decision. Meanwhile the Mutiny of 1857 broke out; Tej Singh joined the rebels, and the Ráj and all the Rájá's estates were confiscated, and subsequently bestowed on Rao Bhawáni Singh. The latter for his loyalty was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on his death in 1868 was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The Rájá of Mainpuri has a son, Kunwar Shib Mangal Singh, born 1873.

Residence.—Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces.

RAMPARTAB SINGH (of Mánda), *Rájá.*

Born 1860. The title is hereditary. The Rájá, who is married to a daughter of the Mahárájá of Dumraon in Bengal (Sir Radha Prasád Singh, K.C.I.E., *q.v.*), belongs to a family of Gaharwár Rájputs, claiming descent from the famous Rájá Jai Chand, the last of the Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj, who was conquered and slain by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in 1194 A.D. One branch of the family having fled to Rájputána, there to found the princely Houses of Jodhpur, Bikanir, and Jaisalmir, another branch settled in Kera Mangraur, near Benares. A scion of this latter branch, named Kundan Deo, left the Benares country and established himself in Kantit and Mánda about the year 1542 A.D.; and one of his sons, Bharáj Deo, became the first Rájá of Mánda. One of his descendants, Rájá Udit Singh, is said to have defeated with great loss Chhote Khán, the Subahdár of Oudh, who came against him with a large army. Udit Singh's son was Pirthmi Singh; and his son was Isráj Singh, who was Rájá at the time of the cession, and was confirmed in possession by the British Government. Rájá Rámpartáb Singh claims to be twenty-second in lineal descent from Bharáj Deo.

Residence.—Mánda, Allahabad District, North-Western Provinces.

RAMPUR, HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILPAZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA NAWAB HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR WALI, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1st April 1874; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 27th February 1889, as seventh Nawáb of Rámpur. Belongs to a Barez Pathán family, descended from Sháh Alim, who came from Afghánistán to India in the latter part of the 17th century, to seek service under the Mughal Empire. He left two sons; the elder, Dáud Khán, ancestor of the Nawábs of Rámpur; the younger, Háfiz Rahmat Khán (called *Háfiz*, because he was the guardian of the two sons of his nephew, Ali Muhammad), subsequently became famous in the time of the Rohilla war as the Chief of the Rohilla Sardárs. Dáud Khán distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received a *jágir* near Budaun. His adopted son, Ali Muhammad, by his services to the Mughal Emperor against the Bárha Sayyids, obtained the title of Nawáb. He experienced many vicissitudes of fortune in conflicts with the Rájá of Kumáun, the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh, and sometimes with the Imperial forces. At one time he had lost all his possessions, and had to take refuge at the Court of Delhi; but in the confusion consequent on the invasion of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, he was able in 1747 to regain more than all he had lost, and left to his two sons the whole of the territory formerly known as Katehir, and now called Rohilkhand (from the name of the ancient seat of the Barez Patháns in Afghánistán). These two sons were under the guardianship of the Nawáb Háfiz Rahmat Khán, with whom was associated a cousin of Ali Muhammad's father. All of these were known as the Rohilla Sardárs, of whom the Nawáb Háfiz Rahmat Khán was the chief. The latter was at last slain in the battle of Katra, near Bareilly, by the Nawáb Vazir; and subsequently Faizullah Khán, the younger of the two sons of Ali Muhammad, was, by the intervention of the English, confirmed in the possession of the Rámpur territory, as a military vassal of the Nawáb Vazir, in 1774. Nearly twenty years later Faizullah Khán died; the elder of his two sons, Muhammad Ali, was assassinated by the younger, Ghulám Muhammad. The latter took possession of the State, but was speedily ejected by the Nawáb Vazir, with the aid of the British, in favour of Ahmad Ali, infant son of the murdered prince, in 1794. In 1801 Rohilkhand was formally ceded to the British; whereon the Nawáb Ahmad Ali became a feudatory of the British Power. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his cousin, Muhammad Sayyid (son of the above-mentioned Ghulám Muhammad), to the exclusion of his only daughter. On the death of the Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid in 1855 he was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards the Nawáb Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khán, K.C.S.I.; who, for exhibiting "from the commencement of the rebellion of 1857 to the end, his unswerving loyalty to the British Government, by affording personal and pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Christians, and rendering other good services," received a large accession of territory, many additional honours and titles (including the Knight Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and an increase to the number of guns in his salute), and a *khilat*. Sir Muhammad died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, afterwards the Nawáb Sir Kalb Ali Khán Bahádur,

G.C.S.I., C.I.E. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute. In 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was granted a personal salute of seventeen guns; he had already been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1875, and he was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Kalb died on the 23rd March 1887, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán, who suffered from continued ill health, and died on 25th February 1889. He left two sons, of whom the elder, the Nawáb Hamid Ali Khán Bahádur, Wali, is the present Nawáb; while the younger, the Sahebzáda Násir Ali Khán, aged eight, is his brother's heir-presumptive. During the minority of the Nawáb the administration is carried on by a Council of State, consisting of the following:—*President*, the Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán; *Members*, General Azim-ud-din Khán, Khán Bahádur (*Vice-President*), Nawáb Yar Jang Bahádur, and Sayyid Ali Hasan. The State has an area of 941 square miles; its population is 941,914, rather more than half being Hindus, and rather less than half being Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 598 cavalry, 2417 infantry, and 28 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Residence.—Rámpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAMPUR, RAI NARAYAN BALI, *Rai of.*

Born 1864; succeeded his father, the late Rai Maháráj Báli of Rámpur, 7th September 1889. The title of Rai was first conferred for services rendered to the Mughal Empire in the time of the Emperor Akbar, and was recognised by the British Government as hereditary in 1877. Belongs to a family that for many years before the annexation held the office of *Sighadár* or *Kanungo*, and rendered valuable services to the Oudh Government for several generations. The names of his ancestors, the Rais Sobhá Rai and Sital Prasád, are famous in the history of Oudh administration. Rai Sital Prasád was wounded near Sanehi by certain recusant *Zamindárs*, but he ultimately reduced them to submission. He was succeeded by Rai Abhirám Báli, who was an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Oudh; and he was followed by his son, the late Rai Maháráj Báli, father of the present Rai. Both Rai Naráyan Bali and his father, the late Rai, have been Honorary Magistrates.

Residence.—Daryabad, Bara Banki, Oudh.

RAMPURA, THAKUR UDAJI NARANJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th June 1889. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 717, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Rámpura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RAMRAI, RAI SINGH, *Seim of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1844; succeeded to the *gadi* 14th April 1883. Belongs to a Khási family. The population of the State—which is one of the group called "the Khási and Jaintia Hill States"—is 2209, and consists of Khásis and Christian converts.

Residence.—Ramrai, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

RAMZAN ABDULLA, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

RAN BAHADUR SINGH (of Tikári), *Rájá.*

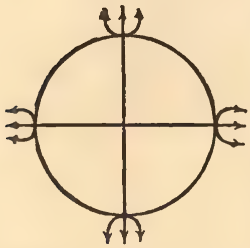
The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890. The Tikári family is descended from the Mahárájá Sandar Singh, who is said to have obtained his title for services rendered to the Nawáb Alivardi Khán, Názim of Murshidabad. He was succeeded by his son, the Mahárájá Baniyad Singh; from whom was descended the Mahárájá Mitrajit Singh of Tikári, who died in 1840, leaving two sons, Hetnáráyan Singh and Modinaráyan Singh. The former received a *sanad*, granting him the title

of Mahárájá, in 1845. He died without issue, and his widow, the late Mahárání Indrájit Kunwar, adopted her nephew, the late Mahárájá Rám Krishna Singh, to whom the title of Mahárájá was granted on 8th May 1873.

Residence.—Gaya, Bengal.

RAN BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH (of Patti Saifabad), *Diwán.*

Born 21st September 1856. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj, and Muhammad Ali Khán, Rájá of Hasanpur), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rámpartáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). The Rai Harbans Rai of Adharganj had two sons, Dingar Singh and Nahar Singh; the former retained the paternal title and estate, the latter became Diwán of Patti Saifabad. Hirda Singh, fifth in descent from Nahar Singh, left seven sons, of whom the eldest, Jai Singh Rai, succeeded him at Patti Saifabad. His grandson Dhir Singh had to part with a portion of his estate (Uriadih) to his younger brother, Bhir Singh. Dhir Singh's two grandsons, Amar Singh and Zabar Singh, both died without heirs; their widows adopted sons, and ultimately, after much disputing, the estate was divided between them. The Diwán Ranjit Singh, who was adopted by Amar Singh's widow, obtained the larger share; and he was the father of the present Diwán, who succeeded to the estate as a minor in 1861. The Diwán was educated at the Wards Institute, Lucknow; and he has two sons.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Patti Saifabad, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RAN SINGH (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.*

See Ram Singh (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.*

RANAJIT SINHA (of Nashipur), *Kumár.*

The title was conferred as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Nashipur, India.

RANASAN, KISHORSINGHJI JIWATSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Has very recently succeeded to the *gadi*, on the death of the late Thákur Hamirsinghji, who had succeeded his father, Thákur Wajesinghji, in 1879. Belongs to a very ancient Pramára Rájput family, descended from the Pramára Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu in Rájputána. Its founder, Jaipál, migrated from Chandravati to Harol in Máhi Kántha in 1227 A.D.; and thirteenth in descent from him was the Thákur Prithvi Ráj, who moved to Ghorwára, and ruled the State of Ranásan from that capital. The area of the State is 101 square miles; its population 4840, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Ranásan, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RANBIR SINGH, *Rájá.*

Born 17th May 1852. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 15th September 1875. Belongs to a family of Sikh Bráhmans. Rájá Lál Singh was the last Prime Minister of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and on the annexation of the Punjab he was sent to Dehra Dun. During the Mutiny of 1857 the late Rájá evinced much loyalty. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Ranbir Singh; who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces.

RANDHIA, GHULAM HAIDAR, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Belongs to a Muhammadan family. The area of the State is 3 square miles; its population 539, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Randhia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RANDHIR SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1821. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1883, for services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a Kshatriya family, claiming descent from Thákur Singh Rai, who migrated from Baiswára in Oudh to the Jaunpur district, and founded the village of Singramau, the present seat of the family.

Residence.—Singramau, Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

RANDHIR SINGH (of Rájá Sánsi), *Sardár.*

Born 1856. The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to the famous Sindhánwália family of the Sánsi clan of Jats, which is the acknowledged head of all Sikh families between the Bias and Indus, and is descended from the same stock as that of the late Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The common ancestor, Sardár Budh Singh, had two sons, Chanda Singh and Jodh Singh; from the latter was descended the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, from the former the Sindhánwália Sardárs are descended. Chanda Singh's grandson was Sardár Amir Singh, who had three sons—Sardár Budh Singh, Sardár Wassáwa Singh, and Sardár Lehna Singh. Sardár Wassáwa Singh had two sons, Sardár Ajit Singh and Sardár Ranjodh Singh (father of the present Sardár Randhir Singh of Rájá Sánsi). On the death of the Ráni Chand Kaur, who was killed by the order of the Mahárájá Sher Singh, the Sardárs Ajit Singh and his uncle Lehna Singh plotted with the Rájá Dhyan Singh to remove the Mahárájá; and Ajit Singh slew him with his own hand on 15th September 1843, and afterwards slew the Rájá Dhyan Singh. Subsequently the son of the latter, Rájá Hira Singh, slew both Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh. The present Sardár Randhir Singh succeeded his father, Sardár Ranjodh Singh.

Residence.—Rájá Sánsi, Amritsar, Punjab.

RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1846. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur belongs to an ancient family of repute in Madras, and greatly distinguished himself as a graduate of the University of Madras, where he took the highest honours and the M.A. degree. He was appointed a Fellow of the Madras University in 1872, and Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College in 1884. Served as Sheriff of Madras in 1891.

Residence.—Madras.

RANIPURA, THAKUR GODARJI KESUJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 15th September 1888. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 168.

Residence.—Ránipura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RANJIT SINGH (of Hatnapur), *Rájá.*

Born 1827. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred many centuries ago by the ancient Gond Rájás of Mandla, for military services rendered to them by the ancestors of the Rájá, and having been confirmed by the British Government. The Rájá belongs to a Ráj Gond family that has been settled at Hatnapur from time immemorial. He has a nephew, Sangrám Singh, son of his younger brother, Mahráj Singh.

Residence.—Hatnapur, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

RANJIT SINGH, THAKUR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Bandanwára, Ajmir.

RANJODH SINGH, NAKAI (of Bahrwál), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of the Bahrwál branch of the great Nakai family, from which the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh chose his Queen, the Ráni Ráj Kaur, mother of Prince Kharak Singh, who afterwards came to the throne as the Mahárájá Kharak Singh. The family is descended from the Chaudhri Hemráj, one of whose sons, Sardár Hira Singh, took possession of the Nakka country about the middle of the last century. On the death of Hira Singh, his son Dal Singh being a minor, his nephew, Sardár Nár Singh, succeeded to the command of the *Misl* or Confederacy. He was killed in a fight in Kot Kamalia, and was succeeded by his brother, Rám Singh, who became a powerful leader. His son, Sardár Bhagwán Singh, succeeded, and betrothed his sister, the Ráni Ráj Kaur, to the Sardár Ranjit Singh (son of Sardár Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia), afterwards famous as the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore—"The Lion of the Punjab." Bhagwán Singh was succeeded by his nephew, Sardár Káhn Singh, who remained

faithful in 1846, though his troops and his second son, Atar Singh, who were at Multán with the army, joined the rebels. Káhn Singh was made a Jágirdár Magistrate in 1860. His eldest son, Chhatar Singh, was distinguished for his loyalty; he died in 1857, leaving three sons and two daughters. The present Sardár, Ranjodh Singh, succeeded him, and has two sons, Udho Singh and Naráyan Singh.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

RANPUR, RAJA BENUDHAR BAJRADHAR NARINDRA MAHIPATRA, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born about 1817; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th March 1845. Belongs to a very ancient Kshatriya family, who claim to have been settled in Orissa as Rájás of Ranpur for 109 generations; of whom, according to tradition, the founder was Básara Básuk. His son was Vikráma Narindra; and the subsequent 108 generations have all borne the ancient Hindu style or title of Narindra. The ninety-eighth Rájá was Kunjavihári Narindra, and he obtained the additional titles of *Bajradhar* and *Mahipatra*, which have been borne by all subsequent Rájás. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and one of the most ancient States in Orissa, has an area of 203 square miles; its population is 36,539, chiefly Hindus, but including a good many Kandhs (aboriginal tribe). The Rájá maintains a military force of 954 infantry. He has an adopted son, Kunwár Harihar Birbar Jagadeb.

Residence.—Kilá Ranpur, Orissa, Bengal.

RAOJI TRIMBAK, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

RASUL BAKHSH RAISANI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Sarawan, Baluchistan.

RATAN KUAR (of Fatehpur), *Ráni.*

The title is hereditary. The Ráni belongs to a very ancient Ráj Gond family, of which the Rájá Kishor Singh of Fatehpur (*q.v.*) is now the head. The Ráni is the mother of the Rájá Randhir Singh, who was born 5th July 1862.

Residence.—Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

RATAN SINGH (of Tendukhera), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The Thákur succeeded his father, the late Thákur Surat Singh of Tendukhera, in Hoshangabad district.

Residence.—Tendukhera, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

RATAN SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Raipur, Central Provinces.

RATANJI BEZANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Nasirabad.

RATANJI DHANJIBHAI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Bombay.

RATANMAL, THAKUR DHIRAP SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* in the same year as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 468, all Bhils (aboriginal tribe).

Residence.—Ratanmal, Bhopáwar, Central India.

RATESH, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Ratesh, Simla Hills, Punjab.

RATLAM, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR RANJIT SINGH, K.C.I.E., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 28th January 1864. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput family, descended from a scion of the illustrious house of Jodhpur; its founder, Ratan Singh of Jodhpur, having displayed conspicuous courage at Delhi in wounding a mad elephant with a *katar*, received a grant of the Ratlám territory in Málwá from the Emperor Sháh Jahán in the year 1631 A.D. The present Chief is twelfth in lineal descent from Ratan Singh, and has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The area of the State is 729 square miles; its population is 87,314, chiefly Hindus, but including 9913 Muhammadans, 6038 Jains, and 17,297 belonging to Bhil and other aboriginal tribes. There is a station of the Rájputána-Málwá State Railway at the town of Ratlám, the capital. The Rájá maintains a military force of 134 cavalry, 246 infantry, and 5 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, including 2 guns personal to His Highness.

Residence.—Ratlám, Western Málwá, Central India.

RAUSHAN KHAN (of Domeli), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a Bugial family belonging to the ancient and powerful tribe of the Gakkars. For an account of the history of the Gakkar tribe, *see* Karamdad Khán, Rájá of Pharwála. The Rájá Raushan Khán is the son and successor of the late Rájá Akbar Khán, Rájá of Domeli, in the Jhelum district, Punjab. During the rebellion of 1848-49 Rájá Akbar Khán joined Captain Nicholson's force, and did good service under that officer.

Residence.—Domeli, Jhelum, Punjab.

RAVANESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, *Mahárájá of Gidhaur.*

See Gidhaur.

RAYSINGHPUR, SARUPSINGH *walad* KATYA WALUR, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1878. Belongs to a Muhammadan family. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is about 200 square miles; its population is 1946, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal tribe).

Residence.—Ráysinghpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

RAZA ALI, MIR, *Khán Bahádur Yaktaz Jang.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

RAZA HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

RAZA MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Sind.

REWAH, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárájá of.*

Born 23rd July 1876; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 4th February 1880. Belongs to a Bághel Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the ancient Chiefs of the illustrious Solanki clan ("Agnikula" or "Sons of Fire"). The founder was Bilagar Deo or Biág Deo (who gave his name to the Baghel sept), who came from Gujarát about 1057 A.D., conquered the territory between Kálpi and Chandalgarh, and married the daughter of the Rájá of Pirhawán. His son, Kurun Deo, made further conquests, annexing the Rewah territory, which he named Baghelkhand. He married the daughter of the Rájá of Mandla, and obtained with her the great fort of Bandogarh. In the time of the nineteenth Rájá, Birbhan Rao, who succeeded in 1601, the family of the Emperor Humáyun took refuge in Rewah when driven from Delhi by Sher Sháh. In 1618 the Rájá Vikramáditya built the fort and town of Rewah, which has ever since been the capital of the State. In the time of the twenty-seventh Rájá, Abdut Singh, who succeeded as an infant, the fort of Rewah was captured by Hardi Sháh, the Bundela Rájá of Panna (*q.v.*); but after a time Abdut Singh (who had fled with his mother to Partábgarh) returned, aided by some Imperial troops from Delhi, and drove out the Rájá of Panna. He was succeeded by the Rájá Ajit Singh. The Rájá Jai Singh Deo succeeded in 1809, and in 1812 obtained the British guarantee in a treaty of that year, and again in a treaty of 1813. Rájá Bishnáth Singh (son of Jai Singh Deo) was succeeded in 1834 by his son, the late Mahárájá Raghuráj Singh, father of the present Mahárájá. Mahárájá Raghuráj Singh abolished *sati* throughout his dominions in 1847. During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service to Government, and received as a reward a large accession of territory, and in 1864 was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was also granted a *sanad* of adoption; and his salute was increased to 19 guns by the addition of 2 guns personal to His Highness. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by the present Mahárájá, during whose minority the Political Agent of Rewah has had charge of the State, assisted by a Council of ten Sardárs, members of His Highness's family. The family flag is yellow in colour. The crest is a hand with a flame (indicating the origin of the family as "Agnikulas" or "Sons of Fire"), with a Sanskrit motto meaning "God is our trust." The arms are, in the upper half of the shield, the *tilak* or sacred mark always worn by the Mahárájá; in base, a tiger rampant; supporters, tigers. The motto is in Sanskrit, meaning "Fear to oppose the tiger." The area of the State is about 13,000 square miles (nearly equal to the combined area of Saxony and Würtemberg); its population 1,305,124, chiefly Hindus, but including 31,107 Muhammadans, 139,626 Gonds (aboriginal tribe), and 162,481 Kols (aboriginal tribe). The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 691 cavalry, 3135 infantry, and 55 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Residence.—Rewah, Baghelkhand, Central India.

REZA ALI KHAN, *Sardár*. *See* Muhammad Reza Ali Khán.

REZA HUSAIN, SAYYID KAZI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th July 1888, "for his liberality and public spirit."

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

RICHHPAL SINGH (of Malkhorda), *Thákur.*

Born 1859. The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, descended from the Thákur Balrám Singh, who received a confirmation of his title, and the *jágir* of Malkhorda, from the British Government in 1844. The family has the curious cognisance or device of a dagger for the Thákur's seal and signature.

Residence.—Malkhorda, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

RICHHPAL SINGH, SINDHU (of Siranwali), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Sindhu Jat family of eminence, descended from the Sardár Durga Singh. His son, Sardár Lál Singh, married a daughter, the Ráni Isar Kaur, to the Mahárájá Kharak Singh of Lahore. Lál Singh's son, the Sardár Mangal Singh, was the father of the present Sardár Richhpál Singh.

Residence.—Siranwali, Siálkot, Punjab.

ROMESH CHANDRA DATTA, *C.I.E.*

Mr. Datta is a member of the Bengal Civil Service (Covenanted). He obtained his place by competitive examination in London, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He is now a Magistrate and Collector in Bengal, and was created a C.I.E. on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Bengal.

RUDR PARSAD, CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Sitamarhi, Bengal.

RUDR PARSHAD SINGH (of Singrauli), *Rájá.*

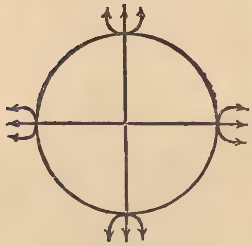
Born 1869. The title is hereditary. The Rájá belongs to the Kharwár tribe of Rájputs; but the family are now styled Benbans Rájputs. They are descended from a Kharwár Chief who came from Rewah into Singrauli, and married the daughter of the Chief of Raipur in that Parganá. He and his son and grandson gradually got possession of the whole Parganá; but the last named was driven out by the allied forces of the Rájás of Agori Bárhar

and Bardi about 350 years ago. For nine generations the family were in exile; then two brothers, Daryao Singh and Dalel Singh, twelfth in descent from the founder of the family, reconquered some of the Singrauli territory. Daryao Singh's son was Fakir Sáh, who assumed the title of Rájá about 180 years ago. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Rudra Sáh, who was in possession at the time when the Benares Province passed under British rule, and he was recognised in 1792. The present Rájá succeeded on the death of his father, the late Rájá Udit Náráyan Singh, in 1886.

Residence.—Gaharwárgaon, Singrauli, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

RUDR PARTAB SAH (of Dera), *Rájá*.

Born 18th August 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj, and Muhammad Ali Khán, Rájá of Hasanpur), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rámpartáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). This branch of the clan bears the name of "Rájkumár," which is frequently the style of junior branches of Rájput families. The family history down to the time of Bariár Singh is given under Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj. The Rájá of Dera is the most important of all the Chiefs descended from Bariár Singh. The grandson of the latter, named Asre Singh, settled at Bhadaiyan, and built a fort there. Bijai Chand, sixth in descent from Asre Singh, had four sons, one of whom led a colony across the Gumti river, and settled at Dera, where his descendants have remained ever since. The late Rájá Mádho Singh, who was in possession at the end of the last century, fought a great battle at Masora with the Bachgotis of Meopur, and defeated them in 1798 A.D. He died childless in 1823, and was succeeded by his widow, the Thákurain Dariyao Kunwár, a most remarkable and able woman, who for twenty-five years held her own among most turbulent neighbours, and even added to the estate. In 1838 she annexed the valuable *táluk* of Barsinghpur, and killed the Gargbansi Thákur to whom it had belonged. She was on bad terms with the next male heir, Rustam Sáh, and wished to set him aside in favour of the niece of her late husband, a lady named Diháj Kunwár. Rustam Sáh in 1846 tried to take Dera by storm, but failed in the attempt, and his father, Chhatarsál, was slain in the assault. Subsequently the Názim, Rájá Mán Singh, favoured the pretensions of Rustam Sáh; and at last the latter seized the opportunity when the Thákurain had gone unattended to Ajudhya to bathe, to take her prisoner. He carried her off across the Gogra river, and forced her to sign a deed of transfer of the Dera estate in his favour; so great, however, was the shock that her proud spirit had sustained, that she died of grief soon after. The Názim then wished to treat the estate as an escheat, but ultimately Rustam Sáh obtained possession. He rendered distinguished service during the Mutiny of 1857. When the regiments in the neighbouring cantonments of Sultánpur mutinied, five officers escaped to his fort at Dera; he sheltered the party for a fortnight, and then sent them to Benares under the escort of



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

his brother, Bariár Singh. Whilst they were in the fort a *sawár* (trooper) arrived with an order from the Maulavi of Faizabad to deliver up the fugitives; Rustam Sáh tore up the letter in Captain Bunbury's presence, and bid the messenger return to his master with the fragments as the Rájput's reply. He actively engaged in aiding the Jaunpur authorities, garrisoning their posts, collecting supplies, and assisting the Gurkhas and other British forces. Both the Rájá Rustam Sáh and his brother Bariár Singh received substantial rewards for their services on the restoration of order. In 1860 the Rájá was invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Rájá, who is also a Magistrate.

Residence.—Dera, Sultánpur, Oudh.

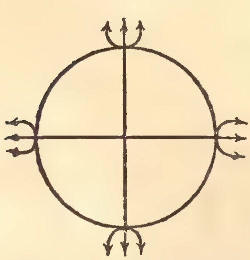
RUDR PARTAB SINGH (of Unaula), *Rájá.*

Born 1791. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sarnet Rájput family, descended from the same ancestors as those of the Thákurs of Bánsi. Rájá Chandra Sen had three sons, of whom the third, Rájá Randhir, occupied the Parganá of Unaula. The Rájá Rudr Partáb Singh has a son and heir, Mahesh Partáb Singh, aged about sixty-six.

Residence.—Unaula, Gorákhpur, North-Western Provinces.

RUDR PARTAB SINGH (of Uriadih), *Diwán.*

Born 2nd August 1849. The title is hereditary. The Diwán belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj, and Muhammad Ali Khán, Rájá of Hasanpur), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rám Partáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). The descent of this family down to the Diwán Bhir Singh is given in the account of the Diwán of Patti Saifabad (*see* Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh, Diwán of Patti Saifabad). On the division of the paternal estates between Bhir Singh and his elder brother, Dhir Singh, the latter retained Patti Saifabad, the former obtained Uriadih, which has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants, and has been considerably increased by them. One of the latter, the Diwán Pirthipál Singh, is famous for his fight at Lohár Tára with his kinsman, Rai Bindesri Bakhsh of Adharganj (Dalippur), in which the latter was killed. His son, the Diwán Sarabjit Singh, consolidated this estate, and on his death in 1879 was succeeded by his son, the present Diwán. The latter has a son and heir.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Residence.—Uriadih, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RUKN-UD-DIN SAYYID SAHEB KADIRI, HAJI MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

Born 1852. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs.

Residence.—Vellore, Madras.

RUP NARAYAN SINGH, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 18th July 1861, in recognition of his position as son of the late Mahárájá Bhup Singh Bahádur, and brother of the late Mahárájá Mahipat Singh Bahádur, who died in 1879. Is a descendant of the Mahárájá Shitáb Rai Bahádur, who was appointed Diwán of Subah Behar by the Emperor Alamgir II. of Delhi in 1754 A.D., and who subsequently rendered good services to the British Government. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the Mahárájá Kalyan Singh Bahádur, and the great-grandson of the latter was the late Mahárájá Bhup Singh Bahádur.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

RUP SAH (of Jagamanpur), *Rájá.*

Born 10th March 1854. The title is hereditary. Is the Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs in the Jálaun district, and is descended from the Rájá Bápuki, who in early times received his title and the *táluk* of Jagamanpur from the Rájá Tej Chandra of Kanauj. His descendant, the Rájá Ratan Sáh, received a confirmation of this grant in 1717 A.D. from the Peshwá, Raghunáth Rao Baloji. Ratan Sáh's grandson was the late Rájá Mahbat Sáh. The present Rájá was educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares, and is an Honorary Magistrate. He has a son and heir, the Kunwár Janmejai Singh, aged about seventeen.

Residence.—Jagamanpur, Jálaun, North-Western Provinces.

RUP SINHA (of Bhareh), *Rájá.*

Born October 1827. The title is hereditary. Is the Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs in the district of Etáwah, where the clan settled in the 12th century. The late Rájá Mukat Singh, on his death, left two sons, Partáb Singh and Rup Singh. The former succeeded to the Ráj, and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Mahendra Singh, who died in 1871 without issue. After subsequent litigation the present Rájá Rup Singh (second son of Rájá Mukat Singh) succeeded in 1884.

Residence.—Bhareh, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

RUPAL, THAKUR MANSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 2nd June 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the death of the late Thákur Partápsinghji, 22nd July 1847. Belongs to a Rehwár Rájput family, claiming descent from the Pramára Raos of Chandravati, near Mount Abu, and consequently a branch of the Pramára clan of Rájputs. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Idar, has an area of 90 square miles; and a population of 3497, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Rupál, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RUSTAM KHAN *walad* IMAM BAKHSH KHAN (of Juneji), *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

RUSTAMJI ARDASHIR WADIA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st February 1884.

Residence.—Bombay.

RUSTAMJI JAMASPJI ASHBURNER, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Bombay.

RUSTAMJI KHURSEDJI MODI DAVAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 12th February 1803. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Succeeded his father, the late Davar Khursedji, in the office of *Davar* or Chief of the Parsi community of Surat, when he received a *khilat* from the Agent to the Governor, and also a *khilat* from the titular Nawáb of Surat. Has rendered many eminent public services, and received the thanks of Government on many important occasions. With the title of Khán Bahádur, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage on 1st January 1877, he received a Certificate of Honour. He belongs to a Parsi family, whose ancestor came to India from Persia as the head of the Parsi community, from whom the present Davar is nineteenth in lineal descent. His predecessors have frequently distinguished themselves in loyalty to the British Government. The Khán Bahádur's grandfather, Davar Dosabhai Kavasji, was granted a *sanad* in 1806, confirming him in his office; and dying suddenly in the same year was succeeded by the late Davar Khursedji. The Davar has had the misfortune to lose his children in infancy; his heirs are the sons of his only brother, Edalji—(1) Kaikhosro Edalji, born 1841; (2) Bahmanji Edalji, born 1845 (a Magistrate); (3) Kavashah Edalji, born 1848 (has two sons, Tchemooras Kavashah, born 1887, and Hormajshah Kavashah, born 1890); (4) Barjorji Edalji, born 1850 (Fellow of the Bombay University, and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Surat); (5) Jahángirshah Edalji, born 1853 (Subordinate Judge).

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

RUSTAMJI MANEKJI, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th May 1886.

Residence.—Bombay.

SA, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service."

Residence.—Uyu, Burma.

SAADAT HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of the Nawáb Amir Husain Khán, grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

SABBAPATHI MUDALIYAR, A., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888. The Rao Bahádur distinguished himself by his public services during the famine of 1877-78, and has successfully devoted himself to municipal work in the district of Bellary. He was elected a Member of the Bellary Municipal Council in 1880; and became its Chairman in 1886.

Residence.—Bellary, Madras.

SABBAPATHI MUDALIYAR, A. R., *Rai Rahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 15th March 1881.

Residence.—Bangalore, Mysore.

SACHIN, NAWAB SIDI NAJAF ALI KHAN, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1886; succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant in February 1887. Belongs to an Abyssinian (Sunni Muhammadan) family, long known as the Habshi Sidis of Danda-Rájápur and Janjira. They were originally (*see* Janjira, Nawáb of) Admirals of the fleets of the Kings of Ahmadnagar and Bijápur; and were subsequently appointed to the same office under the Mughal Empire by Aurangzeb, about the year 1660. During the decline of the Mughal Power the Sidis of Janjira became notorious for their piracies. About the year 1784 Bálu Miá Sidi, the heir to the Janjira *gadi*, was expelled by a junior branch of the same family, who still retain Janjira. He was given Sachin by the Peshwá in exchange for his rights over Janjira; but the Peshwás never succeeded in enforcing those rights, though Sachin has remained in the hands of Bálu Miá Sidi and his descendants to the present day. The late Nawáb, Sidi Abdul Kádar Muhammad Yákut Khán, died in 1887, and was succeeded by the present Nawáb. The State is composed of

many small detached portions, chiefly in the British district of Surat, and partly in Baroda territory. Its area is 42 square miles: its population 19,150, chiefly Hindus. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 52 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Sachin, Surat, Bombay.

SADA KHERI, THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1859; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. The State has a population of about 3000, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Western Málwá, Central India.

SADASHIV RAO *alias* GOBINDO RAO, *Rao, Kotwál.*

Born 8th May 1846. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Mahratta family, whose head, the late Báji Rao, for his bravery and good conduct was appointed by the old Mahratta Government to the post of Kotwál of the city of Ságar, and became the farmer of the Customs, and also Mámlatdár of Hátta and Pithauriya.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

SADHA SUKH, *Rai.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th June 1870. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Delhi. In 1836 the Rai was selected from the students of the 2nd class of the Delhi College for military service under the Sikh Government of Lahore. He served subsequently with much distinction under Sir Herbert Edwardes, and rendered devoted service to the British Government. He has a son, Pandit Sheo Ram, who is an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab in the Dera Ismail Khán district.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

SADHU SINGH, *Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th April 1867, in recognition of his eminent military services. This distinguished officer holds the rank of Risaldar-Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Residence.—Hingoli, Deccan.

SADIK ALI *walad* MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Sind.

SADIK ALI FARIDUN BEG, *Mirza.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Karáchi, Sind.

SAFDAR HUSAIN KHAN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 22nd February 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Khán Bahádur is descended from Khalid bin Wahid, who came to India with the followers of Salar Mosendarid, and established himself at Mahal Dilazakpur in the city of Gorakhpur. He has served the Government in various capacities, with ability and fidelity, for thirty-four years; and during the Mutiny of 1857 rendered valuable services. He was presented with a Certificate of Honour, a Medal of Honour, and a *khilat*, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He retired when a Subordinate Judge of the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

SAFDAR JANG, *Sháhzáda.*

Born 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as third son of His late Majesty the Sháh Shujá-ul-Mulk, ex-King of Kabul. Belongs to the Saddozai Pathán ex-Royal family of Afghánistan. The Sháhzáda has four sons—(1) Haidar Jang (Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab); (2) Bahádur Jang (Naib Tahsildár); (3) Babar Jang; and (4) Muhammad Rafi.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

SAGA, SAW SEIN BU, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is the Chief of one of the Shan States in Burma, and rules over a territory of about 300 square miles in area. The population is chiefly Shan.

Residence.—Saga, Shan States, Burma.

SAGWE, KUN TUN, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is the Chief of one of the Shan States in Burma. The area of the State is about 50 square miles; its population is chiefly Shan.

Residence.—Sagwe, Burma.

SAHEB LAL (of Madanpur), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Anuji Singh. The late Rájá Gajraj Singh of Madanpur was fifth in succession from him.

Residence.—Madanpur, Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

SAHEB MIRZA, *Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of Mirza Humáyun Bakht, and grandson of Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh.

Residence.—Oudh.

SAHEB SINGH (of Dayálgarh), *Sardár.*

Born 1812. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a grandson of Sardár Charat Singh, who was the only son of Sardár Jai Singh. Sardár Jai Singh joined the *misl* or confederation that opposed Zain Khán, the Mughal Governor of Sirhind, who was slain in battle. The family rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded at its close. Sardár Charat Singh married three wives, by all of whom he had children, who succeeded to the estate in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vand*, which obtains in this family. The Sardár is the first cousin of Sardar Albel Singh of Lidhran (*q.v.*), and other Sikh Sardárs. He has three sons — Sardárs Shamsher Singh, Sher Singh (*q.v.*), and Kehr Singh.

Residence.—Dayálgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SAHEB SINGH, *Rao.*

Born 1818. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th August 1859, for his good services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a family that came from Gujarát in the Punjab, first moved to Hissár, and finally settled at Mandlána about 400 years ago. Its founder was Ratan, a Gujar of the Dapa *got.* In 1857 Saheb Singh placed the whole of his resources, and the *sawárs* of the Landhaura Ráj, at the disposal of the Magistrate; and after the earlier outbreak of the Gujars, assisted by his influence in keeping that turbulent community in subjection. When the Thána Bhawan insurrection occurred he marched with all his followers (some 200 or 300 men) and some small guns to Rámpur on the borders of the Muzaffarnagar districts, to prevent any inroads thence. He also joined the Magistrate in watching the Ganges opposite Bijnor. For these services he received not only the title, but also a considerable grant of land.

Residence.—Sahåranpur, North-Western Provinces.

SAHEB SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Khanna Kshatriya family; and rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857 in Rohilkhand, both by supplying information to the authorities there and in other ways. Is a Banker, an Honorary Magistrate, and a Member of the Municipal Commission of Delhi. He has a son and heir, named Indar Mal.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

SAIF ALI KHAN, KHAKHAR (of Pind Dádan Khán), *Rájá.*

Born 1843. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a family of high Rájput origin, who settled near the Salt Range about the year 1623 A.D.; when Dádan Khán, a Khakhar Rájput in the service of the Emperor Jahángir, built a town at the foot of the Salt Range, which he called after his own name. Pind Dádan Khán soon became a flourishing town, and the centre of the salt trade. Dádan Khán left three sons—Shafi Khán (from whom descend the Rájás of Ahmadabad), Fateh Muhammad Khán (the ancestor of the Rájás of Pind Dádan Khán), and Firoz Khán. Sardár Charat Singh, the grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, conquered the Khakhar country, but allowed the Rájá of Ahmadabad to hold his Chiefship. The Rájá of Pind Dádan Khán was treated with equal leniency; but having revolted early in the reign of Ranjit Singh, he was utterly defeated, and Pind Dádan Khán was taken from him, though he was allowed to retain a smaller *jágir*. In 1848-49 the Khakhar Chiefs joined the rebels, and all their estates were confiscated; but subsequently certain pensions were restored in favour of the Rájá Shamsher Ali Khán, father of the present Rájá Saif Ali Khán (as also of his kinsman, Sultán Ahmad Khan of the Ahmadabad family). The Rájá Saif Ali Khán succeeded his father, Rájá Shamsher Ali Khán.

Residence.—Pind Dádan Khán, Jhelum, Punjab.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA DULEH SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1841; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1850. Is descended, through Jai Singh, a younger brother of the Rájá Mán Singh of Ratlám, from the family of the Chiefs of the illustrious Ráhtor clan of Rájputs. In 1631 Rájá Ratan Singh, a scion of the Jodhpur House, obtained from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi the title of Rájá and the State of Ratlám, which at that time included Sailána and Sitámau. On the death of the Rájá Kesari Singh of Ratlám in 1709, his eldest son, Mán Singh, became Rájá of Ratlám, and the younger, Jai Singh, became Rájá of Sailána. Jai Singh's descendants became tributary to Sindhia, and subsequently passed under the control of the British Power. The state has an area of 113 square miles; and a population of 29,723, chiefly Hindus, but including about 7000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 21 cavalry, 152 infantry, and 3 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Sailána, Western Málwá, Central India.

SAIVA SAMAYYA CHARIAR TIRUGNANA SAMBHANDHA PANDARA SANNADHI, *Rao Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Is the Head of the Madura Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Disika Swamiyal Adhina Mattam.

Residence.—Madura, Madras.

SAKHARAM BAJI BANDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Sáwantwári, Bombay.

SAKTI, RAJA RANJIT SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 20th October 1836; succeeded to the *gadi* 19th June 1850. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family; descended from Hari Singh, from whom the Rájá Ranjit Singh is fifteenth in lineal descent. The title was originally derived from the Rájá of Sambalpur, and was confirmed by Government in 1836. The Rájá has two sons, Rup Náráyan Singh (bearing the courtesy title of "Burha Rájá"), and Chhatarbhan Singh (bearing the courtesy title of "Nanki Tal"). The area of the State is 115 square miles; its population is 22,819, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sakti, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

SALADI NAYUDU GARU, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1823. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1884, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Police.

Residence.—Vizagapatam, Madras.

SALIG RAM, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 31st August 1871, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Postal Department. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a well-known Kayastha Mathur family of the Agra district.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SALIG RAM, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 11th August 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888, in recognition of good services rendered in the Postal Department, especially in connection with the development of the rent and revenue money-order system. Belongs to an ancient Bráhman family, that came in early times from the Punjab, and settled in Gházipur district.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

SAMIR MAL, SETH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Barár, Merwara.

SAMTHAR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA CHHATAR SINGH BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th October 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* 3rd February 1865. Belongs to a Gujar (Hindu) family, descended from Nuni Sháh Rájdhar, a Diwán of the State of Dattia, who held from Dattia a *jágir*, of which Samthar was a part. His great-grandson, Rájá Ranjit Singh I., declared himself an independent Rájá in Samthar, towards the close of the 18th century. He

died without issue, and was succeeded by a collateral, Rájá Ranjit Singh II.; who received a treaty guaranteeing protection from the British Government in 1817. His descendant was the late Rájá Hindupat; who was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, in 1865. The area of the State is 174 square miles; its population is 38,633, chiefly Hindus, but including 2284 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 290 cavalry, 2275 infantry, and 46 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Mahárájá has several sons—Himat Bahádur Birsinghdeo, Suraia Jah Vikramáditya Bahádur, Lokindra Jagatráj Bahádur. The family motto is *Drarh Charan*, *Bhu Waran* ("The firm foot takes the territory").

Residence.—Samthar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

SANDUR, RAJA RAMCHANDRA VITAL RAO SAHEB, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 5th February 1879. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family; descended from Malaji Rao Ghorpae, an officer in the Bijápur army, whose son, Biraji, entered the service of Sivaji the Great. Biraji's son, Sidaji, took Sandur from the Bidar *Poligár* or Chief; and his conquest was confirmed to him by Sambhaji, the successor of Sivaji. He died in 1715, and was succeeded by his second son, Gopál Rao. Sandur was captured by the Sultán Haidar of Mysore, whose successor, Tippu Sultán, completed the fort; and Gopál Rao's son, Siva Rao, was killed in 1785 in a battle with the Mysore forces. After the fall of Tippu in 1799 the Peshwá claimed the suzerainty of Sandur; and at his request Sir Thomas Munro with a British force reduced the fort in 1817. In 1818, after the downfall of the Peshwá's government, Siva Rao II., the adopted son of Sidalji (son of Siva Rao I.), was placed on the *gadi*; and he received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1826. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his nephew, Venkat Rao; the latter died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Siva Shan Mukha Rao. He received the hereditary title of Rájá from Lord Northbrook's Government—the Chiefs having previously been styled Jágirdárs of Sandur. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his half-brother, the present Rájá. The State (which is enclosed by the British district of Bellary, except on a small piece of its frontier, which marches with that of Mysore) has an area of 140 square miles, and a population of 14,999, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 2 guns.

Residence.—Sandur, Madras.

SANGLI, DHUNDI RAO CHINTAMAN, *Chief of.* "Tatia Saheb."

A Ruling Chief.

Born 12th July 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 15th July 1851. Belongs to the Patwardhan family of Konkani Bráhmans, like the Chiefs of Miraj; descended from Haribhat, who was a military leader under the first Peshwá. In 1772 the State of Miraj descended to Chintáman Rao, grandson of Govind Rao Hari, to whom it had first been granted by the Peshwá; and, as he was only a child of six years, his uncle Gangádhar Rao acted as Regent. Ultimately the State was divided between the uncle and the nephew, the

former taking Miraj, whilst Sángli fell to Chintáman Rao. On the fall of the Peshwá's Government in 1818, Chintáman Rao, the father of the present Chief, became a British feudatory; and in 1846 he received a Sword of Honour from the East India Company for his loyalty and high character. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. The area of the state is 1083 square miles; its population is 196,832, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 433 infantry, and 4 guns.

Residence.—Sángli, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

SANGRI, RAI MIAN HIRA SINGH, *Mián of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* 30th September 1876. Belongs to a Rájput family whose founder was a scion of the House of Kulu, who settled in the Sángri territory. His descendants were feudatories of the Sikh Government of the Punjab until 1846. On the annexation of the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej in 1847 by the British Government, the Mián of Sángri was confirmed in the possession of his estate. The courtesy title of the eldest son of the Mián is Tika. The late Rai Mián Jhagar Singh died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mián. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 16 square miles; its population is 2593, nearly all Hindus. The Mián maintains a military force of 10 infantry.

Residence.—Sángri, Simla Hills, Punjab.

SANJELI, THAKUR PRATAPSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 33 square miles; its population 3751, chiefly Bhils (an aboriginal tribe).

Residence.—Sanjeli, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SANT SINGH (of Sikandra), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Sikh family, descended from Sardár Dargaha Singh, who acquired a large territory in the Ambála district, Punjab, by conquest in 1759 A.D. He left four sons, of whom the eldest, Sardár Charat Singh, was the grandfather of the present Sardár. Sardár Charat Singh was succeeded by his son, the late Sardár Bhág Singh; whose eldest son, Sardár Sant Singh, succeeded him at Sikandra. Sardár Bhág Singh's first cousin—also called Sardár Bhág Singh (*q.v.*)—is the surviving son of Sardár Agar Singh, younger brother of Sardár Charat Singh.

Residence.—Sikandra, Ambála, Punjab.

SANT SINGH (AIMAWALA), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the only son of the famous Sikh leader, Sardár Nar Singh. Belongs to an Uppál Ját family, descended from Sardár Natha Singh, who, about the year 1738 A.D., left his home at Lakarki in the Gurdáspur district, and coming to Amritsar district, rebuilt a ruined village, to which he gave the name of Aima—whence the name of the family. His son, the Sardár Suján Singh, inherited the extensive *jágirs* of his uncle, Sardár Dál Singh, as well as the ancestral territory. Sardár Suján Singh died in 1799 A.D.; and his eldest son, the late Sardár Nar Singh, first joined the *misl* or confederacy formed by Guláb Singh against the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. Subsequently, however, after the death of Guláb Singh, the Sardár Nar Singh joined Ranjit Singh, and accompanied him in some of his most famous campaigns. He successively aided the Mahárája against Sardár Jodh Singh, Atáriwála, against Rájá Sansar Chand of Katoch, and against Háfiz Ahmad Khán of Jhang. On the conquest of Kashmir he received a large *jágir* in the Jammu territory. In 1823 Sardár Nar Singh fought in the battle of Tehri; in 1835-36 he accompanied the Sikh force under Prince Kharak Singh against the Mazaris of Mithánkot; and during the Sutlej campaign he served under Sardár Ran Jodh Singh, Majithia. He remained faithful to the British Government during the Multán rebellion, and at last this veteran campaigner and brave soldier died, at the age of eighty-five, full of years and honours. He was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár Sant Singh, Aimawála, who has a son and heir, the Sardár Harnám Singh.

Residence.—Aima, Amritsar, Punjab.

SANTALPUR AND CHADCHAT, THAKUR LAKHAJI SAMATSINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1852; succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant in 1853. Belongs to a Jareja Rájput family, descended from the ancestors of His Highness the Rao of Kutch (*q.v.*) The Thákur is a Magistrate within the limits of his State, which has an area of 440 square miles, and a population of 20,466, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sántalpur, Pálanpur, Bombay.

SARABJIT SINGH (of Rámnagar Dhámeri), RAIKWAR, *Rájá.*

Born 10th November 1829. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Shujá-ud-daulá; and the present Rájá succeeded to it in 1857. He is now the Chief of the great Raikwár clan of Rájputs; for though the head of the junior branch of the Chief's family, the senior branch, that of the Rájás of Baundi, disappeared from history after the Mutiny, when their estates were confiscated for rebellion. About the year 1414 A.D. two brothers, Partáb Sáh and Dunde Sáh, Rájputs of the *Surájbansi* or Solar race, migrated from Raika in Kashmir—whence the tribal name of *Raikwár*—and finally took up their abode at Bukheri in the Parganá of Sailak.

Partáb Sáh died, leaving three sons—Sáldeo, the ancestor of the Raikwár Rájás of Baundi; Báldeo, the ancestor of the Raikwár Rájás of Rámnagar Dhámeri; and Bhairwanand. The nephews pretended a prophecy that the uncle must be sacrificed for the future greatness of the family; so Dunde Sáh held out his head to be struck off by his nephews, after which the family was prosperous. Bukheri being washed away by the Gogra, the three brothers settled at Chanda Sihali in Fatehpur. In this village a large *chabutra* (standing by a masonry well, which is stated to have been made by the Bhars) marks the spot where, according to tradition, Bhairwanand, the youngest brother, fell into the well, and was allowed by the other two brothers to remain there, in order to fulfil another prophecy of a Pandit, that their rule in Sailak would endure so long as Bhairwanand remained at the bottom of a well. To the present day pilgrims of the Raikwár clan come annually to worship at the shrine of Bhairwanand. After this Bál and Sál took service with two Bhar Rájás who held large territories on either side of the Gogra. Sál represented their interests at the Court of the Emperor of Delhi, and Bál became their Naib. The Bhar Rájás fell into arrears of revenue, and a force was sent against them by the Emperor of Delhi; they were overcome and slain, and their territories made over, those on the right bank (Rámnagar Dhámeri) to Bál, and those on the left bank (Bamhnauti, now Baundi) to Sál. In the ninth generation from Bál, Rám Singh adopted his relative Zoráwar Singh, who became the first Rájá of the clan. In 1751 the Raikwárs headed a great Hindu movement to shake off the Musalmán government of Oudh. Under the Rája Anup Singh of Rámnagar they marched on Lucknow, but were totally defeated by the Shekhzádas at the battle of Chholaghát. After this the family lost much of its possessions, but had recovered most before the British annexation in 1855. The grandson of the Rájá Anup Singh was the Rájá Gur Bakhsh Singh; who, in the Mutiny of 1857, joined his kinsman the Rájá Hardat Singh of Baundi in rebellion. The latter was transported; but the former was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, who was not concerned in the rebellion, and thus preserved a portion of the estate. He has been twice married—(1) to the Ráni Chandra Kunwár, and (2) to the Ráni Guláb Kunwár.

Residence.—Suratganj, Rámnagar, Bara Banki, Oudh.

SARABJIT SINGH (of Bhadri), *Rai.*

Born 10th December 1853; succeeded to the estate and title, which is hereditary, on the death of his father, the late Rai Jagat Bahádur Singh, 15th February 1878. Belongs to the Bisen family, of which the head is the Rájá Rámpál Singh of Rámpur (Dharupur),—*see* Rámpál Singh, Rájá,—while the head of the whole clan of Bisens is the Rájá Udai Naráyan Mal of Majhauli—*see* Udai Naráyan Mal, Rájá. Of the three sons of Rai Ragho, the eldest, Rai Askaran, became the ancestor of the Rájás of Rámpur; while the youngest, Khem Karan, became the ancestor of the Rais of Bhadri. After the Bisens had slain the Názim of Oudh, Jeorám Nagar, at the battle of Mánikpur in 1748, they made their peace with the Delhi authorities through the intervention of a *Dároga* of artillery; and Jit Singh, the Chief of Bhadri, attended a Darbár and obtained the title of Rai. In 1798 the Názim Mirza Jan visited Bhadri; he questioned the Rai Daljit Singh about his revenue, with a view to revision, and a quarrel ensued, in which

the Rai was killed. His son, Rai Zalim Singh, was thrown into prison at Lucknow for non-payment of the revenue. His wife, the Thákurain Sheoráj Kunwár, boldly collected the rents while her husband was in prison, and was besieged by the Chakládár in the fort at Bhadri; but orders came from Lucknow to stop the attack, and in 1815 the Rai was released and recovered the estate. Again in 1833 the Názim Ehsan Husain besieged Rai Jagmohan Singh in Bhadri, on account of his refusing to pay revenue. After a prolonged siege Jagmohan and his son Bishnáth fled across the border to British territory. At Rámchaura Ghát they were surprised by the Názim and slain, but the Názim was subsequently removed from office because of this violation of British territory. The fort of Bhadri was levelled in 1858 by order of Government; its ruins are still to be seen, covered with picturesque clumps of bamboos.

Residence.—Bhadri, Partábgarh, Oudh.

SARAIKELAH, RAJA UDITNARAYAN SINGH DEO BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th November 1883. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a scion of the Porahat house of Orissa. The head of the family anciently bore the title of Kunwár, bestowed by the Rájás of Porahat. They appear to have been recognised as Rájás by the Governments of Lord Wellesley and Lord Minto; and in 1856 the late Rájá Chakardhár Singh Deo, father of the present Rájá, received the title of Rájá Bahádur for his loyalty, high position, approved public and personal character, and the good services rendered by his father, Azambhar Singh, in the Bol Campaign of 1837. The late Rájá rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857; he died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. By the custom of the State the eldest son of the ruling Rájá bears the title of *Tikait.* The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is 459 square miles; its population is 77,097, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a military force of 4 guns.

Residence.—Saraikelah, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

SARANGARH, RAJA LAL JAWAHIR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1888; succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant, 2nd October 1890. Belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors originally came from Lanji, and for military services rendered to the Rájá of Ratanpur were granted the Sarangarh territory, with the title of Rájá. The late Rájá Bhawáni Partáb Singh was born about the year 1865, and came to the *gadi* in 1872. He died in 1890, and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Rájá. The family always use the device of a tortoise on the seal, and for the signature of the Chief.

Residence.—Sarangarh, Sambalpur, Central Provinces

SARAT CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur, who belongs to a Bráhman family of Sibpur, Howrah district, Bengal, is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, where he has taken the degrees of M.A. and B.L.

Residence.—Assam.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1886.

Residence.—Calcutta.

SARDAR SINGH (of Katehra), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1858. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 19th March 1880, in recognition of his position as representative of his kinsman, the late Rájá Ranmast Singh, adopted son and heir of the late Rájá Senapat Singh, Rao of Katehra. The Rájá belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family of which His Highness the Mahárájá of Orchha is the head, and from which are descended most of the principal feudatory Chiefs of Bundelkhand. The Rao Senapat of Katehra in Jhansi rendered most valuable services to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, as a reward for which he obtained the title of Rájá Bahádur, as a personal distinction, and to descend to his son, natural or adopted, and also a handsome *khilat* and a grant of land. He was succeeded by his adopted son, the late Rájá Ranmast Singh; and the latter by the present Rájá, son of Lachhman Singh, who was a brother of the Rájá Senapat Bahádur.

Residence.—Katehra, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces.

SARDAR SINGH (of Dhangaon), *Ráwat.*

Born 14th March 1835. The title is hereditary, and the Ráwat or Rao has also been styled the Rájá of Mandhata. Belongs to a Bhilala family; descended from Bhárat Singh, a Rájput Chief of the great Chauhán clan. He established himself in the island of Mandhata in the year 1165 A.D.; and married the daughter of Nathu, the former Bhil Chief of that island.

Residence.—Dhangaon, Nimár, Central Provinces.

SARGUJA, MAHARAJA RAGHUNATH SARAN SINGH DEO, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* 25th March 1879. Belongs to a Rájput Raksel (Hindu) family; which was compelled in 1758 to submit to the Mahrattas, and became feudatories of Berar. In 1818 the State passed under British control, by an agreement with Madhuji Bhonsle (Appa Saheb). In 1826 the title of Mahárájá was conferred on the Chief. He died in

1851, and was succeeded by the late Mahárájá Indrajit Singh Deo, who died in 1879, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mahárájá. By the custom of the family the eldest son of the ruling Mahárájá bears the courtesy title of Jubaráj or Yuvaráj. The area of the State, which is the largest and most important of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, is 6103 square miles; its population is 270,336, chiefly Hindus of aboriginal descent, including many Gonds and Uráons. The Mahárájá has a military force of 1 gun.

Residence.—Bisrámpur, Sarguja, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

SARILA, RAJA PAHAR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1875; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 19th August 1882. Belongs to the famous Bundela family of Rájputs that has given ruling families to Orchha, Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand. Jagat Ráj, the second son of the great Mahárájá Chhatarsál of Panna, became Chief of Jaitpur; and from him descend the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Bijáwar, Charkhári, and Sarila. His eldest son, Kirat Singh, was the ancestor of the Ajaigarh and Charkhári families; the second, Bir Singh Deo, of the Bijáwar House; and the third, Pahár Singh, retained the Jaitpur Chiefship. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Gaj Singh, retained Jaitpur, while the younger, Rájá Man Singh, became Rájá of Sarila. He was succeeded by Tej Singh, who obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. His son and grandson reigned in succession; and the latter, dying childless, was succeeded by a collateral relative, named Khalak Singh, in 1871. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son the present Rájá. The area of the State is 36 square miles; its population is 5014, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 116 infantry, and 6 guns.

Residence.—Sarila, Bundelkhand, Central India.

SARNET SINGH (of Katra Belkhera), *Thákur.*

Born 1835. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla, and recognised by the British Government. His father, the Thákur Hindupati of Katra Belkhera, rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. The Thákur Sarnet Singh is a brother of the Thákurs Jawáhir Singh and Dirjan Singh of Katra Belkhera in Jabalpur.

Residence.—Katra Belkhera, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

SARUP NARAYAN, PANDIT, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1880.

Residence.—Calcutta.

SARUP SINGH, MALWAI, *Sardár.*

Born 1850. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Mán Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, formerly resident in Nábha. The Sardár Dhanna Singh, son of Mal Singh, and great-grandfather of the present Sardár, entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1800 A.D., and rapidly rose to favour. He was one of the agents sent by Ranjit Singh to Wazir Fatheh Khán to arrange for the interview which took place between them at Jhelum in 1812. He fought in several campaigns, and died in May 1843, his son Bachattar Singh having died before him. The son and successor of the latter, Sardár Kirpál Singh, was with Rájá Sher Singh at Multán in 1848; but when the Rájá rebelled, he went over to the camp of Major Edwardes, and as a reward received a large accession of territory at the annexation. He died in 1859; and was succeeded by his only son, the present Sardár, as a minor.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

SARUP SINGH (of Maniwára), *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being the brother of Rao Saheb Dharup Singh (*q.v.*) The ancestor of this family, Kehári Singh, did good service with Sultán Muhammad, Nawáb of Rahatgarh, in consideration of which he received the title of Rao Saheb, and a grant of land. The Rao Saheb Jag Ráj Singh was succeeded by the present Rao Saheb.

Residence.—Maniwára, Ságar, Central Provinces.

SARWAN AND SONKHERA, THAKUR AMAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1866; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1886. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput family (Hindu). The population of the State is about 5000, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal tribe).

Residence.—Sarwán, Western Málwá, Central India.

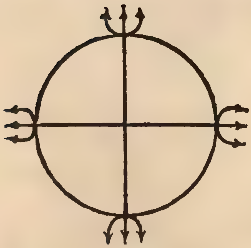
SATHAMBA, THAKUR WAJESINGHJI AJABSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family that came from Sind, and obtained the Sathamba Táluk from Mahmud Begara. Descended from Thákur Wajesinghji; from whom, in the sixth generation, was the late Thákur Ajabsinghji, who was born in 1844, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. He was succeeded by his son, the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, Balasinor, and Lunawára, has an area of 16 square miles, and a population of 5360.

Residence.—Sathamba, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SATLASNA, THAKUR HARISINGHJI,
Thákur of.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

A Ruling Chief.

Born 16th November 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* 23rd April 1871. Claims descent from a Chauhán Rájput Chief, Mulaji, who came from Náná Varda in Máwár, and settled at Máwár near Satlasna in 1459 A.D. The Thákur of Bhalusna (*q.v.*) is descended from a junior branch of the same family. The Thákur has two sons, Kunwár Takhtsinghji and Kunwár Jawánsinghji. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and to Idar, has a population of 7894.

Residence.—Satlasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SATYA SHRI GHOSAL, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 18th July 1861, in recognition of his position as the son of the late Rájá Satyanand Ghosál. Belongs to a family descended from the Rájá Jai Naráyan Ghosál, who was the right-hand man of Mr. Verelst, Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Clive in 1767.

Residence.—Bhookoylash, 24-Parganás, Bengal.

SAURENDRA MOHAN TAGOR, SIR, KT., C.I.E., *Rájá.*

See Tagore.

SAVANUR, ABDUL TABRIZ KHAN DILER JANG BAHADUR, *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Abdul Karim Khán, who had a village near Delhi granted to him by the Emperor of Delhi. Seventeenth in descent from him was Ragti Bahlol, who was in the service of the Mughal Emperor Sháh Jahán; and being dissatisfied with his position therein, quitted it, and took service under Ali Adil Sháh, King of Bijápur. His grandson, Abdul Karim Khán, greatly distinguished himself by suppressing a revolt of *Paligárs* and *Jamádárs* in the Deccan, and Sikandar Adil Sháh granted him a very large *jágir*. Abdul Karim Khán's eldest son became the founder of the powerful family of the Nawábs of Cuddapah (Kadapá), in the Madras Presidency; whilst his fourth son, Abdul Rauf Khán, who had married a daughter of Ali Adil Sháh, the King of Bijápur, succeeded to the ancestral estate. In 1680, when the King was hard pressed in Bijápur by the Emperor Aurangzeb, he sent Abdul Rauf Khán to deliver up the seal and insignia of State to the conqueror; and by the address with which he conducted the negotiations, Abdul Rauf Khán rose high in Aurangzeb's favour. He received from the Emperor the grant of the *jágir* of Bankápur, Torgal, and Azimnagar, with the title of Dalel Khán Bahádur Diler Jang, and a *mansab* or command of 7000 horse. After a reign of thirty-five years, Abdul Rauf Khán died in 1715, and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Gafur Khán. The latter was followed by his son, Abdul Majid Khán, who ruled from 1722 to 1751, and raised the power of Savanur to its highest pitch. He was slain in a battle with the forces of Muzaffar Jang, the Subahdár of the Deccan; who was himself subsequently slain by the Nawábs of Cuddapah and Karnal in revenge. Abdul Majid's son, Abdul Hakim Khán Saheb, succeeded in 1752, and ruled for forty years. He was frequently involved in war with the Sultan Haidar Ali of Mysore; but ultimately a marriage was arranged between the daughter of Haidar Ali (sister of Tippu Sultán) and the son of the Nawáb, and the Mysore sovereign conferred on the Nawáb the sovereignty over twelve districts on condition of military service. Tippu, however, attacked the Nawáb, whereupon the latter transferred his allegiance to the Mahrattas. When Tippu crossed the Tungabhadra and marched to Savanur, the Nawáb was joined by Holkar, and also by Hari Pant, the famous Mahratta leader; and ultimately a treaty of peace was concluded in 1787, by which Tippu engaged to restore the Nawáb's *jágir*. The Nawáb obtained a large pension from the Peshwá; which was subsequently converted, at the instance of General Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), into an equivalent grant of territory. From 1792 to 1826 Abdul Khair Khán occupied the *gadi* at Savanur, and was succeeded by three sons, the first two of whom only survived their accession to the *gadi* a very short time. The third son, Abdul Dalel Khán Saheb, was better educated than most Musalmán nobles; and in recognition of his ability and high character he was appointed in 1862 a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. He died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son, the Nawáb Abdul Khair Khán, who died in 1868, and was succeeded by the late Nawáb Abdul

Dalil Khán as a minor. The latter was educated at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, and was a young Chief of high character and great promise. He came of age in 1883, and was duly installed as Nawáb, but unfortunately died in 1884. He was succeeded by the present Nawáb. The State has an area of 70 square miles, and a population of 16,491, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Savanur, Dhárwár, Bombay.

SAW HLA PRU, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890; it is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Kyaukse, Burma.

SAW KAN MUN, SAWBWA, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Thaungthut, Burma.

SAW ON (SAWBWA), *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 17th April 1890. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour."

Residence.—Nyaungwye, Burma.

SAWANTWARI, RAGHUNATH SAWANT BHONSLE RAJE BAHADUR, *Sir Desai of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 20th September 1862; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 29th August 1870. Belongs to a branch of the great Mahratta family of Bhonsle; descended from Mang Sáwant, who about the year 1554 A.D. revolted from Bijápur, and maintained his independence during his lifetime. His immediate successors again became feudatories of the Bijápur kingdom; but his descendant, Khem Sáwant Bhonsle, who ruled from 1627 to 1640, secured the independence of Sáwantwári. His son, Sorn Sáwant, ruled for about eighteen months; and was then succeeded by his brother, Lakham Sáwant, who tendered his allegiance to the great Sivaji, and was confirmed by him as *Sir Desai* of the South Konkan, including Sáwantwári. Lakham Sáwant's brother, Phond Sáwant, was succeeded by his son, Khem Sáwant II., who received further grants from Sáhu Rájá, grandson of Sivaji. This Chief, who ruled from 1709 to 1737, concluded a treaty with the British Government against the notorious piratical leader, Kanoji Angria of Kolába. A third Khem Sáwant, commonly called Khem Sáwant the Great, ruled from 1755 to 1803; he married the daughter of Jáyaji Sindhia, and obtained the title of Raje Bahádur from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. He died without issue in 1803. In 1805 his widow, Lakshmibái, adopted a son, Rámchandra Sáwant *alias* Bháu Saheb; he was, however, strangled shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Phond Sáwant, another minor scion of the Bhonsle family. He died about the year 1812, and was succeeded by his minor son, named Khem Sáwant; and the latter was followed in 1870 by the present

Sir Desai. This title is said to have been originally derived from the Kings of Bijápur. The Sir Desai was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The area of his State is 926 square miles, its population is 174,433, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 400 infantry, and 34 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Wári, Bombay.

SAYLA, THAKUR SAHEB WAKHATSINGHJI KESRISINGHJI, *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th October 1881. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family of which the head is His Highness the Mahárána Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra (*q.v.*) The late Thákur of Sayla, Kesrisinghji, received the title of Thákur Saheb as a personal distinction in 1874. He ruled from 1837 to 1881; and was then succeeded by his son, the present Thákur, who has also received the title of Thákur Saheb as a personal distinction. The area of his State is 222 square miles; its population is 16,991, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 281 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Sayla, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SAYYID AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., *The Hon. Sir.*

Is famous throughout India as the founder of the great Aligarh Muhammadan College, and one of the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Northern India. Belongs to a Muhammadan family of distinction, claiming descent from the Prophet. Served for many years in the Judicial Service of the North-Western Provinces, and is now a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and a Fellow of the Allahabad University. For his eminent services in all these capacities he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1st January 1888. Has a son and heir, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mahmud, Puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

Residence.—Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

SAYYID AHMAD KHAN, KAZI, C.I.E., *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th November 1880. The Khán Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1888.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

SAYYID ALVI, JAMADAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 18th February 1868.

Residence.—Junágarh, Bombay.

SAYYID HASAN ALI, SIR, G.C.I.E., *Nawáb Bahádur.*
See Murshidabad.

SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI, *Nawáb Imád-ul-Mulk Bahádur.*

The Nawáb Bahádur is at present Director of Public Instruction in the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan; and the title of Nawáb Imád-ul-Mulk Bahádur was conferred on him by His Highness the Nizám, in recognition of his eminent services to that State, especially in the cause of education. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta (1866 B.A.), he is well known throughout India as an accomplished scholar, both English and oriental; and has long occupied the honourable post of Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizám.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

SAYYID HUSAIN SAHEB, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Madras.

SAYYID JAMAL SAYYID MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st May 1890.

Residence.—Khándesh, Bombay.

SAZAWAR, MUNSHI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

SESHAYYA SASTRIYAR, A., *C.S.I.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, in recognition of his eminent services as Diwán or Prime Minister of Travancore. Had been appointed a Fellow of the University of Madras, 1868; and became a Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1878, and a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1879. He was appointed by the late Mahárájá of Travancore, with the sanction of the Government of India, Diwán or Prime Minister of Travancore in 1876. Subsequently he became *Sarkil* of the State of Pudukota; and in 1886 he was promoted to be Diwán-Regent of that State.

Residence.—Pudukota, Trichinopoly District, Madras.

SHABAN ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 7th December 1888, in recognition of his public spirit in forwarding improvements in Indian agriculture, and in undertaking agricultural experiments on the Salempur estate and its neighbourhood. Belongs to a Musalmán Sayyid family, claiming descent (as implied by the term Sayyid) from the family of the Prophet. The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Salempur, Lucknow, Oudh.

SHAH MUHAMMAD *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *See* Khairpur.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

SHAH MUHAMMAD *walad* ALI GAUHAR KHAN (of Maganwali), *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *See* Khairpur.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *See* Khairpur.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, MIR (of Tando Mir), *His Highness.*

Born 20th January 1843. The title of "His Highness" was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as a son of the late Mir Nur Muhammad Khán, Amir of Sind at the time of the annexation. Belongs to the Sháhdádáni branch of the Tálpur family, formerly the ruling family of Sind; tracing their descent from the Baluch Chief, Mir Sháhdád Khán, who came from Baluchistán to Sind during the rule of Nur Muhammad of the Kalhora dynasty.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

SHAH PASAND KHAN (of Gulbela), *Arbab.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1881.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, KAZI, C.I.E. (of Sáwantwári), *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1887. The Khán Bahádur has rendered distinguished service both to the Bombay Government and to that of His Highness the Mahárájá Gaekwár of Baroda. He was for some years Prime Minister of Baroda; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1880.

Residence.—Baroda (now in Bombay).

SHAHAMAT ALI, MIR, C.S.I., *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 10th January 1840. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 25th October 1865, in recognition of eminent services in the Political Department. Belongs to an Arab Musalmán (Shaikh Anseri) family, that migrated from Arabia to India in early times, and settled first in Pánipat. Subsequently the family obtained certain rent-free lands in Mandáwar from the Muhammadan Government of Delhi, and they removed to that town. The Mir has served in Afghánistán and in Central India, and he was specially selected for the important post of Superintendent of the Ratlám State. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 30th June 1871.

Residence.—Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

SHAHBAZ KHAN, SARDAR, *Nawáb.*

The title of Nawáb was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Baluchistán.

SHAHDEO SINGH (of Pandriganeshpur), *Sháhzáda Bahádur.*

Born 1844. These titles are personal, being the courtesy titles of a grandson of the late Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The Sháhzáda Bahádur is the son of the late Sardár Sher Singh; he is a nephew of His Highness the Mahárájá Sir Dalip Singh, G.C.S.I., and is related by marriage to His Highness the Mahárájá Ráná of Dholpur. The Sháhzáda left the Punjab in 1849, and has lived in Oudh since October 1861. He enjoys an hereditary *jágir* from the British Government, as well as a considerable personal allowance.

Residence.—Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ NAHAR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 2nd November 1869. Belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Sesodia clan of Rájputs; being descended from Suráj Mal, a younger son of the Maháráná of Udaipur,

from whom the present Rájá of Sháhpura is eleventh in descent. Suráj Mal received as his portion the Parganá of Kherar in Udaipur; and his son received from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi a grant of a part of the crown lands of Ajmir, on a feudal tenure. The Rájá is thus a feudatory of His Highness the Mahárání, as well as directly of the Government. The area of the State is 400 square miles; its population is 51,750, chiefly Hindus, but including 2771 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 265 cavalry, 240 infantry, and 42 guns.

Residence.—Sháhpura, Rájputána.

SHAJAOTA, THAKUR KHUSHAL SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1840; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1851. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 800, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Shajaota, Western Málwá, Central India.

SHAM MOHINI, *Mahárání.*

Born August 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 26th July 1875, in recognition of her eminent services during the famine of 1873-74. The title of Mahárájá has since been conferred on the Mahárání's adopted son, the Mahárájá Girija Nath Rai of Dinájpur; under whose name will be found an account of this family. The Mahárání's late husband, the Rájá Tarak Nath of Dinájpur, was in possession of the title and estate from 1840 to 1865; in the latter year he died, and was succeeded by his widow, the present Mahárání. The family cognisance is a lion guardant rampant attacked by two elephants rampant.

Residence.—Dinájpur, Bengal.

SHAM SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.*

Born 1838. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is one of the Chiefs of the Lidhran family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Jai Singh of the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy. *See* Albel Singh, Sardár; Saheb Singh, Sardár; and others. Sardár Jai Singh's only son, Sardár Charat Singh, married three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to the estates in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vand*, which obtains in this family. Sardár Shám Singh is the son of the late Sardár Rájá Singh, the second son of the Sardár Charat Singh. The Sardár has two sons, the elder of whom is his heir, and is named Sundar Singh.

Residence.—Lidhran, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SHAMA CHARAN MISR, *Rájá.*

Born 14th June 1861. The title is hereditary, and the present Rájá succeeded his father, the late Rájá Kalka Parshád, in 1884. The family are Kanaujiya Bráhmans, descended from Misr Baijnáth, an influential and

wealthy banker of Bareilly, who rendered excellent services to the British Government, at the risk of his life, during the Mutiny of 1857. The Rájá Misr Baijnáth died in 1867, and was succeeded by his grandson, the late Rájá Kalka Parshád. The latter died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The family estate, granted by Government in 1861 with the title, has since 1887 been under the management of the Rájá's cousin, the Kunwár Misr Har Charan. The Rájá has a son, aged two years.

Residence.—Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

SHAMBHU NARAYAN SINGH (of Sayadpur Bhitari), *Rájá.*

Born 1839. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 13th January 1871. Belongs to the Gautam clan of Bhuinhár Bráhmans, of the same family as that of the Mahárájá of Benares; tracing their descent from Mardan Sahai, who was Tálukdár of Auradpur in the year 1704 A.D. His son, Daya Rám, succeeded him; and when Balwant Singh succeeded to the Benares Ráj in 1736, Bábu Ausan Singh, son of Daya Rám, was appointed his principal officer. In 1767 Chet Singh became Rájá of Benares, and Ausan Singh had to flee, and seek protection from the British Government. Subsequently, on the intervention of the Government, he obtained from Rájá Chet Singh the grant of Sayadpur Bhitari; and siding with the Government in the hostilities that followed, he was entrusted with the management of the Benares Ráj after the defeat and flight of Chet Singh. He died in 1800, and was succeeded by his son, Bábu Sheo Naráyan Singh, who rendered good service in the disturbances of 1811, and received a *khilat* from the Governor-General as a reward. He died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Bábu Har Naráyan Singh; the latter died in 1846, and his eldest son, Deo Naráyan Singh, received the *khilat* of investiture, and in 1853 obtained the title of Rai Bahádur for his services in the disturbances of that year. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Rai Deo Naráyan Singh placed all his resources at the disposal of Government, rescued the missionary fugitives, and rendered other good services, and was rewarded with the title of Rájá, a valuable *khilat*, and other considerable grants. In the Darbár held at Agra in 1866, Rájá Deo Naráyan Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died on 28th August 1870, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

SHAMBHU NATH, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 17th May 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888, in recognition of long and meritorious services in the Postal Department.

Residence.—Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

SHAMS-UD-DIN ALI KHAN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1878.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Deccan.

SHANKAR BAKHSH SINGH, SIR, K.C.I.E. (of Thalrai, Khajurgaon), *Ráná.*

Born 27th December 1839. The Ráná is the head of a younger branch (known as the Simbasi House) of the Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs, of which the Chief is the Rájá Sheopal Singh (*q.v.*) of Murarmau. The title of Ráná is hereditary, having been conferred by the Rájá Digbijai Singh of Murarmau, acknowledged by the former Kings of Oudh, and finally recognised by Government in 1877. For some centuries the Ránás of Khajurgaon have taken a prominent part in the wars and political movements generally of this part of Oudh; and though the Ráná Raghunáth Singh in the early part of the Mutiny of 1857 took part with the rebels, he made his submission early in 1858, and thereafter rendered very good service to the Government, maintaining its authority throughout the country of his clan, known as Baiswára, and assisting in preparing and guarding the bridge at Bithoraghát. He was succeeded by his grandson, the present Ráná, who received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1882, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1887. In 1886 he was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector; and is the Vice-President of the Oudh branch of the British Indian Association. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Lál Chandra Bhukan Singh, born 1860.

Residence.—Khajurgaon, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th July 1888. The Rai Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate of Sháhabad.

Residence.—Kesath, Sháhabad, Bengal.

SHANKAR SINGH (of Bilram), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1843. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 4th May 1880. Belongs to a Kayastha family. His father, Dilsukh Rai, rendered good service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857; and in acknowledgment thereof, he received the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction, a valuable *khilat*, and a grant of lands in May 1859. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá Bahádur, who received the continuation to himself of the paternal honours. He is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Bilrám, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

SHANOR, RANA KHUSALSINGHJI, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1835. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The Ráná, who is one of the Tálukdárs in the Sankheda Mewás of Rewá Kántha, is a Magistrate within the limits of his State. The State has an area of 4 square miles.

Residence.—Shanor, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SHAPUR, JAREJA BHUPATSINGH AMARSINGH, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1867; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 25th December 1878. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population 1237, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 16 men.

Residence.—Shapur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SHASHI SHEKHARESHWAR RAI (of Táhirpur), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889, in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of the improvement of Indian agriculture, and of his public spirit as a landed proprietor of the Rájsháhi district.

Residence.—Táhirpur, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

SHASTIYAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Medical Department. Holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

Residence.—Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

SHEOBARAN SINGH, *Rao.*

The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to the Kinwar clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Rao Dalpat Singh, son of Mahárup Singh, who came to Charwapatha, and settled in Bohami and Kareli. His descendants subsequently settled in Narsinghpur.

Residence.—Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

SHEODARSHAN SINGH (of Gopálpura), *Rao.*

Born 20th September 1859. The title is hereditary, the Rao being the Chief of one branch of the great Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, and consequently of the *Surájbansi* or Solar race, and claiming connection with the families of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur (*q.v.*), and of the Rájá Rám Singh of Rámpura. This branch of the family is descended from Rájá Nirpat Singh of Sahor in Gwalior territory. His elder son, Ráj Sháh, obtained the title of Rájá, and was the ancestor of the Rájás of Sahor; the younger, Alam Rao, obtained the title of Rao, and became the ancestor of the Raos of Gopálpura. The possessions of the family were greatly reduced by the conquests of Sindhia. The late Rao Lachhman Singh died on 6th October 1878, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rao, who has the powers of a Magistrate.

Residence.—Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

SHEOGARH, THAKUR MOTI SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1864. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Sheogarh, Western Málwá, Central India.

SHEOLAL SINGH (of Dharampura), *Thákur.*

Born 10th March 1819. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government, and confirmed by the British Government. The Thákur displayed active loyalty to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and received a considerable grant of lands as a reward. He has a son, named Kumár Daulat Singh, and his brother's son is named Kumár Kamod Singh.

Residence.—Dharampura, Damoh, Central Provinces.

SHEONARAYAN, MUNSHI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 10th September 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a well-known Kayastha family. His great-grandfather was Minister of the Rájá Chet Singh of Benares, and his father and grandfather held responsible posts under the British Government. The Rai Bahádur also rendered good service to Government, and in 1868 was appointed Secretary to the Agra Municipality. On 1st January 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received a Certificate of Honour. In 1879 he was presented in Darbár with a *khilat* for the good service rendered by him during the famine in connection with relief works.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SHEONARAYAN SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.*

Born about 1838. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is one of the Chiefs of the Lidhran family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Jai Singh, of the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy (*see* Sham Singh, Sardár; Saheb Singh, Sardár; and others). Sardár Jai Singh's only son, Sardár Charat Singh, married three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to the estates in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vand*, which obtains in this family. Sardár Sheonáráyan Singh is the son of the late Sardár Chimman Singh, who was the younger brother of Sardár Budh Singh, and younger son of Sardár Wazir Singh, the eldest son of Sardár Charat Singh.

Residence.—Lidhran, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SHEONARAYAN SINGH (of Parkhali), *Sardár.*

Born 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Nihang Sikh family; descended from Sardár Prem Singh, who came from Káli in the Kasur subdivision of the Lahore district, and established himself at Parkhali in the Ambála district in 1759 A.D. His grandson, Sardár Kharak Singh, was present on the side of the British Government at the battle of Mudki. He rendered good service also during the Mutiny of 1857, and was suitably rewarded by the Government. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár Sheonáráyan Singh, who has a son and heir named Surat Singh.

Residence.—Parkhali, Ambála, Punjab.

SHEONATH SINGH (of Bithar), *Rájá.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1864.

Residence.—Unao, Oudh.

SHEOPAL SINGH (of Murarmau), *Rájá.*

Born 7th June 1834; succeeded his father, the late Rájá Digbijai Singh, C.S.I. (illustrious as the saviour of the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre), in 1867. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Emperor Muhammad Sháh of Delhi, and confirmed by the British Government. Is the Chief of the great Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs, claiming direct descent from Pirthi Chand, eldest son of Tilok Chand. The origin of the Bais clan is traced to Sáliváhana, son of the World-Serpent, said to have been brought up by a potter on the banks of the Narbadá, to have conquered King Vikramáditya with an army of clay figures which turned to living brass at the time of battle, and to have become Emperor of India. His descendant, Abhai Charan, rescued the daughter of the Gautama King of Argal from the forces of the Subahdár, and was rewarded with the hand of the princess, and the viceroyalty of the country, afterwards known as Baiswára (from the name of his clan), in Oudh. Abhai Chand's grandson, Siddhu Rai, took possession of Murarmau and Daundia Khera. His descendant, Rájá Satna, was killed by the Emperor Husain Sháh of Jaunpur; but his Ráni escaped, and gave birth to a son, the famous Tilok Chand, who ultimately conquered all Eastern Oudh. On his death his eldest son, Pirthi Chand, took the western Provinces, and became the ancestor of the Chiefs of Murarmau, of Daundia Khera, and of Purwa. The late Rájá Digbijai Singh of Murarmau was the senior representative of this great family, and rendered conspicuous service to the Government throughout the Mutiny of 1857. He received, as a reward, large grants of territory, including most of the confiscated lands of his kinsman, the rebel Chief of Daundia Khera. He was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector, and subsequently created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, in 1867. The latter is an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector, and has issue, two daughters.

Residence.—Murarmau, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHEOPRASAD SINGH (of Parenda), *Rájá.*

Born 19th March 1834. The title is hereditary, having been originally assumed by Udebhan, a remote ancestor of the family, and confirmed by the British Government in 1877. The Rájá is the Chief of the Dikhit clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the *Surájbansi* or Solar Kings of Ajudhya. The traditions of the clan state that Rájá Durgban left Ajudhya and migrated to Gujarát, where his descendants took the name of Durgbans. One of these, Kalian Sáh, Durgbans, went to pay homage to the Rájá Vikramáditya, and received from him, about 50 B.C., the name of Dikhit, which his descendants adopted. Balbhaddar Dikhit was in the service of the Ráhtor Emperor of Kanauj, and received from him a territory in Bánda. His grandson, Jaswant Singh, had four sons; of these the second, Udebhan, migrated to Oudh, and settled in the country afterwards called, from the name of the clan, Dikhtiyána, of which he dubbed himself Rájá. Sixth in descent from him was the Rájá Runa Singh; he had six sons, who partitioned Dikhtiyána among them, the second son, Pannamal, settling in Patheora, and becoming the ancestor of the Parenda Rájás. Rájá Pannamal was slain in battle, fighting against Muhammad Amin Khan, the General of the Emperor Akbar; and thereupon the Chandel Rájá of Sheorájpur made preparations for annexing Dikhtiyána. But the Dikhits sent for the young son of Pannamal, the Rájá Nirbáhan, who had gone with his mother to her home, and hastened to the banks of the Ganges to meet the Chandels. The issue being referred to single combat, the Rájá Nirbáhan slew the Chandel Rájá, shooting him with an arrow through the forehead. Nirbáhan thereafter settled at the town of Unao, and did not rebuild his father's fort of Patheora. His grandson, Rájá Bir Singh Deo, built Birsinghpur; but his son, Rájá Khirat Singh, removed thence, and built the fort of Parenda, where his descendants still live. About the year 1700 A.D. his great-grandson, the Rájá Hari Singh, rebelled, but his fort was taken and his lands confiscated. A descendant, the Rájá Chandi Bakhsh, being regarded by the clan as lazy and incapable, was deposed by the brotherhood, who elected Rájá Daya Shankar, his first cousin, in his place. Chandi Bakhsh died in 1852. Daya Shankar made considerable additions to the estates, and rendered good service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá of Parenda, and Chief of the Dikhits. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Sheodat Singh Dikhit.

Residence.—Parenda, Jhalotar Ajgain, Unao, Oudh.

SHEOPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Baroda (Gwalior).

SHEORAJ NANDAN SINGH (of Seohar), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born in 1855; succeeded his father, the late Rájá Sivanandan Singh Bahádur, as a minor in 1867. The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 3rd March 1875. The family of the Rájás of Seohar is a younger branch of that of the Mahárájás of Bettiah (*q.v.*) On the death of the Rájá Dhanpat Singh of Bettiah and Seohar, in the last century, there was a disputed succession between Jugalkishor Singh (Dhanpat Singh's daughter's son) and Srikrishna Singh, cousin of Dhanpat Singh, which was ultimately decided by the Patna Council, who allotted the Bettiah Ráj to the former, and the Seohar Ráj to the latter. Rájá Srikrishna Singh, first Rájá

of Seohar, was succeeded by his son, Rájá Dristhan Daman Singh, who appears to have received the title of Rájá Bahádur from Lord Moira in 1816 A.D. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Rájá Raghunandan Singh Bahádur, in 1820. The latter had no son, and adopted his nephew, the late Rájá Sheonandan Singh Bahádur, who succeeded him in 1852. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Rájá Sheonandan Singh rendered valuable services, for which he received the thanks of Government; he also constructed many important roads and other public works, and opened relief works in the famine of 1866. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Rájá Bahádur, as a minor. The latter attained his majority in 1875, and was invested with the title of Rájá Bahádur, and has subsequently rendered good services in the famine of 1873-74, and again in 1890. His uncle, Deo Nandan Singh, was created a Rájá in 1892. He has a brother, Rájkumár Rudráj Nandan Singh, and two nephews, Lachmi Nandan Singh and Kálika Nandan Singh.

Residence.—Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

SHEORAM SINGH, LALA (of Argal), *Rájá.*

Born 17th August 1839. The title is hereditary. The Rájás of Argal are the head of the Thákurs of the Gautama clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the Vedic saint Gautama. The family were very powerful in the Fatehpur district for some centuries before the Muhammadan invasion; but in the time of the Emperor Akbar the Gautama clan, under their Chief, Hari Baran Deo, was routed with great slaughter by the Imperial troops under the walls of Kálpi, and they have never since recovered their power. The descendants of Hari Baran Deo have, however, retained possession of Argal and some of the neighbouring territory up to the present day. The present Rájá of Argal, Sheorám Singh, has four sons — Kunwár Ratan Singh, aged about twenty-five, and Sheoráj Singh, Gajadhar Singh, and Rustam Singh.

Residence.—Naraicha, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

SHEOSAHAI MAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The Rai Bahádur has rendered good service as an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi. Received the title of Rai, as a personal distinction, 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and on 25th May 1892 received the higher personal rank of Rai Bahádur.

Residence.—Delhi.

SHER AHMAD KHAN, *C.I.E.*

Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—

SHER MUHAMMAD *walad* ALI HAIDAR, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Sind.

SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, KIYANI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Kohat, Punjab.

SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, TIWANA, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 31st May 1859. The Tiwána Maliks of Mitha Tiwána belong to a family that was originally of Rájput origin, and has long been powerful in the district of Sháhpur. Mitha Tiwána was built by their ancestor, Mir Ahmad Khán, and became a flourishing town under his successors, Dádu Khán and Sher Khán. Ahmad Yar Khán, grandson of Sher Khán, submitted to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; and his nephew, Fateh Khán, rose to great influence, and became Governor of Bannu on the recommendation of Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes at the outbreak of the rebellion of 1848. Fateh Khán was shot by the rebels; but Ahmad Yar Khán's grandson, the present Sher Muhammad Khán, Tiwána, expelled the rebel garrison from Khusháb, took Sháhpur, and besieged and reduced the fort at Mitha Tiwána. During the Mutiny of 1857 the three Tiwána Maliks rendered excellent service, and Sher Muhammad Khán fought valiantly and successfully against the rebels in the Jálandhar Doáb, and subsequently in Oudh. He received for his loyal services the title of Khán Bahádur, and a valuable *jágir* in perpetuity.

Residence.—Sháhpur, Punjab.

SHER SINGH (of Dhandwal), *Sardár.*

Born 1828. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Mán Singh, who conquered a considerable extent of territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son was the Sardár Joga Singh, who was succeeded by his son Sardár Chanda Singh, father of the present Sardárs of Dhandwal in Hoshiárpur. Sardár Sher Singh is the brother of Sardár Partáb Singh, Dhandwal (*q.v.*), and of Sardár Punjab Singh, Dhandwal (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Dhandwal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

SHER SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the son of Sardár Saheb Singh (*q.v.*) of Lidhran; descended from Sardár Jai Singh, the powerful Chief of the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy.

Residence.—Lidhran, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SHER SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary, the Mián being a brother of the Rájá of Nadaun, Amar Chand (*q.v.*) He has been appointed an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab. He has two sons.

Residence.—Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

SHESHADRI IYAR, K., K.C.S.I., *His Excellency Sir.*

Prime Minister of Mysore.

Belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank. Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Prince and people of Mysore; and promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Most Exalted Order, 2nd January 1893. Was an eminent graduate of the Madras University. Has for some years most successfully administered the Government of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, and is addressed as "His Excellency" as a courtesy title. Some account of the many beneficial measures introduced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Mahárájá will be found in the article under the heading of "Mysore, His Highness the Mahárájá of," where also will be found quotations from some of the Annual Addresses delivered by His Excellency to the Representative Assembly of Mysore.

Residence.—Bangalore, Mysore.

SHEVDIVADAR, RANA KHUSALSINGHJI, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ráná is a Koli (aboriginal) Chief, ruling over a territory of 1 square mile, with a population of 246, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Shevdivadar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SHIB CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1883, in recognition of his eminent services as an Honorary Magistrate of Bhágalpur, and a distinguished member of the Calcutta Bar. The Rai Bahádur was educated at the Patna College of the Calcutta University; and graduated B.A. (1868) and B.L. (1869). He belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SHIB CHUNDER NUNDI, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born June 1824. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 28th February 1883, in recognition of his eminent services to the country in connection with the construction and development of telegraphs. He entered the service of the Government in 1846, under Sir William O'Shaughnessy, in the Mint; and when Sir William commenced telegraph operations, the Rai Bahádur was placed in charge of the work, and constructed the first experimental telegraph-line in India, that between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service, sometimes acting as head of the Telegraph Department's headquarters; and in order to secure the communications between Calcutta and Bombay, he laid down a portion of the alternative line from Mirzapur to Seoni *viâ* Jabalpur. He became an Assistant Superintendent of Indian Telegraphs in 1866; and retired on special pension in 1884, in which year he was made an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

SHIB NARAYAN SINGH (of Sháhabad), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Karan Singh, who came from the Manjha in the Punjab Proper in the last century, and after a fight with Zain Khán, the Muhammadan Governor, took possession of a considerable territory in Sháhabad, Tháneswar, and Rupár in 1759 A.D. The family did good service in the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Sháhabad, Ambála, Punjab.

SHIDRAJ BHOJRAJ PUAR DESAI (of Mangsuli), *Ráj.*

Born 19th November 1822. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi on an ancestor named Shidráj for having quelled a rebellion in Belgaum. Belongs to a Puár Rájput family, descended from Bhupat Kedarji Desai; whose son, Shidgura Desai, was the grandfather of the Shidráj named above. From that time the chiefs of this family have been named alternately Shidráj and Bhojráj. The present Chief was adopted by Rájkunwárbái Desai, widow of the late Shidráj Desai, in 1834—previous to which time he had borne the name of Appa Saheb, being descended from a younger brother of the second Shidráj Desai. He has a son named Shidráj Bábá Saheb Desai. The family cognisance is a red silk flag.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

SHITAB CHAND NAHAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 17th April 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 12th March 1875, in recognition of his public spirit and services during the Bengal famine of 1873-74. Belongs to a Jain family of Bankers and Zamindárs, owning land in the districts of Dinájpur, Murshidabad, and the Santál Parganás. On 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in honour of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received a Certificate of Honour; and on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 23rd June 1887, he founded and endowed the Bibi Prán Kumári Jubilee High English School. Has edited sundry works on the religion of the Jains. He is an Honorary Magistrate of Azimganj, Murshidabad, which is the family seat; where also the family have long maintained an almshouse. He has four sons—Mani Lál Nahar, born 7th April 1865; Puran Chand Nahar, born 15th May 1875; Golab Chand Nahar, born 10th October 1881; and Koer Singh Nahar, born 8th October 1883.

Residence.—Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.

SHIVA PRASADA, C.S.I., *Rájá.*

Born 1823. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to an Oswal Baisya family, claiming the same descent as that of the Jagat Seth family of Murshidabad. Rájá Dal Chand, great-grandfather of the present Rájá, on his two cousins being put to death by the

Nawáb of Murshidabad, fled to Benares to the protection of the British Government. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Utam Chand. The present Rájá was early distinguished as a very learned man and a clever author. He entered the Department of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces, and was for many years a highly successful Inspector of Schools. He is also a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 28th May 1870; Rájá, as a personal distinction, 20th March 1874; and the same title declared hereditary, 16th February 1887. He has a son and heir, Kunwár Suchet Prasád, aged about thirty-three.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

SHIVBARA, NAIK DAOLIA *walad* **DHARMA BADAL,** *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Naik is a Bhil (aboriginal) Chief, ruling over a territory of 5 square miles, with a population of 346, chiefly Hindus. The State is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh.

Residence.—Shivbara, Khándesh, Bombay.

SHOSHEE. *See* Shashi.

SHURNOMOYEE. *See* Swarnamayi.

SHWE BYA, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th June 1885, and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. It means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service."

Residence.—Bassein, Burma.

SHWEDABO. *See* Hlaing, Maung.

SHWE DAIKKE, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

Born 1825. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th June 1885; it is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." Belongs to the ex-Royal family of Pagán. His father, Maung Bwa, was the uncle of Prince Mindun Min, and was formerly Prince of Pagán. Maung Bwa went from Burma to Akyab in Arakan on a religious pilgrimage, long before the British conquest of Arakan; and he remained and settled at Akyab on account of the disputes among the members of the Royal family as to the succession to the throne. His son, Maung Shwe Daikke, entered the service of the British Government in 1847, at the age of twenty-one, and in 1856 was created an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and subsequently served at Kama, Thayetmyo, Sandoway, and Kyaukpyu. In 1872 he was presented with a Gold Chain of Honour by the Viceroy, and retired from the service in 1878. Maung Shwe Daikke, K.S.M., also received a Certificate of Honour on the 16th of February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Kyaukpyu, Burma.

SHWE GO, MAUNG, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th July 1891.

Residence.—Salwin, Burma.

SHWE LOK, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th June 1885. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service."

Residence.—Tharrawadi, Burma.

SHWE THIN, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery."

Residence.—Yandoon, Burma.

SHWE WAING, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service."

Residence.—Rangoon, Burma.

SHYAM KISHOR DAS, *Mahant.* *See* Kondka.

SHYAM SINGH (of Tájpur), *Rájá.*

Born 18th June 1857. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 7th December 1888. The Rájá belongs to a Taga Bráhman family, descended from Balrám Singh, who in the last century acquired the estate of Azimpur, in Parganá Bashta, and settled upon it. His son, Rám Krishna, largely added to the estate, acquiring by purchase, among other additions, the Tájpur land. His son, Kidha Singh, rendered good service to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, and received the valuable estate of Gopálpur in recognition thereof. His son and successor, Jiraj Singh, died young; and was succeeded by his son, Partáb Singh. The latter was eminently loyal during the Mutiny of 1857. He defied the rebel Nawáb of Najibabad; and when the rebels dispossessed the Chaudhris of Sherkot, he obtained the aid of his principal Hindu neighbours and turned them out. He defended Bijnaur, and in many ways contributed to the restoration of order, and in reward received the title of Rájá with extensive grants of lands. In 1873 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Rájá Jagat Singh Bahádur, who received the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction in the same year. He died 11th June 1885, and was succeeded by his brother, Shyam Singh, who received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction on 7th December 1888. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has been most energetic in the promotion of agricultural improvements.

Residence.—Tájpur, Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

SHYAMAL DAS, KABIRAJ, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Mewár, Rájputána.

SIDAPA VIRBHADRAPA NAIK (of Chachadi), *Bahádur Desai.*

Born 28th October 1814. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on an ancestor by the Nawáb of Sawum on the occasion of the victory of Parasgad. Belongs to a Rayapa Naik family of the Belgaum district; descended from Viranna Naik Desai, who in very early times obtained the hereditary office of Desai. Fourteenth in direct descent from him is the present Bahádur Desai. He has five sons—(1) Sidapa *urf* Appa Saheb; (2) Rayapa *urf* Bábá Saheb; (3) Ganapa *urf* Aba Saheb; (4) Fakirapa *urf* Bápu Saheb; and (5) Lingapa *urf* Náná Saheb.

Residence.—Belgaum, Bombay.

SIHORA, THAKUR NAHARVARSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Bariya (aboriginal) family. The State has an area of 14 square miles.

Residence.—Sihora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SIKANDAR KHAN, RISALDAR, *Khán Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—11th (P.W.O.) Lancers.

SIKKIM, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA THOTAB NAMGUE, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1851; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in April 1874. Belongs to a Tibetan family, that came originally from the neighbourhood of Lhassa, and settled in early times at Gantak. About the middle of the 16th century the head of the family was Pencho Namgué; who, with the aid of three Tibetan monks, Professors of the *Dupka* or "Red Cap" sect of Buddhists, converted the Lepchas of Sikkim to that creed, and established himself as Rájá. In 1788, and again in 1792, the Gurkhas of Nepál invaded Sikkim; but on the latter occasion they were driven back by an immense army of Tibetans and Chinese, who in turn invaded Nepál, and dictated terms to the Gurkhas almost at the gates of Khatmandu. In the Nepál war the Rájá of Sikkim rendered good service, and at its close in 1816 he was rewarded with a considerable grant of territory ceded by Nepál, as well as by a guarantee of protection by the British Power. In February 1835 the Rájá of Sikkim ceded the territory of the sanitarium of Dárjiling

to the Government, in return for an annual payment. In 1873 the late Rájá of Sikkim, accompanied by his brother and Prime Minister, Changzed Rabu, paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Dárjiling. The area of the State, which consists entirely of Himalayan valleys, is 2702 square miles; its population is about 30,000, chiefly Buddhists. The Mahárájá maintains an irregular force or militia of about 5000 men, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Tumlong, Sikkim, Bengal.

SINDHIAPURA, THAKUR JITABAWA, *Thákur of.*

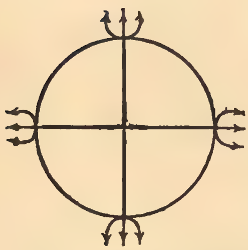
A Ruling Chief.

Born 1853. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, now professing the Muhammadan faith. The area of the State is about 3 square miles; its population is mainly Bhil.

Residence.—Sindhiapura, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SINGAM, THAKUR BHUPATSINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature. (A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Born 1822; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, claiming descent from Prithviráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. It is an offshoot of the House of Wao (*q.v.*); about 400 years ago the district was bestowed on Pachanji, the youngest son of the Ráná Saghaji of Wao. The area of the State is 220 square miles; its population 11,521, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Singam, Pálanpur, Bombay.

SINGHANA, DARYAO SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1871. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Singhána, Indore, Central India.

SINGHPUR, BAPU *walad* GUMBA PADVI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1862. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is about 20 square miles; its population is 646, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal).

Residence.—Singhpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

SIRAJ-UL-ISLAM, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Khán Bahádur is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, B.A. and B.L.

Residence.—Tipperah, Bengal.

SIRMUR, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SHAMSHER PRAKASH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th July 1857. Belongs to the Rájput family of the Chiefs of the great Jadu Bhatti clan, whose founder was a scion of the House of Jaisalmir, the Ráwal Agar Sen; who came on a pilgrimage to the head-waters of the sacred Ganges, and finding that the Rájá of the Sirmur territory had been swept away by a flood, established himself on the vacant *gadi* in 1095 A.D. For more than seven centuries his descendants ruled in Sirmur. In 1803 the Gurkhas overran the country; but on their expulsion by Sir David Ochterlony in 1815, the Rájá Fateh Prakásh was confirmed in his ancestral dominions as a British feudatory. His son was the late Rájá Raghbir Prakásh, who died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. He has been created successively a Knight Commander and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of the State, which is one of the sub-Himalayan Simla Hill States, is 1045 square miles; its population 112,371, chiefly Hindus, but including 4240 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 100 cavalry, 408 infantry, and 10 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, including 2 guns personal.

Residence.—Náhan, Simla Hills, Punjab.

SIROHI, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, *Mahárao of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 20th June 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 16th September 1875. Belongs to the Deora sept of the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs, descended through Deo Ráj from Prithvi Ráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. Mount Abu in Sirohi, being the sacred mountain of the Rájputs, was for many centuries an object of strife among the clans. The aboriginal Bhils appear to have been driven out by the Gehlot Rájputs, and they in turn had to submit to the Pramara clan of Rájputs. The latter long held sway, and were only driven out of Mount Abu by a stratagem of the Chauháns about the year 1152 A.D. About the year 1425 A.D. Rao Sains Mal allowed the Ráná Kambaji of Chittor (or Mewár) to take refuge on Mount Abu, when flying from the Mughal Emperor. On the retreat of the Imperial army the son of Sains Mal sent word to the Ráná to return to his own country; but he, having found out the strength of the position of Mount Abu, refused to leave it, and had to be driven out. In consequence of this, no Rájá was ever allowed to go up to Abu; and this custom remained unchanged until 1836,

when the request of the British Political Agent obtained permission for the Maháráná of Udaipur to make a pilgrimage to the sacred shrines. Subsequently, many other Rájput Chiefs have been permitted to visit Mount Abu. In 1845 a portion of Mount Abu was given over to the British Government for the purpose of a sanitarium. The Mahárao Sheo Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857; and received, as a reward, the remission of half his tribute. The area of the State is 3020 square miles; its population is 142,903, chiefly Hindus, but including 2933 Muhammadans and 16,137 Jains. His Highness the Mahárao maintains a military force of 199 cavalry, 532 infantry, and 8 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Residence.—Sirohi, Rájputána.

SIRSI, DIWAN MIHRBAN SINGH, *Diwán of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1870; succeeded to the *gadi* 3rd June 1891. Belongs to a Bhandera Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is altogether included within that of Gwalior; its population is about 4026, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sirsi, Guna, Central India.

SIRSI, THAKUR SARUP SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1853; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 1500.

Residence.—Sirsi, Western Málwá, Central India.

SITAMAU, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1833; succeeded to the *gadi* 8th December 1885. Is descended through Kassur Dás, a younger son of the Rájá Rám Singh of Ratlám, from the family of the Chiefs of the illustrious Ráhtor clan of Rájputs. In 1631 Rájá Ratan Singh, a scion of the Jodhpur House, obtained from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi the title of Rájá and the State of Ratlám, which at that time included Sailana and Sitamau. On the death of the Rájá Rám Singh of Ratlám his younger son, Kassur Dás, became Rájá of Sitamau. The descendants of Kassur Dás became tributary to Sindhia, and then passed under the control of the British Power. The State has an area of 350 square miles; and a population of 30,839, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 125 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Sitamau, Western Málwá, Central India.

SITARAM KHANDERAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

SIVA RAO, N., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1845. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889, in recognition of his valuable services as a Member of the Municipal Commission of Mangalore, to which he had been appointed in 1871. In 1891 the Rao Bahádur was elected Chairman of the Municipal Commission.

Residence.—Mangalore, Madras.

SOBDAR KHAN, *Mulk.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Bombay.

SOBHA RAM, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Punjab.

SODHI HUKM SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services to the State of Bikanir, Rájputána. Is the Vice-President of the Council of Regency in that State.

Residence.—Bikarn, Riájputána.

SOHAWAL, RAJA SHER JANG BAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 5th January 1853; succeeded to the *gadi* 1st November 1865. Is descended from the family of the Chiefs of the Baghel Rájputs, through Fateh Singh, younger son of the Rájá Amar Singh of Rewah, who threw off his father's authority, and established himself as an independent Chief, with the title of Rais, in Sohâwal, which had theretofore been a part of Rewah. His descendant, the Rais Lál Aman Singh, was in possession at the time when Baghelkhand passed under British rule, and was confirmed in his State. His grandson was the Rais Lál Sheo Singh, who was the father of the present Chief. The latter has been granted the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. The family banner is red with gold spots, bearing an upright sword in gold. The area of the State is about 300 square miles; and the population is about 37,747, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 41 infantry.

Residence.—Sohâwal, Baghelkhand, Central India.

SOHBAT KHAN, RISALDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Ispalingi, Baluchistán.

SOHRABJI MERWANJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

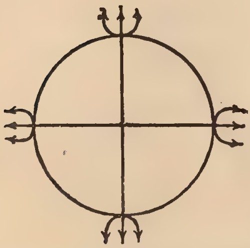
This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 14th November 1882.

Residence.—Bombay.

SONKHERA, *Thákur of.* *See* Sarwan and Sonkhera, *Thákur of.*

SONPUR, RAJA NILADHAR SINGH DEO BAHADUR, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Born 1838; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1840. Belongs to the family of the ancient Rájás of Sambalpur, of the famous Chauhán clan of Rájputs, the Chief using the ancient Chauhán *santak*, or device called the "Chakra," in his seal and for his signature. The Rájá Balráma Deo, first Rájá of Sambalpur, who reigned from 1445 to 1492 A.D., had two sons, Hirdi Naráyan the elder, who became Rájá of Sambalpur, and Partáb Deo the younger, who received the State of Sonpur as his appanage on the death of his father. Rájá Partáb Deo's descendants have ever since ruled in Sonpur. The present Rájá has a son and heir, named Lál Rudra Partáb Singh. The area of the State is 906 square miles; its population is 178,701, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sonpur, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

SOSHI. *See* Shashi.

SPITI, *Nono of.* *See* Dunj Shetan.

SRI KISHAN, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 17th February 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; in recognition of his public services as an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Lucknow. He belongs to a Kashmiri family long settled in Oudh. His father and grandfather held responsible posts under the Kings of Oudh before the annexation.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

SRIKRISHNA WASUDEO WARLIKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Bombay and Poona.

SRIMAN PARASARA ALAGHA SINGHARU BHATTAR, S., *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Trichinopoli, Madras.



SRIMAN RAMANUJA MUNI PILLAI,
Bahádur, Rájá Karanwant.

Born 13th December 1840. The title was conferred in 1851, as a personal distinction, on the late Rájá Karanwant by the last Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognised on 16th December 1890. Is the son of the late Rájá Karanwant Indir Bahádur Srinivasa Pillai, and is descended from Muni Pillai, who was renowned for his munificence and loyalty. The Rájá has an adopted son, Kunwár Srinivasa Pillai. The family cognisance is the disc or quoit of Vishnu.

Residence.—Coomaleesverenpett, Madras.

SRIMANTA BALWANT RAO, *Bhaya Saheb Sindhia of Gwalior.*

Born 1854. Is a younger brother of His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior, son of His late Highness the Mahárájá Jyaji Rao Sindhia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I. Educated at the Indore Rájkumár College. Acted as A.D.C. to his father, 1872; officiated as Prime Minister of the Gwalior State during the lifetime of the late Mahárájá; was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on his death, and was congratulated by His Excellency the Viceroy in public Darbár in 1891 on the success with which he had administered the Department under his charge. The Bhaya Saheb has the right of leading the State procession on great occasions; and in Darbár of occupying the seat on the right hand of His Highness the Mahárájá. He has also the right to use the royal umbrella, and enjoys all the rights and privileges of a Sardár of the First Class as a Member of the Mahárájá Sindhia's family. He has written several works, both in English and in Urdu.

Residence.—Gwalior, Central India.

SRINATH RAI (of Bhagyakul), *Rájá.*

Born 1848. Belongs to the well-known Kundu family of Bhagyakul in the district of Dacca, Bengal. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th May 1891, in recognition of the Rájá's loyalty and public spirit. He was formerly a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Dacca, a Member of the Education and Road Cess Committees, and of the Dacca District Board. He is now an Honorary Magistrate, a Trustee of the Economical Museum, and one of the Secretaries of the East Bengal Landholders' Association, and has earned great credit in all these capacities. He was one of the founders of the Dacca Saraswati Samáj or Pandits' Institute.

Residence.—Dacca, Bengal.

SRINIVASA CHARULU, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Residence.—Bangalore, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAGHAVA AIYANGAR, *Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 1849. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888, in recognition of his eminent public services. He was appointed Inspector-General of Registration of Madras in 1889.

Residence.—Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO, P., *Diwán Bahádur.*

Born 1832. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his eminent services in the Judicial Service. He was appointed Principal Sadr-Amin, 1870; Police Magistrate of Madras, 1871; Fellow of the Madras University, 1875; Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, 1880.

Residence.—Triplicane, Madras.

SRIRAM BHIKAJI JATAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Akola, Berar.

SRIRAM SIRAMANI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Berhampur, Bengal.

SRIVALLABH BHAGWANJI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888.

Residence.—Nadiad, Bombay.

SUBHANRAO BAPUJIRAO SALVI, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 9th June 1881.

Residence.—Kárwár, Bombay.

SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, S., C.I.E., *Diwán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1891, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Madras Bar. He has also been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1889. He was a distinguished graduate (B.L.) of the Madras University; Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1884-88; appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1887; appointed to officiate as Government Pleader, 1888; as Judge of the Madras High Court, 1892; and a second time as Government Pleader, 1892.

Residence.—Mylapur, Madras.

SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, R., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born in June 1842. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st June 1888, in recognition of his long and meritorious services in the Registration Service. Graduated at the Madras University in 1859, and entered the public service in 1864; appointed District Registrar in 1879, and granted a Certificate of Honour, in recognition of his services to the Madura Municipality, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Has been Registrar of the Tinnevelly District from 1883, Chairman of the Tinnevelly Municipality, Vice-President of the Taluk Board of Tinnevelly, President of the Hindu College Committee, President of the Tinnevelly Club, etc.

Residence.—Tinnevelly, Madras.

SUBRAMANIYA PILLAI, I., *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Public Works Department, in which he held the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer.

Residence.—Madura, Madras.

SUCHET SINGH (of Nadaon), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. The Mián is brother of the Rájá Amar Chand, Rájá of Nadaon in the Kángra district; and a son of the late Rájá Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh.

Residence.—Nadaon, Kángra, Punjab.

SUCHET SINGH, AHLUVALIA, *Kunwár.*

Born 1837. The title is hereditary. The Kunwár is a son of the late Rájá Nihál Singh, Rájá of Kapurthala, who, by his will, desired to partition his State between his three sons,—the Rájá Randhir Singh of Kapurthala, the Sardár Bikráma Singh Bahádur, and the Kunwár Suchet Singh. The last named exercises the special powers of an Assistant Commissioner in the district of Jálandhar.

Residence.—Jálandhar, Punjab.

SUCHET SINGH (of Dharm Singhwala), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a descendant of Sardár Dharm Singh, one of the three sons of Bhumian; who, during the declining days of the Mughal Empire, took possession of Kang and the neighbouring villages in the Jálandhar district of the Punjab. From Sardar Gaur Singh, another of the sons of Bhumian, are descended the Sardárs Naráyan Singh (*q.v.*) and Nihál Singh (*q.v.*) Sardár Dharm Singh was succeeded by his son Sardár Dal Singh; who in turn was succeeded by his son, Sardár Gurdit Singh. Sardár Gurdit Singh rendered good service to Government during the Sikh war, and again during the Mutiny of 1857. He died in 1862; and was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár Suchet Singh.

Residence.—Dharm Singhwála, Firozpur, Punjab.

SUDASNA, THAKUR TAKHTSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

Born 1855; succeeded to the *gadi* 31st January 1885. Belongs to a very ancient Pramara Rájput family; descended from a scion of the house of Danta (*q.v.*), whose ancestors moved from Ujjain to Sind in 809 A.D. The younger son of the Ráná Punjaji of Danta was named Amarsinghji; and he established himself in the Sudasna territory. The late Thákur, Parbatsinghji Mohabatsinghji, was the uncle of his immediate predecessor (Thákur Bhupatsinghji), and the younger brother of the two preceding Chiefs (Thákurs Harisinghji and Ratansinghji). He was born in 1819, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1845. He was the father of the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Idar, has an area of 198 square miles, and a population of 5661, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sudasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SUDHAKARA DUBE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

Born 26th March 1860. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental languages. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. Belongs to a family of Sarjupari Bráhmans, whose ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district. One of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhya Bráhman. Sudhákara Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883; and is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on Pure Mathematics and Astronomy.

Residence.—Benares, North-Western Provinces.

SUJAN SINGH, *Sardár, Rai Bahádur.*

These titles were conferred, as a personal distinction, the first on 1st June 1888, the second on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

SUKET, HIS HIGHNESS DASHT NIKANDAN SEN, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 29th March 1879. Belongs to a Rájput family of the famous *Chandravansi* or Lunar race. The State of Mandi (*q.v.*) was united to that of Suket under this dynasty till the year 1200 A.D.; when a younger brother of the Rájá Sahu Sen of Suket left Suket and established himself at Mandi—frequent disputes and wars ensuing between the two branches of the family. Both States fell under the Sikh dominion; until in the year 1846, by the treaty with the Lahore Government, Suket came under British control, the Rájá Agar Sen being confirmed in his ancestral dominions. The Rájá Agar Sen was an accomplished Sanskrit scholar. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Rudra Sen, father of the present Rájá. During the minority of the present Rájá the State was administered by a Native Superintendent aided by a Council. The Rájá was duly installed on coming of age in 1884. The area of the State is 395 square miles; its population is 52,484, chiefly Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 12 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Suket, Punjab.

SUKHBASI LAL, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in December 1858.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

SUKHDARSHAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur (Kahlur). He had two sons—Megh Chand (whose descendants still rule in Bilászpur, *q.v.*) and Kalal Chand; and the tenth in descent from the latter was Sardár Surat Singh. His son, Sardár Khushal Singh, with three brothers, made considerable conquests by the aid of the Rájá of Náhan (Sirmur); of these conquests the Rájá retained the greater part, but Rámgarh went to Sardár Khushal Singh and his brothers. The brothers died without issue; and Khushal Singh had two sons, Naráyan Das and Maldeo, who divided the territory of Rámgarh between them. Sardár Sukhdarshan Singh is grandson of Naráyan Das. He has a son and heir, named Tek Singh. His nephew is Sardár Govardhan Singh (*q.v.*).

Residence.—Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SUKHMANGAL SINGH (of Sháhmau), *Rájá.*

Born 1st January 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1879. The Rájá is one of the Chiefs of the Kanhpurias, and is descended, with the Rájá Surpál Singh of Tiloi, from Ráhas, second son of Kánh. Eleventh in succession from Ráhas was the Rájá Kandhe Rao; he had two sons, of whom the elder, Udebhan, was the ancestor of the Tiloi Rájás, while the younger, Gulál Sáh, was the progenitor

of the Rájás of Sháhmau. Fifth in succession from Gulál Sáh was Chhatardhári Singh. In his time the Rájá Balbhaddar Singh of Tiloi died without issue, in 1784, leaving two Ránis; one was immolated, and from the pyre formally invested Chhatardhári of Sháhmau with the Rájá's cap. But the adoption was not recognised by the whole tribe, and the living Ráni adopted Shankar Singh. The result was a war of succession for fifteen years; till at length a compromise was agreed to, under which both competitors obtained the title of Rájá, and neither the seat of Tiloi, though the latter was subsequently obtained by Shankar Singh. Rájá Chhatardhári's grandson, the Rájá Dirgaj Singh, died without issue in 1879; and was succeeded at Sháhmau by his adopted son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Sháhmau, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

SULAIMAN MIRZA KHAN, *Saif-ud-daulá Mujáhid-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Hazabr Jang.*

The title is personal, and was conferred in recognition of his position as the son of Ghazanfar-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. Is a Trustee of the Husainabad endowment.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

SULAIMAN SHAH, *Mirza.*

The title is hereditary, the Mirza being a scion of the Royal House of Taimur of Delhi, and a descendant of Alamgir II.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

SULTAN ALI KHAN *walad* AHMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

SULTAN IBRAHIM, SADDOZAI, SARDAR, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889.

Residence.—Pesháwar, Punjab.

SULTAN JALAL-UD-DIN, *Sháhzáda.*

The title is personal, being the courtesy title accorded to the Sháhzáda in recognition of his position as son of the late Sháhzáda Taimur, and grandson of His late Majesty Sháh Shujá-ul-Mulk, ex-King of Kábul. The Sháhzáda Sultán Jalál-ud-din was residing at Ludhiána in 1857, and when the Jálandhar mutineers passed through that station, he and his brother Sultán Sikandar gave protection to the native Christians, whose lives would otherwise have been taken. For this act of courage and loyalty each of the royal brothers received a *khilat*, and an increase to their political pensions. The Sháhzáda has four sons, of whom the eldest is named Abdul Aziz.

Residence.—Ludhiána, Punjab.

SULTAN JAN SADDOZAI, C.I.E., *Sardár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1881.

Residence.—Punjab.

SULTAN KHAN (of Pothi), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur.*

The first title (Rájá) is hereditary, the second (Khán Bahádur) was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th May 1891. Is descended from the ancient Chiefs of the Chib Rájputs, a tribe inhabiting the low ranges of hills between the rivers Biás and Jhelum. Those in the Gujrát district are chiefly Muhammadan, as is the family of the Chief; but in the Kángra and Jammu districts the Chib Rájputs retain their ancient faith. The Rájá Hasan Muhammad Khán held the sovereignty over the territory stretching along the Jhelum below Naushahra. He was succeeded by his son, Ináyat-ullah Khán, and third in lineal descent from the latter was the late Rájá Shujang Khán, father of the present Rájá. The Rájá Sultán Khán rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. He has four sons—(1) Muhammad Khán, born 1848; (2) Ata Muhammad Khán, born 1853; (3) Amir Ali Khán, born 1857; (4) Farmán Ali Khán, born 1861.

Residence.—Pothi, Gujrát, Punjab.

SULTAN KUNWAR (of Raipur Bichaur), *Thákurain.*

Born 6th August 1813; succeeded her father-in-law, Rai Pirthipál Singh, Bachgoti, in 1866. The title of Rai was conferred on her husband, Jagmohan Singh, as a personal distinction, in 1877; it was made hereditary in 1883, and when Rai Jagmohan Singh died in 1886, it seems to have fallen into abeyance during the lifetime of his widow, the Thákurain. The Thákurain is a Chief of one of the numerous subdivisions of the Bachgoti clan of Rájputs, of which the Rájá of Mainpuri is the principal Chief (*q.v.*), and the Rájá Partáb Bahádur Singh of Kurwar (*q.v.*), the Rai Mádho Prasád Singh of Adharganj, Dalippur (*q.v.*), the Diwán Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh of Patti Saifabad (*q.v.*), and others, are also Chiefs. The Rais of Raipur Bichaur are an offshoot of the Patti Saifabad house. The Diwán Hirda Singh of Patti Saifabad (fifth in descent from Nahar Singh, the founder of the family) had seven sons, to each of whom he gave a share of his estates; and Raipur Bichaur fell to the second son, Rai Agar Sen. His son was Rai Zoráwar Singh, to whose son, Rai Jabar Singh, and grandson, Rai Pirthipál Singh, the estate descended undivided. During the lifetime of the last named he was twice besieged in his fort of Dandpur—in 1818 by the Nawáb Názim, and in 1847 by the late King Wajid Ali Khán of Oudh. In each case the Chief had to fly into British territory, but subsequently returned to the possession of his estate. In 1866 he divided his estate of Raipur Bichaur, giving rather more than half ($\frac{11}{20}$ths) to the present Thákurain, wife of his eldest son, and rather less than half ($\frac{9}{20}$ths) to his youngest son, Bisheshwar Singh. His third son, Randhir Singh, had been adopted in 1810 by one of the Thákurains of Patti Saifabad; and the share of his second son, Digbijai Singh, appears to have been included in that of the Thákurain Sultán

Kunwár, and was ultimately fixed by the Courts in 1876 at $\frac{99}{400}$ths. In 1882 the Thákurain instituted a suit, and obtained possession of the Dasrathpur estate from the Diwán Ranbijai Bahádur Singh of Patti Saifabad. Her husband, Rai Jagmohan Singh (whose titles have been given above), died on the 9th April 1866. She has a son and heir, named Jagatpál Singh.

Residence.—Raipur Bichaur, Parganá Patti, Partábgarh District, Oudh.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH, AGHA, *His Highness.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th April 1886. His Highness is the spiritual head of the Khoja community of Western India.

Residence.—Bombay.

SULTAN MUHI-UD-DIN, GHULAM, *Khán Bahádur Intizám Jang Aziz-ud-daulá.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by one of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, and was recognised 16th December 1890.

Residence.—Madras.

SUNDAR LAL, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1835. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1882, for meritorious services rendered in the Postal Department. Is a Sanadhya Bráhman of the Dikshit family of Mahában; descended from ancestors who were invited by Rájá Jai Chand, and given a *jágir* in the Etáwah district. The Rai Bahádur's grandfather settled in Agra, where he became a physician.

Residence.—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SUNDAR SINGH (of Malaudh), *Sardár.*

Born 1843. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the son of Sardár Mit Singh of Malaudh, and the younger brother of Sardár Badan Singh of Malaudh (*q.v.*) The House of Malaudh is descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the great Phulkian Houses—the Mahárájás of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha, and the Sardárs of Bhadaur. The fourth son of the great Phul was named Ráma, who died in 1714; whose son, the Sardár Bhakta, conquered Malaudh from the Máler Kotla Afgháns in 1754. He died in 1757, and was succeeded by his son, the Sardár Mán Singh, who died in 1778. His son, Sardár Dalel Singh, who died in 1824, was succeeded by two sons—Sardár Fateh Singh (who died in 1849), and Sardár Mit Singh, father of Sardár Sundar Singh. The Sardárs Fateh Singh and Mit Singh rendered good service in the war of 1845-46, supplying fifty horsemen, and Mit Singh fought himself at the battles of Mudki and Firuzshahr. The latter Sardár also showed conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, being always ready with men and money, and he received a considerable remission of taxation as a reward.

Residence.—Malaudh, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SUNDAR SINGH (of Dayálgarh), *Sardár*.

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a younger brother of Sardár Tilak Singh of Mustafabad (*q.v.*), and is a descendant of Sardár Mahtab Singh, who took possession of Mustafabad and the surrounding territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. His grandson, Sardár Dewa Singh, had three sons, the Sardárs Tilak Singh, Kanh Singh, and Sundar Singh.

Residence.—Dayálgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SUNTH, MAHARANA SHRI PRATAPSINGHJI, *Rájá of*.

A Ruling Chief.

Born 24th March 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 17th April 1873. Belongs to a Pramara Rájput family that came originally from Ujjain, claiming descent from the Mahipáwat branch of the famous Málwá dynasty, which boasts of Vikráma of Ujjain in the 1st century A.D., and of Rájá Bhoj of Dhár in the 11th century. This dynasty was driven from Ujjain in the 10th century, when Jhálam Singh, a Pramara Chief of the Puár sept from Mount Abu, established his power at Jhálod. From him the fifth Ráná in succession was also called Jhálam Singh; and the legend runs that the Emperor of Delhi, hearing of the wonderful beauty of the daughter of the Ráná, demanded her in marriage, and being refused by the haughty Rájput, made war upon him and slew him. The Ráná's son was named Sunth, and he, in the year 1255, conquered the Bhil Chief of Bráhmapuri, and gave his own name to the capital and State, which his descendants have ever since retained. In 1819 Sunth was overrun by Sindhia, and would have been either annexed or ravaged but for the intervention of the British Power. The Maháráná Pratapsinghji was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The area of the State is 394 square miles; its population is 58,922, chiefly Hindus. The Maháráná maintains a military force of 98 cavalry, 226 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Sunth, Rewa Kántha, Bombay.

SURAJ KANT, PANDIT, C.I.E. (of Lahore), *Rai Bahádur*.

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 27th January 1886.

Residence.—Kashmir.

SURAJ MAL JHUNJHUNWALA, *Rai Bahádur*.

Born 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1885, in recognition of his liberality and public spirit. Has founded and endowed schools, libraries, and *dharmsalas* or rest-houses for travellers. He has also constructed a temple and a suspension bridge for the use of pilgrims to the shrine of Badri Naráyan in the North-Western Provinces. Has a son and heir, named Sheoparshád Jhunjhunwála.

Residence.—Calcutta, Bengal.

SURAJ NARAYAN ACHARJI, PANDIT, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

Born 5th April 1826. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. Belongs to a Bráhman family that, for the last six generations, has been uniformly distinguished for its Sanskrit learning.

Residence.—Sultánpur, Oudh.

SURAJBHAN SINGH (of Bhagwánpur), *Rájá.*

Born 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 15th April 1859, in recognition of active service to Government rendered in suppressing the disturbances in Sháhabad during the Mutiny of 1857. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Sháhabad.

Residence.—Sháhabad, Bengal.

SURAN CHAND, GENERAL, *Sardár Bahádur.*

Granted the title of Sardár Bahádur, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893. Is the General Commanding the Kashmir troops in Gilgit.

Residence.—Gilgit, Kashmir.

SURAT KUNWAR (of Khairigarh), *Rani.*

Born 1866. The title is hereditary. The Ráni succeeded her husband, the late Rájá Indra Bikram Sáh (who died childless and intestate in 1885), under the provisions of Act I. of 1869. He belonged to a Rájput Pahári family of the *Surajbansi* or Solar race; descended from Dip Sáh, whose ancestors had been Chiefs at Dhoti in Nepál. The family was driven out of Nepál by the Gurkhas in 1790 A.D., and Dip Sáh came to Khairigarh in Oudh. His two sons aided the British in the Nepál war of 1812; and the descendants of the younger, Ráj Ganga Sáh, still enjoy a pension on this account. In 1821 they occupied Kanchanpur, drowning the Bráhman proprietor in the river Chanka; and in 1830 Rái Ganga Sáh drove out the Banjáras who owned Khairigarh, and possessed himself of the estate. It was confirmed to the Rájá at the annexation, and again after the Mutiny of 1857. In 1859 Kanchanpur was ceded to Nepál, and the Rájá of Khairigarh received a confiscated estate in Dhaurahra, as compensation. The son of Ráj Ganga Sáh, Rájá Rhundaj Sáh, was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Indra Bikram Sáh, who was educated at the Canning College, Lucknow, and died in 1885. He left three widows, and the Ráni Surat Kunwár, as senior Ráni, succeeded him. The Ráni's heir is the Ráni Ráj Kunwár, second Ráni of the late Rájá. The present Ráni is the daughter of the Thákur Bhup Sáh of Achain in Nepál.

Residence.—Singahi, Khairigarh, Kheri, Oudh.

SURENDRA NARAYAN SINGH (of Barwári), *Rájá.*

Born January 1883. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th June 1885, in recognition of his loyalty and public spirit. The Rájá's ancestors had received the title of Rájá in early times from the

Muhammadan Government, and have long been resident landed proprietors in the district of Bhágalpur. A *parwána* is in existence among the family papers at Barwári, bearing the seal of the Emperor Sháh Alam, in which the Rájá Kákbat Singh, then *Zamindár* of Barwári, is styled Rájá.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SURGANA, SHANKAR RAO RAVI RAO DESHMUKH, *Deshmukh of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. Belongs to a family that is said to be of Koli (aboriginal) origin, and that had the charge, during the period of Muhammadan rule, of one of the great roads from Surat to the Deccan. In 1818 the Deshmukh, having attacked a British force, was conquered and hanged, and his cousin was placed on the *gadi.* The Deshmukh Murár Rao was succeeded by Bhaskar Rao, and the latter by the present Deshmukh.

Residence.—Surgána, Násik, Bombay.

SURIYA RAO NAYUDU, R., *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 1845. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890, in recognition of his services in the Executive Service of Government. He was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1881.

Residence.—Masulipatam, Kistna, Madras.

SURJA KANT ACHARJI (of Muktagáchi), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 1849. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rájá had been created a Rai Bahádur on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The family traces its origin to Sri Krishna Acharji, who is said to have been a descendant of the famous Hindu theist, Udai Naráyan Acharji, the author of *Kusamanjali*, the last book of the *Nyáya Darsana.* Sri Krishna was Zamindár of Muktagáchi, and held high office under the Nawáb Názim of Bengal at Murshidabad. The motto of the family is Sanskrit, and means "Virtue is the only friend in the world." In 1873 the Rájá received the thanks of Government for founding scholarships in Dacca, and since then has largely subscribed to many important public needs.

Residence.—Muktagáchi, Maimansingh, Bengal.

SURJA KUMAR, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th July 1888, in recognition of his meritorious services in the Public Works Department. The Rai Bahádur is District Engineer of Murshidabad.

Residence.—Howrah, Bengal.

SURJANARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1888, in recognition of his civic services as Chairman of the Bhágalpur Municipality.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SURMA CHAND (of Datarpur), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

SURPAL SINGH (of Tiloi), *Rájá Bahádur.*

Born 13th December 1870. The title is hereditary; that of Rájá, having been originally conferred by the Rájá of Hasanpur, was confirmed in 1877, and in 1882 the title of Rájá Bahádur was recognised as hereditary. The Rájá is the Chief of the great tribe of the Kanhpurias, descended from Kanh, a Rájput ancestor. He had two sons, Sáhas and Ráhas; from the elder descend the Kanhpuria Rájás of Kaithola (*see* Jaibans Kunwár, Ráni), from the younger spring the Rájás of Tiloi, Sháhmau (*see* Sukhmangal Singh, Rájá), Katári (*see* Partáb Bahádur Singh, Rájá), and other Kanhpuria Houses. Sixth in descent from Ráhas was the Rájá Prasád Singh, who divided his territory between his three sons, the eldest (Janga Singh) taking Tiloi. Fourth from Rája Janga Singh was Khande Rai; he also divided his territory between his two sons, the younger (Guláh Sáh) taking Sháhmau and the elder (Udebhan) taking Tiloi. Udebhan suffered from a successful rebellion of the Kurmi tribe; but his son and successor, Rájá Surat Singh, who ruled most successfully from 1670 to 1680 A.D., made this Ráj one of the largest and most powerful in Oudh. Four of his successors retained this power, till the death of the Rájá Balbhaddar in 1784 A.D. He died childless, leaving two Ránis; one was immolated, and from the pyre formally invested the Rájá's kinsman Chhatardhári of Sháhmau (*see* Sukhmangal Singh, Rájá) with the Rájá's cap. But this adoption was not accepted by all the Kanhpuria tribe of Tiloi. The surviving Ráni adopted Shankar Singh, the ancestor of the present Rájá. For fifteen years a war of succession was waged without any decisive result; till at last it was agreed that both the competitors should have the title of Rájá, but neither the ancestral seat of Tiloi. Shankar Singh took his title from Asni, and Chhatardhári from Sháhmau; and it was not till some years afterwards that the former, a prudent and peaceful Chief, recovered Tiloi, the centre of the tribal traditions. He was followed by his son, Rája Buniad Singh; and the latter by his son, Rájá Jagpál Singh, father of the present Rájá. Jagpál Singh sent men to the general levy at Lucknow in 1857, but was never prominent in the rebellion; and early in 1858 he made his submission to the Government, and assisted in re-establishing the Imperial outposts. For this he was besieged in his fort by the combined forces of Beni Madho and all the rebellous Tálukdárs, and reduced to great extremity. It was long before he could be rescued by British troops; and for his services he received a grant of some of the confiscated adjacent territory. In 1860 he was made a Magistrate; and in 1875 he died, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Tiloi, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

SUSANG, MAHARAJA KUMUD CHANDRA SINGH, *Mahárájá of.*

Born in June 1866. The title is hereditary, having been so recognised in 1884. Is descended from a family that has held rule over the Pargána of Susang in Maimansingh, and the adjacent wild country of the Garo hills, from very early times. Prior to the reign of the Emperor Jahángir they seem to have been altogether independent, and had little or no intercourse with the Muhammadan conquerors of Bengal, some of these early Chiefs bearing the style or title of *Malik.* The last of these *quasi*-independent Chiefs, Malik Janaki Náth, was succeeded by his son, Raghu Náth. The fragrant wood called *agar*, produced largely in the Garo hills, was in request at the Court of Delhi; and Raghu Náth agreed to supply a quantity of *agar* to Delhi yearly as a tribute, in return for the help of an Imperial force, which enabled him to subdue his turbulent Garo subjects, and for the title of Rájá. It is further stated that the Emperor conferred on Rájá Raghu Náth the titles of *Garo Jumli Mansabi*, *Durjai Mansabi* and *Panch Hazári* or Commander of Five Thousand. He was succeeded by his son, Rám Náth Singh, who continued to pay the tribute to Delhi, then called *agarburi* or the cutting of *agar* wood. Rám Náth Singh died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Rám Jiban Singh. The latter received a *sanad* from the Emperor of Delhi, recognising him as *Zamindár* of Susang, and rightful successor of his uncle; and from this time the head of the family is usually styled Rájá. In the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb a money-payment was substituted for the *agar* wood, and in addition a regular *nazarána* was paid by the subsequent Rájás of Susang. Rájá Rai Singh, who succeeded his brother Rájá Kishor Singh in 1784 A.D., was the Zamindár with whom the Decennial Settlement was made. He died in 1822, and was succeeded by his second son, Rájá Biswa Singh, as the eldest, Baidya Nath, had died during the lifetime of his father. Biswa Singh's son, Prán Krishna Singh, received the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction, 5th December 1862. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Ráj Krishna Singh, who at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, received the higher title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction, and this was declared hereditary in 1884. The late Mahárájá died in 1890, at the age of fifty-nine, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Mahárájá Kumud Chandra Singh, succeeded him. The present Mahárájá was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he graduated B.A. in 1889.

Residence.—Susang Durgapur, Maimansingh, Bengal.

SUTALIA, SHAMBHU SINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1877; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 28th August 1886. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 5330, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Sutalia, Bhopál, Central India.

SUTHRI, JAREJA JASAJI CHANDAJI, *Chief of.*

This Chief is a feudatory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch (*q.v.*)

Residence.—Suthri, Kutch, Bombay.

SWAMINATHÁ AIYAR, S., *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services as a Deputy Collector in North Arcot.

Residence.—North Arcot, Madras.

SWARNAMAYI (of Kásimbázár), C.I., *Mahárání.*

Born 1828. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 11th August 1871, in recognition of her munificent public charities, and active and loyal public spirit. The Maháráni has also received from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, as further token of approval, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; and the title of Mahárájá, as a personal distinction, is to be revived in the Mahárání's successor in estate. The Mahárání's heir at present is named Monindra Chandra Nandi. The Kásimbázár family derives its origin from Krishnakánta Nandi, Diwán to the Marquess of Hastings when Governor-General. His son, Loknáth Rai, obtained the title of Mahárájá from the British Government. Mahárájá Loknáth Rai's son, Rájá Harináth Rai Bahádur, was the father of the late Rájá Krishnanáth Rai Bahádur, husband of the Mahárání. For many years past the Mahárání has contributed very largely to every good work; and in time of famine especially her charities have been unbounded.

Residence.—Kásimbázár, Murshidabad, Bengal.

TAGORE, MAHARAJA SIR JOTEENDRO MOHUN, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., *Mahárájá Bahádur.*

Born 1831. Is one of the chief members of the well-known Tagore family of Calcutta, and eldest son of the late Babu Hara Kumár Tagore.



Descended from Bhatta Naráyan, the chief of the famous five Bráhmans of Kanauj, whom King Vira Singh of Kanauj sent to Bengal at the request of King Adisur of Bengal about the year 994 A.D. Bhatta Naráyan is reputed to have left sixteen sons, among whom was Nri Singh or Nánu, a Suddha Srotriya, the ancestor of the Thákurs—or, as the name has been Anglicised, the Tagores. Eighth in descent from him was Dháránidhára, the author of a *Commentary on the Institutes of Manu;* and his grandson, Dhánanjai, was a Judge under the King Ballála Sena of Bengal, who established the system of *Kulinism* in the social classification of the Bráhmans and Káyasthas of Bengal. "The main object of this system," wrote the learned Rájá Rájendra Lála Mitra, D.C.L., "was to give pre-eminence to the five Bráhmans and five Káyasthas who had been brought to Bengal by Adisura." The son of Dhánanjai was Halayudha, who was Prime Minister under King Lakshmana Sena of Bengal, and his two grandsons, Mahendra and Gánendra, were respectively known as the *Bara Kumár* and *Chhota Kumár.* The sixth in descent from the "Bara Kumár" was Jagannátha, famous for his learning, who was known as the *Pandit-Rájá*, or "Prince of Pandits"; and his son, Purushottam, again, was the author of the *Prayága Ratnamálá*, and many other learned works. It is curious to note, as an extreme instance of the stringency of the discipline of Kulinism, that the Pandits condemned the marriage of Purushottam with the daughter of a man, otherwise of unstained reputation, who had incurred caste-penalties by the accidental smelling of forbidden food. The sixth in descent from Purushottam was Panchánan, who appears to have been the first of the family to receive the title of Thákur or Tagore, which they still bear as a family name. He settled at Govindpur on the banks of the Hughli river, a mouth of the sacred Ganges, where he bought land and built himself a house, and a temple dedicated to the worship of Siva. His son, Jairám, was *Amin* of the Twenty-four Parganás at the time of the Black Hole tragedy, the capture of Calcutta by the infamous Siraj-ud-daulá, and its recapture by the British troops; and his paternal land at Govindpur was subsequently taken up by Government as the site of the new Fort, when Jairám moved to Pathariaghatta, and there erected the dwelling-house and the bathing-ghát which are still the property of the family. He died in 1762, leaving four sons, of whom two, Darpa Naráyana and Nilmani, were the ancestors respectively of the senior and junior branches of the Tagore family.

Both of these branches have been rendered illustrious by the great men

they have produced. In the junior branch, two of Nilmani's grandsons—the Hon. Dwarka Nath Tagore, the great Hindu reformer and philanthropist, and the Mahárájá Romá Nath Tagore, C.S.I., late Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and President of the British Indian Association, were most distinguished men. They, with their equally distinguished cousin of the senior branch, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I., contributed almost more than any others to that fusion of British and Indian interests and sympathies in the Councils of the Empire that has been so useful in Indian administration. The repeated visits of Dwarka Nath Tagore to Europe—where he was honoured by the most gratifying marks of the approval of Her Majesty and of the late Prince Consort—made him a personage of cosmopolitan importance, respected in London and Manchester as much as in Calcutta; and at the same time familiarised him with all the best traditions of Western society, and with the most recent movements of modern thought. It was in compliance with the humble request of Dwarka Nath Tagore that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort consented to sit for those handsome full-length portraits that now adorn the Town-Hall of Calcutta; and on the occasion of the same visit of Dwarka Nath to Windsor Castle, the Queen ordered miniatures of herself and the Prince Consort to be prepared for presentation to this specially-honoured guest. This was in 1842, and in the same year he received a Gold Medal from the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, accompanied by an appreciative letter, from which the following is an extract: "The Court trusts that the noble course which you have pursued will have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of that object which it has ever been their anxious desire to promote, namely, the identification of the feelings and interests of the natives to their Government, and thus strengthening the bond which unites India with Great Britain." Dwarka Nath Tagore died in London at the early age of fifty-one, regretted by his Sovereign and by all ranks of his fellow-subjects, English as well as Indian, 1st August 1846.

His brother, Romá Nath Tagore, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1874; and a Mahárájá in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. In 1872 he had been appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and he also filled successively the offices of Vice-President and President of the British Indian Association. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, the Mahárája was chosen to be Chairman of the Committee of Reception; and was honoured with the gift of a handsome ring from the Prince, as a *souvenir* of the auspicious occasion. The Mahárájá died in 1877; the above, being descendants of Nilmani Tagore, belonged to the junior branch of the family. Nilmani's elder brother, Darpa Naráyan Tagore, was the ancestor of the senior branch, of which the present head is the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore. Darpa Naráyan's second son, Gopi Mohun, succeeded to a large share of his father's great wealth, to which he made immense additions during a most successful career. His public munificence was on a princely scale, and on a par with his private charities; and among many important benefactions with which his name was associated may be mentioned the foundation of the Hindu College—afterwards the Presidency College of the University of Calcutta—to which he contributed so largely that, with the Mahárájá of Burdwan, he was appointed Hereditary Governor of that great Institution. He left six sons, of whom one, Prasanna

Kumár Tagore (already alluded to), became one of the most famous lawyers and politicians of modern India; while an elder, named Hara Kumár, distinguished for his blameless and successful life, his amiability of character, and his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar, became the father of the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun, as well as of the Rájá Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E. (*q.v.*).

The Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I., was perhaps the chief among the founders of the Landowners Association of Bengal, that afterwards developed into the British Indian Association. He was also one of the founders of the modern system of public instruction in India; and his Minute on the subject, written in 1841, was published by Government with its Educational Regulations. He was the most learned writer of the day, and one of the most voluminous—chiefly on questions of law and jurisprudence. At his death in 1866 he left no less a sum than nearly seven lakhs of rupees for religious, charitable, and educational purposes; of which a portion formed the well-known endowment of the "Tagore Law Professorship" of the Calcutta University. The late Joykissen Mookerji (*see* Piári Mohan Mukharji, Rájá) wrote of him, on the occasion of the great Public Meeting held in Calcutta in his honour shortly after his death: "There was scarcely a movement during the last forty years, either for the assertion of the political rights or for the social advancement of the people, in which he was not either the originator or one of its warmest supporters."

The late Hara Kumár Tagore, elder brother of the Hon. Prasanna Kumár, died in 1858; and was succeeded, as head of the family, by the present Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore. Born in 1831, he was educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta, and subsequently under the private tuition of Captain D. L. Richardson and others. He displayed from an early age a marked taste for literary composition, both in English and in the Vernacular, and especially for poetry. He was the author of several excellent Bengáli dramas and farces in the Vernacular; among which the *Bidya Sundara Nátak* is perhaps the best. He rendered much help to Government in 1866, in succouring the famine-stricken people of Midnapur. He was Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association for several years; elected its President in 1879, re-elected in 1891, and continues still to act in that capacity. In 1870 he was chosen a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and reappointed in 1872. In 1871 he had received the title of Rájá Bahádur, and was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts in April of that year. He received the title of Mahárájá in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in February of that year, and in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered in the discussion of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Bill, was reappointed in 1879. In the latter year he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and appointed for the third time a Member of the Viceroy's Council in February 1881. Created Knight Commander of the Star of India in May 1882; received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur in January 1890, and in the January of the following year this title was made hereditary in his family. He made a free gift of his interest in the land on which the Mayo Hospital is built, and supplemented that gift by giving Government Promissory Notes for Rs.10,000 in aid of that institution. One of the wards of the Mayo Hospital is named after him, in

recognition of his gift, and he founded some valuable scholarships, in the name of his father and of his uncle, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I. He also set apart funds for the provision of a gold *keyur* or armlet, to be annually presented to the best student in Sanskrit literature in the Calcutta University; and founded a gold medal for the best student who passed an examination after attending the Tagore Law Lectures, annually, and another gold medal for the best student in Physical Science. The Mahárájá is a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Trustee of the Indian Museum (of which he was elected President in the year 1882), one of the Governors of the Mayo Hospital, and a Member of the Asiatic Society. He had the honour of being elected the President of the Reception Committee during the visit of the late Prince Albert Victor in 1889. He was Vice-President of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in 1881, and President of the Faculty of Arts in 1881-82. He presented to the Calcutta University the marble statue of his uncle, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, which is placed in the portico of the Senate House. Jointly with his brother, the Rájá Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, he presented a piece of land to the Municipality of Calcutta for the construction of a Square (to be named after his father), in which he has at his own expense placed a marble bust of his father. He has also founded an endowment for the benefit of Hindu widows, of one lakh of rupees, under the name of the "Mahárájmátá Shib Sundari Debi's Hindu Widows' Fund." His son and heir is the Maháráj-Kumár Pradyot Kumár Tagore; and he has had four daughters, of whom one only is alive at present. The three deceased ladies have left five sons, viz. Kumád Prakás, Nolin Prakás, and Sesh Prakás Ganguli, and Jaladhi Chandra and Kiron Máli Mookerji; who are now living with their grandfather the Mahárájá Bahádur.

Arms.—*Azure*, the sun in splendour *proper*, surrounded by a halo of eight points *or*, all within a bordure *argent*. **Crest.**—On a tortoise *or* the figure of Vishnu *proper*, seated, his head surrounded by a halo of the first. **Supporters.**—A Royal Bengal tiger and an elephant, both rampant, *or*. **Motto.**—*Satyam Balam Kebalam* (*Bengáli*, meaning "Truth is the only Power").

Residences.—The Prasád, Calcutta; The Emerald Bower, Twenty-four Parganás, Bengal.

TAGORE, PRADYOT KUMAR, *Maháráj-Kumár.*

Heir of the Hon. Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahádur, K.C.S.I. (*q.v.*).

Residence.—The Prasád, Calcutta.

TAGORE, RAJA SIR SOURINDRO MOHUN, KNIGHT, C.I.E.,

Rájá.

Born 1840. Is a son of the late Hara Kumár Tagore, and a younger brother of the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, under whose name will be found an account of the family history. Educated in the Hindu College, Calcutta, he wrote at the age of fourteen a work on history and geography, and a year later an original drama, in Bengáli, which was some time after followed by a translation of Kálidása's *Málavikágnimitra.* Has studied the Sanskrit theory of music, on which he is the first living authority. The Rájá is a practical musician, and composer of a large number of pieces of vocal, instrumental, and concerted music. He wrote, translated, or edited many works on music, the drama, and other subjects, numbering in all about sixty. He founded the Bengal Music School, August 1871, and the Bengal Academy of Music in August 1881, both these institutions being conducted at his expense and under his presidency. He reduced Hindu music to a system, and was the first to introduce its teaching by means of the notation which he devised. He received the degree of Doctor of Music in April 1875 from the University of Philadelphia, the degree being subsequently confirmed by the Government of India; was made a Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in 1880. In the same year he was granted the title of Rájá. He translated the *National Anthem* into Bengáli, the rendering being approved and accepted by the "National Anthem for India" Committee, London; set the Anthem to twelve varieties of Indian melody at the request of the same Committee, which addressed him as "the highest musical authority in India." He was created a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He is the owner of extensive landed property in eight districts of Bengal (including Plassey, where the famous battle was fought, and Ganga Ságar, the celebrated place of pilgrimage at the mouth of the Ganges). He is a *connoisseur* of gems, and author of *Marimálá*, a voluminous work on the subject. He is a pious Hindu, and contributes liberally towards objects of public utility; maintains a charitable Homœopathic Dispensary in Calcutta; is Honorary President, Fellow, or Member of many literary and scientific societies in Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. He has, for his investigations into the theory, and efforts for the advancement of the art of Hindu music, obtained a world-wide reputation and an unprecedented number of decorations, some of which are enumerated below—Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy; of the Most Exalted Order of Francis Joseph, Austria; of the First Class of the Order of Albert, Saxony; of the Order of Frederick, Wurtemberg; of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; of the Order of Dannebrog, Denmark; of the Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden; of the French Republican Order; the Order of the Dragon, Anamese Empire; of the Royal Order of Dannelo, Montenegro; of the Royal Order of Kapiolani, Hawaiian Islands; Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of Christ; of the Royal Order of the Netherlands' Lion; of the Second Class of the High Imperial Order of the Lion and Sun (as also the title of Nawáb Sháhzáda), Persia; of the Order of Basabamálá, Siam; of the First Class of the Imperial Order of "Paow Sing," China; of the Gurkha Star

(and the titles of *Sangita-Silpa-Vidyaságara* and *Bharatiya-Sangita-Nayaka*), Nepál; Grand Cordon of the Order of the Bust of the Liberator (Bolivar), Venezuela; Officer of the Academy, and of Public Instruction, Paris; Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome (being appointed by the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel). His eldest son and heir is the Kumár Promodh Kumár Tagore.

Residence.—Calcutta.

TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* MIR GHULAM SHAH, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1826. The title was conferred 16th March 1865, for eminent services to Government in the Police Department of Sind during the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

TAJAMMUL ALI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was originally an official one, in recognition of the Sayyid's position as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but on account of his good services it was continued for life, 18th June 1885.

Residence.—Gardah, Faridpur, Bengal.

TAJAMMUL HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1864. The title was conferred 1st January 1887, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of His late Highness Prince Intizám-ul-Mulk, the third of the titular Princes of Arcot.

Residence.—Madras.

TAJPURI, THAKUR MOTISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1850. Belongs to a family that is said to be descended from a Pramara Rájput Chief, who drank water at the house of a Koli (aboriginal tribe), and whose descendants were thence called Pramara Kolis. The family first settled at Tájpuri in 1474 A.D., the first Thákur being named Ráwanji. His son was the Thákur Jesalji; and from him there were fourteen generations to the late Thákur Madhusinghji, who was born in 1826, and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1858. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The area of the State is 17 square miles; its population 2292, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Tájpuri, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

TAKHT SINGH (of Bedla), *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1887.

Residence.—Mewár, Rájputána.

TAL, RAWAT ONKAR SINGH, *Ráwat of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1853; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1859. Belongs to a Doria Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 1600.

Residence.—Tal, Central India.

TALCHER, RAJA RAM CHANDRA BIRBAR HARI CHANDAN MAHIPATRA, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 22nd December 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 8th November 1873. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Solar dynasty of Ajudhya. The founder, Narhari Singh, came into Orissa from Ajudhya (Oudh); and having conquered the aboriginal tribes, established himself as Rájá. From him the seventh in direct lineal descent, the Rájá Ayadi, assumed the style or title of Birbar Harichandan Mahipatra, which has been borne by all his successors. The family cognisance is a tiger's head. The eighteenth in succession was the Rájá Dayanidhi Birbar Harichandan Mahipatra Bahádur; he received the title of Rájá Bahádur from the British Government for good services rendered in quelling disturbances in the neighbouring State of Angul. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, had come under British control, 24th November 1803. It has an area of 399 square miles, and a population of 35,590, chiefly Hindus. The late Rájá Bahádur was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, in 1873. The latter maintains a military force of 493 infantry and 2 guns.

Residence.—Talcher, Orissa, Bengal.

TAMKUHI, *Rájá of.* *See* Kishan Partáb Bahádur Sahai.

TAPPA, THAKUR TAKHT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 24th August 1866. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 1200; and is feudatory to Gwalior, having been granted to the Thákur Rup Singh in 1822 by the Mahárájá Daulat Rao Sindhia. The late Chief, who died in 1865, left no heir, and the present Thákur, being a relative, was adopted in 1866, with the sanction of the Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior.

Residence.—Tappa, Bhopál, Central India.

TARA MOTI (of Dilehri), *Ráni.*

Born 1846. Belongs to a Ráj Gond family, descended from Ranjor Singh, who obtained the title of Rájá for military services rendered to one of the kings of the ancient Gond dynasty of Mandla. In the disturbances of 1842 the Rájá Senápat of Dilehri captured the rebel leader Bhagwant Singh of Hirdapur, whose estate was confiscated and conferred on Rájá Senápat as a reward for his loyalty. The latter was succeeded by his son Dalip Singh, who died while still an infant, when the title of Rájá became extinct, and the estate escheated to Government. The estate was, however, ultimately settled at light rates with the Diwán Murat Singh, brother of Rájá Senápat, and other members of the family. The Diwán Murat Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with a handsome *khilat* by Government. He was succeeded by his son, Balbhadar Singh (husband of the Ráni), who was known as the Rájá of Dilehri. His son, Ratan Singh, died as a minor, and was succeeded by his mother, widow of Balbhadar Singh.

Residence.—Dilehri, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

TARA PRASAD MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title, which is a personal one, was conferred "for good services and public spirit," on 1st January 1891.

Residence.—Revilganj, Sáran, Bengal.

TARA PRASANNA RAI, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminence in medical science, and especially in Chemistry. The Rai Bahádur has been Assistant Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, and Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Calcutta. He holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army.

Residence.—Calcutta.

TARA SINGH (of Chuni Machhli, Bhareli), *Sardár.*

Born 1858. The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Majja Singh, who acquired territory in the Jálandhar district by conquest. When deprived of this by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh he crossed the Sutlej and conquered the territory which has since been held by the family in the Cis-Sutlej States. He was succeeded by his son, Sardár Dál Singh; whose son, Sardár Kanh Singh, was the father of the Sardárs Basant Singh and Jaswant Singh. The former died childless. Sardár Jaswant Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and received the reward of a considerable permanent remission of taxation. His son and successor is the present Sardár Tárá Singh.

Residence.—Chuni Machhli, Bhareli, Ambála, Punjab.

TARA SINGH (of Zafarwál), *Sardár.*

Born 1852. Belongs to a Randháwa Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Dyánat Rai, whose son was Lachhi Rám, and his grandson Sardár Gajja Singh. The grandson of the latter was Sardár Prem Singh, who served with the forces of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in many campaigns. He had two sons, the Sardárs Jaimal Singh and Jawáhir Singh. Jaimal Singh joined the British forces and rendered excellent service. He died childless. His brother, Sardár Jawáhir Singh, was the father of the present Sardár, Tárá Singh.

Residence.—Zafarwál, Siálkot, Punjab.

TARA SINGH, *Sardár.*

The title was conferred in 1874, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services in connection with Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yárkand.

Residence.—Tárágarh, Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

TARAON, CHAUBE CHHATURBHUJ, *Jágirdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 22nd January 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 3rd March 1872. Belongs to a Chaubé Bráhman (Hindu) family, descended from Rám Krishna Chaubé of Kálinjar, who was *kiládár* (or Governor) of the fortress of Kálinjar under the Mahárájá of Panna. He and his sons successfully held Kálinjar both against Ali Bahádur and subsequently against British troops. Ultimately the Chaubé family submitted, and were allowed to retain Kálinjar as British feudatories. Rám Krishna Chaubé died in 1816; and his four sons received four other territories in lieu of Kálinjar, which was resumed—the four States thus formed being known as the Kálinjar Chaubés, and comprising Paldeo (*q.v.*), Bhaisaunda (*q.v.*), Pahra (*q.v.*), and Taraon. The last-named was the appanage of Gajádhar, whose son, Gaya Parshád, received a *sanad* from the British Government. Two generations intervened between Gaya Parshád and the present Chief. The State has an area of 12 square miles, and a population of 3163, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 3 cavalry, 43 infantry, and 3 guns.

Residence.—Taraon, Bundelkhand, Central India.

TARINI CHARAN SIROMANI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Faridpur, Bengal.

TAROCH, THAKUR KIDAR SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 20th May 1871. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family; descended from Thákur Kishan

Singh, to whom Taroch was granted in very early times by the Rájá of Sirmur (*q.v.*) From him the twenty-first in lineal descent was the Thákur Karam Singh, who was in possession when Taroch fell under British control. He died in 1819, and the Ráj was conferred on his brother Jhobu, and subsequently on Jhobu's son, Shyáma Singh. But ultimately, in 1843, it was given to the late Thákur Ranjit Singh, son of Karam Singh. Ranjit Singh's son, the late Thákur Kehr Singh, was the father of the present Thákur, and was succeeded by him in 1871. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 75 square miles; its population is 3216, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 50 militia.

Residence.—Taroch, Simla Hills, Punjab.

TASSADUK RASUL KHAN (of Jahángirabad), *Rájá.*

Husband of the Ráni Zeb-un-Nisa (*see* page 583). Granted the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Jahángirabad, Bara Banki, Oudh.

TAUNGBAING, KAM KYAN, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 900 square miles; its population consists mainly of Shans.

Residence.—Taungbaing, Shan States, Burma.

TEHRI (or Garhwál), HIS HIGHNESS RAJA KIRTI SAH, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1873; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 6th February 1887. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, descended from Kanak Pál, a Rájput of the Lunar race. For many generations this family ruled in Garhwál, occasionally paying a small tribute to the Emperor of Delhi. In 1804 the Gurkhas overran this territory, and expelled the Rájá, Pradhuman Sáh, who was slain in a vain attempt to recover his dominions. After the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British, and the annexation of Kumáun and part of Garhwál in 1815, a portion of his father's territories were conferred on Sudarshan Sáh, son of Pradhuman Sáh. The Rájá Sudarshan Sáh ruled in Tehri from 1815 to 1859, and rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. In consideration of these good services the Ráj was conferred on his eldest natural son, the Rájá Bhawáni Sáh. He was succeeded in 1871 by his son, the late Rájá Partáp Sáh, who was followed in 1887 by the present Chief. During the minority of the Rájá the State is administered by a Council of Regency, presided over by the Ráni Guleri, His Highness's mother. The State has an area of 4180 square miles, and a population of 199,836, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Residence.—Tehri, Garhwál, North-Western Provinces.

TEHRI (or Orchha), *Mahárájá of.*

See Orchha.

TEJ NARAIN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

Residence.—Bhágalpur, Bengal.

TEJA SINGH, RISALDAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, in recognition of eminent military services.

Residence.—11th P.W.O. Lancers.

TENDUK PULGER (of Karmie), *Rájá.*

The title of Rájá was conferred on 1st January 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of valuable services rendered during the Sikkim Expedition.

Residence.—Karmie, Dárjiling, Bengal.

TERWARA, THAKUR NATHU KHAN, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1831; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851. Belongs to a Baluch (Muhammadan) family, descended from a Baluch leader who came from Sind and took service under the Nawáb of Rádhanpur (*q.v.*), of which State Terwára formed a part. In 1822 the Thákur of Terwára, Thákur Baluch Khán, father of the present Chief, was confirmed as Chief of this State by the orders of the British Government. The area of the State is 125 square miles; its population 8846, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Terwára, Pálanpur, Bombay.

TET PYO, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 6th June 1885, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Thayetmyo, Burma.

THA DUN AUNG, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 2nd January 1893. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." The Maung is the officiating Myoôk of Pyindaye in the district of Thonwa, Burma.

Residence.—Pyindaye, Thonwa, Burma.

THA DUN, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The Maung received this title on 1st January 1889, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence, Mergui, Burma.

THADOWE, MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 6th June 1885, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name.

Residence.—Akyab, Burma.

THAKUR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1881, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Pind Dádan Khán, Punjab.

THAKUR PARSHAD NARAYAN DEVA (of Haldi), *Rájá.*

Born 1853. Is Chief of the Hyobans clan of Rájputs of the Lunar race; claiming descent from the ancient Hyobans dynasty of Ratanpur in the Central Provinces. The Ratanpur dynasty ruled there for fifty-two generations; and one of their princes, Chandra Got, in 850 A.D. migrated northward and settled at Manjha on the Ghogra, in the modern district of Sáran. Two hundred years later his descendants settled south of the Ganges at Bihia. In or about the year 1528 A.D. the Rájá Bhopat Deo committed an inexpiable crime by violating a Bráhman woman named Maheni, who imprecated the most fearful curses on the Hyobans race; and in consequence of this tragedy they left Bihia, and after sojourning for a time at Gai Ghát, settled ultimately at Haldi. After the rebellion of Rájá Chet Singh of Benares in 1781, Rájá Bhuabul Singh of Haldi was confirmed in the possession of his estates. He died in 1803; and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Ishri Parshád, who died in 1806. Then follows Rájá Dalganjam Singh, who was succeeded by Rájá Harak Náth Deo in 1825. The late Rájá Sarab Naráyan Deo of Haldi rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857, throwing all the weight of his considerable local influence into the scale of the Government; and for this he was rewarded with a grant of some of the confiscated land of the rebel Kunwár Singh.

Residence.—Haldi, Ballia, North-Western Provinces.

THAKUR SINGH, *Kunwár.*

The Kunwár has received this title in recognition of his position as a son of the late Mahárájá Sher Singh.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjáb.

THAKURDAS KIKABHAI DALAL, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 8th February 1855. Belongs to a Vaishnava family of the Dindubania caste. Educated at the Elphinstone College, and the Grant Medical College of the Bombay University. Appointed to the Bombay Medical Department in June 1879. Served in important posts in Wadhwán,

Káthiáwár, where a public address and a Dress of Honour were presented to him, with the previous sanction of Government, by the people and Chiefs of Káthiáwár on 2nd December 1890. Created a Rao Bahádur, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services, 1st January 1890. Married, 30th January 1877, to Bhuligavri, daughter of Bhagwándás Harakisandas, Esq., of Surat. Has two sons—Dhirajlál, born 21st November 1884; and Manilál, born 17th August 1890.

Residence.—Wadhwán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

THAMAINGKAN, MAUNG PO, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. His State has an area of about 400 square miles; its population consists mainly of Shans.

Residence.—Thamaingkan, Shan States, Burma.

THAN LAKHTAR, THAKUR KARANSINGHJI VAJERAJJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 10th January 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* (as an infant) on the 15th June of the same year. Belongs to the family of the Chief of the Jhála Rájputs (being descended from one of the ancestors of the Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra, *q.v.*) The State consists of two isolated tracts, one containing the village of Thán, the site of one of the greatest and most ancient cities of India, and the other containing the town of Lakhtar, the capital. The area of the State is 247 square miles; its population is 23,208, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 210 cavalry, 175 infantry, and 5 guns.

Residence.—Lakhtar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

THANDI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 20th May 1890, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Lahore, Punjab.

THARAD and MORWARA, WAGHELA KHENGARSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1836; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Waghela Rájput Kings of Anhilwára Patan. They obtained possession of Morwára about 1508 A.D. Waghela Kanhji first acquired Thárad in 1759 A.D. He was succeeded by the Thákur Harabhumji, and the latter was succeeded by the Thákur Káran Singhji, who was succeeded by his grandson the present Thákur. The Thákur has a son and heir, named Abhaisinghji. The area of the State is 940 square miles; its population is 65,494, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Thárad, Pálanpur, Bombay.

THARO KHAN *walad* TAJ MUHAMMAD (of Mirpur), *Mir.*

Born 9th March 1836. Belongs to the Manikani family of Sind Mirs; descended from Mánik Khán, who, on the conquest of Baluchistán by Nádir Sháh, came to Sind. The title was originally conferred by Nur Muhammad, the head of the Kalhora Government in Sind, and was confirmed by the British Government.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

THARO KHAN, SERAI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 31st March 1886, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Larkhána, Sind.

THATON, KUN O, *Myoza of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. His State has an area of about 600 square miles. Its population consists mainly of Shans.

Residence.—Thaton, Shan States, Burma.

THAUNGTHUT, SAW KAN MUN, K.S.M., *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. He has received from the British Government the title *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. The area of his State is about 450 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Thaungthut, Shan States, Burma.

THEINNI (North), KUN SAN TUN HON, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 6200 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—North Theinni, Shan States, Burma.

THEINNI (South), SAW NAW MAING, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 2100 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—South Theinni, Shan States, Burma.

THIBAW, KUN SAING, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 5950 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. It has three feudatory States dependent on it—Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze.

Residence.—Thibaw, Shan States, Burma.

THIOG, *Chief of.*

Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States.

Residence.—Thiog, Simla Hills, Punjab.

TIGARIA, RAJA BANAMALI KHETRIA BIRBAR CHAMPATI SINGH MAHAPATRA, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 8th April 1886. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family; descended through twenty-five generations from Sur Tung Singh Mandhata, a Rájput pilgrim to Puri from Northern India. He, about 400 years ago, seized the country, and drove out or conquered the aboriginal inhabitants. The twenty-second in descent from him was the Rájá Gopináth Singh, who adopted the family style or title of Champati Singh Mahipatra. His great-grandson, the late Rájá Harihar Khetria, added also the style of Birbar; he succeeded to the *gadi* in 1844, and dying in 1886, was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The family cognisance is the *sastra pancha* (an Indian weapon). The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, has an area of 46 square miles, and a population of 19,850, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 485 militia. The State derives its name from three ancient forts (*Trigarh*).

Residence.—Tigaria, Orissa, Bengal.

TIKAMGARH, *Mahárájá Bahádur of.* *See* Orchha.

TIKARAM, SETH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 24th May 1889, as a personal distinction.

Residence.—Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

TILAK CHAND LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Karnál, Punjab.

TILAK SINGH (of Sikri), *Sardár.*

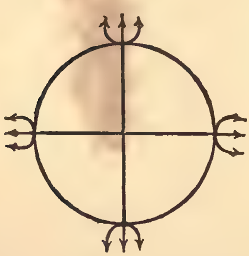
The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs descended from Sardár Bhág Singh, who conquered Sikri and some neighbouring territory in 1789 A.D. The family came under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. Bhág Singh's son, Sardár Mahtáb Singh, had a son named Sardár Lahna Singh. The latter was succeeded by his son, the late Sardár Joála Singh, who in turn was succeeded by the present Sardár.

Residence.—Sikri, Karnál, Punjab.

TILAK SINGH (of Mustafabad), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Mahtáb Singh, who took possession of Mustafabad and neighbouring territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. He also seized some villages in the Jálandhar Doáb. The latter were taken from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but the Cis-Sutlej *jágir* came under British protection. Sardár Mahtáb Singh was succeeded by his son, Sardár Ratan Singh. The latter had two sons—Sardárs Gursaran Singh (*q.v.*) and Dewa Singh. Sardár Dewa Singh was the father of the present Sardár.

Residence.—Mustafabad, Ambála, Punjab.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra,* used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

TIMBA, THAKUR NATHUSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th February 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 12th March 1859. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, descended from Thákur Bhimaji, who obtained possession of Timba in 1524 A.D. The State, which makes an annual payment to Idar, has a population of 1205, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Timba, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

TIPPERAH, HILL, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BIR CHANDRA MANIKYA DEB BARMAN, *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1837; succeeded to the *gadi* 31st July 1862. Belongs to a Rájput family that claims descent in 179 generations from Chandra (the Moon), and that has ruled in Tipperah, or *Tripura*, from prehistoric times. Eighty-eighth in descent from Chandra was the Rájá Birráj, who introduced the Tipperah era, used in the *Rájmálá* or *Chronicles of the Kings of Tipperah.* The first part of this *Chronicle* was compiled in the reign of the Rájá Dharma Manikya, who seems to have succeeded to the *gadi* in 1407 A.D., and is entered as the 148th in descent from Chandra. The *Rájmálá* is believed to be the earliest specimen of Bengáli composition extant. The area ruled over by this family has at times been very extensive; in the 16th century it extended from the river Hughli (or Hooghly) on the west, to Burma on the east, and to Kámrup on the north. In 1512 the Rájá conquered Chittagong, and his successors, though often engaged in hostilities with the Mughal forces, maintained their independence. In 1620, under the Emperor Jahángir, the Nawáb Fateh Jang invaded Tipperah, captured the Rájá, Jaso Mánikya, and carried him a prisoner to Delhi. Shortly afterwards the Mughal troops were compelled by an epidemic to evacuate the country, in the time of Rájá Kalyán Mánikya, who succeeded Jaso; and though ultimately the Muhammadans established themselves in the lowlands of the Ráj — now the British district of Tipperah in Bengal — the hilly country appears to have been left to the control of the Rájás. The British Government, after obtaining the *diwáni* of Bengal in 1765, always invested the successive Rájás on payment of the usual *nazar* or fine on succession. In 1857 the mutineers of the Chittagong garrison captured Agartalá, the capital of this State; but the Rájá, Ishan Chandra Mánikya, rendered to the Government all the assistance in his power. He was succeeded in 1862 by his brother, the present Rájá, who had held the title of Jubáráj (or Yuváráj) during the late Rájá's lifetime. The family cognisance is the device of a figure half man, half fish, said to be derived from the figure of a fish very widely borne on their flags by ancient Rájput Chiefs (*see* Darbhanga). The area of the State is 4086 square miles; its population is 95,637, chiefly Hindus, but including 26,951 Muhammadans. The family law of succession is peculiar to this State; under it the Rájá has the power of nominating any male member of his family as his successor, with the title of *Jubáráj*, and also a successor to the Jubáráj, with the title of *Bara Thákur.* But this right of the Rájá's is subject to the condition that he may not pass over, for the post of Jubáráj, the kinsman (if any) who had been appointed by his predecessor to the post of Bara Thákur; so that practically it comes to this, that the Rájá cannot appoint his own successor, but can appoint the Bara Thákur who will ultimately succeed that successor. In addition to the territory of Hill Tipperah, the Rájá possesses a large estate in the British district of Tipperah, with larger revenues than those of his feudatory State of Hill Tipperah; and in the frequent cases of a disputed succession, as the devolution of this estate has always been decided by the British Courts, that decision has also usually fixed the succession to the Ráj.

Residence.—Agartolá, Hill Tipperah, Bengal.

TIPU HUSAIN, MIR, *Khán.*

The title is a personal one. It was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and has been recognised by the British Government.

Residence.—Madras.

TIRLA, *Bhumia of.* *See* Nimkhera.

TONK, HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, G.C.S.I., *Nawáb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th December 1867. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family of the Buner clan, descended from Amir Khán, the famous Pindári leader of the last century. His grandfather, Tála Khán, came from the Buner country on the confines of Afghánistán, and took service with the Rohillas in Rohilkhand, in the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh Gházi. Tála Khán's son was Haiát Khán, who became a landowner in Moradabad, and was the father of Amir Khán. The latter rose to be in 1798 the commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar. In 1806 he received the State of Tonk from Holkar. In the same year he transferred his military services to the Rájá of Jaipur, then at war with the Rájá of Jodhpur; and after crushing Jodhpur, then changed sides and conquered Jaipur. In 1809, having plundered both these Rájput States, he turned his arms against the Mahratta Rájá of Nágpur; but was warned off by the British Government. In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, determined to put an end to the Pindári ravages, and to restore peace to Rájputána and Central India, so he offered Amir Khán the sovereignty of the tracts given him by Holkar, under British protection, on condition of his disbanding his army. This was agreed to; many of Amir Khán's troops enlisted in the British service, all were liberally treated, and Amir Khán himself became Nawáb of Tonk, to which State the British Government spontaneously added the fort of Rámpura and the district of Aligarh-Rámpura. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, Wazir Muhammad Khán, who died in 1864. The latter was succeeded by the late Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, who was deposed in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb. The area of the State is 2509 square miles; its population is 338,029, chiefly Hindus, but including 38,561 Muhammadans and 5693 Jains. His Highness, who has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, maintains a military force of 510 cavalry, 2081 infantry, and 77 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Residence.—Tonk, Rájputána.

TONK, THAKUR NIRPAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1869. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is a small Central India State, is not connected with the large State of the same name in Rájputána.

Residence.—Tonk, Indore, Central India.

TORAB. *See* Turab.

TORI FATEHPUR, DIWAN ARJUN SINGH, *Diwán* and *Rao Bahádur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1870; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 7th February 1880. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, from which are descended the ruling houses of Orchha, Panna, and all the chief Bundelkhand States. Rai Singh, great-grandson of Hardul, one of the sons of the Mahárájá Bir Singh Deo of Orchha (*q.v.*), held the territory of Baragaon, and divided it among his eight sons, whence the States so founded are commonly known as the *Hashtbhaya* (or "Eight brother") *jágirs.* Of these there are four now existing—Dhurwai (*q.v.*), Bijna (*q.v.*), Pahári (*q.v.*), and Tori Fatehpur. Rai Singh's son, Hindupat, became the first Diwán of Tori Fatehpur. His great-grandson was the Diwán Haraparshád, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823. His son, the Diwán Prithi Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. At the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the Diwán received the additional title of Rao Bahádur. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. The area of the State is 36 square miles; its population is 10,631, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 15 cavalry, 150 infantry, and 12 guns.

Residence.—Tori Fatehpur, Bundelkhand, Central India.

TRAILAKSHA NATH SARKAR, *Rai Saheb.*

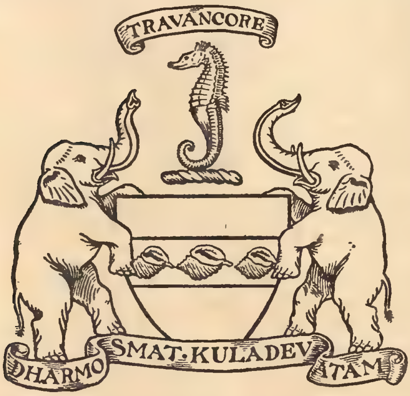
Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Bengal Public Works Department.

Residence.—Calcutta.

TRAVANCORE, HIS HIGHNESS SIR BALA RAMA VARMA, G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1857; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th August 1885. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, whose rule in southernmost India probably dates from the abdication of the Malabar Emperor Cheraman Perumal, about 352 A.D. This potentate, resolved to betake himself to Benares and retire from the world, divided his dominions among the great vassals of his crown, the chief of whom received the southern portion, with the capital named Tiruvánkodu (corrupted into "Travancore"), now a small village in this territory. A long line of successors ruled in Travancore with varied fortunes, till, in 1684 A.D., the Mahárájá Eruma Varma Perumal came to the throne, and reigned till 1717. His descendants, Vanchi Mártánda Perumal (1729 to 1746), and Vanchi Bala Perumal, his son, largely extended the Travancore dominions. Throughout the wars with Tippu Sultán of Mysore, the Rájá of Travancore was the steadfast ally of the British Power. Tippu invaded Travancore in 1789, and again in 1790, but without success; and in 1795 the Rájá Bala Ráma Varma entered into subsidiary alliance with the British Government, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successor of the same name in 1805 entered into still closer relations with the Paramount Power. A rebellion occurred among the Nairs in 1809, but this was promptly suppressed by the British troops, and ever since then the country has enjoyed profound peace. The family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, general in the Malabar country, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent; and a special *sanad* from the Governor-General, dated 1862, authorises the adoption of nieces to perpetuate the dynasty.



The full title of the Mahárájá is—"His Highness Sri Padmanábha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Ráma Varmá Kulashekhára Kiritapati Mani Sultán Mahárájá Ráj Ráma Rájá Bahádur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The area of the State is 6730 square miles; its population is 2,401,158, chiefly Hindus, but including 146,909 Muhammadans and 498,542 Christians. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 61 cavalry, 1442 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1889. The heir-apparent, who always bears the courtesy title of "the Elaya Rájá," is Prince Kerala Varmá, born in 1864. The family cognisance is a conch or chank-shell.

Arms.—*Argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three reversed conches or chank-shells *or*. **Crest.**—A sea-horse proper. **Supporters.**—Elephants rampant, proper. **Motto.**—*Dharmo Smat Kuladevatam.*

Residence.—The Palace, Trivandrum, Travancore, South India.

TRIMABRAO VYANKATESH, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 16th August 1819. Is descended from Subrao, who was *Bakshi* under the last Nawáb of Cuddapah. His son, the late Rao Venkatrao Bahádur, married Koprama, the only daughter and heiress of Narsinghrao, who was *Diwán* of the Nawáb of Karnal about the year 1818 A.D. His son was the present Rao Bahádur, Trimalrao Vyankatesh, who received the title as a personal distinction on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Dhárwár, Bombay.

TRIMBAK GOPAL JAVAKHAR, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Residence.—Násik, Bombay.

TSANEYO CHAUDHRI, *Bohmong.*

Born 1821; succeeded as Bohmong in the year 1875. The Bohmong is the Chief of the Regretha clan of Maghs or Arakanese, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Some time before 1774 A.D., a Burmese Prince named Tong Bohmong, son of King Pakhong of Burma, came to Arakan with his sister, who was married to Kha Mong, the ruling Chief of Arakan. Subsequently he settled, in the year 1774 A.D., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and was chosen Chief of the southern part of that territory. Seventh in descent from Tong Bohmong is the present Bohmong. He has four sons—(1) Maung Sanego, (2) Kong La Phru, (3) Tong La Phru, (4) Keo Jo Phru.

Residence.—Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

TU, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 6th June 1885, as a personal distinction. It meams "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Maulmain, Burma.

TUN, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Shwebo, Burma.

TUN HLA, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1889. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Myingyan, Burma.

TUN THA, MAUNG, *Thuye-gaung Ngweda ya Min.*

The title was conferred on 1st June 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

Residence.—Yaw, Burma.

TURAB ALI KHAN *walad* ALI AKBAR KHAN, *Mir.*

Born 11th March 1837. Belongs to the Suhrabani branch of the Talpur family of Sind. The title is hereditary, having been originally derived from Nur Muhammad, the head of the Kalhora Government in Sind, and subsequently confirmed by the British Government. Mir Suhráb Khán was the grandson of Mir Sháhdád, who first came and settled in Sind during the dynasty of Nur Muhammad Kalhora. The Mir Turab Ali Khán is a grandson of the Amir who was ruling at the time of the annexation. He is a political pensioner. He has two sons—Muhson Ali Sháh and Amdád Ali Sháh.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

UCHAD, THAKUR JITAMIYAN, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1847. Belongs to a Daima (Muhammadan) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 4 square miles. Its population is chiefly Koli (aboriginal).

Residence.—Uchad, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

UDAI KRISHNA (DEB), *Kumár.*

The title was conferred on 18th July 1861, in recognition of his position as the second son of the late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur, and a member of the Sobha Bazár Ráj family of Calcutta. The late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur was the son of the Rájá Rájkrishna Deb Bahádur, and grandson of the Mahárájá Nava Krishna Deb Bahádur (*see* Mahárájá Sir Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, K.C.I.E.) His eldest son was the late Rájá Harendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, who died in 1886; his second son was the Kumár Udai Krishna Deb.

Residence.—Calcutta.

UDAI NARAYAN MAL (of Majhauli), *Rájá.*

Born 1834. Is the Chief of the great Bisen clan of Rájputs in the Gorakhpur district, North-Western Provinces, claiming descent from the famous ascetic Mayur Bhát. By one of his wives, a Surajbansi Rájputni named Surajprabha, he had a son, Biswa or Bisu Sen, who was the great ancestor of the Bisen clan. After him there were seventy-nine generations of Rájás, all of whom had the style of Sen. The eightieth Rájá, Hardeo Sen, obtained on account of his bravery the title of Mal from one of the Delhi Emperors. Then followed twenty-three generations, to Bodh Mal, who succeeded in 1564 A.D., and is said to have been arrested for default of revenue by order of the Emperor Akbar. During his imprisonment at Delhi he was converted to Muhammadanism, taking the name of Muhammad Salim. On his return the Ráni refused to allow him to enter the fort of Majhauli; so he crossed the Little Gaṇdak, and founded the town of Salimpur, while the Ráni managed the Ráj during the minority of her son, Bhawáni Mal. The descendants of the latter continued to rule down to Rájá Ajit Mal, who was Chief from 1753 to 1806; during his time the British took over the district. Rájá Tej Mal was ruler from 1815 to 1843, when he was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor. The Rájá Udai Naráyan Mal has a son and heir, Lal Kharag Bahádur Mal, born 30th August 1853.

Residence.—Majhauli, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

UDAI NARAYAN SINGH (of Babhnipair), *Rájá.*

Born 1854; succeeded his mother, the Ráni Sarfaráz Kumár, in 1873. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the head of the only legitimate family of descendants from the old Kalhans Rájás of Khurása, whose Ráj extended from Hisámpur in Bahraich far into the Gorakhpur district. Their ancestor, Sahaj Sah, who traced his descent from the great King Jurasindhu of Behar, is said to have come from Rájputána in the 14th century, and to have taken service with his friend, Málik Ain-ud-din, who ruled the south of Oudh from Karra Manikpur. That officer found him and his band of Rájput soldiers useful in suppressing the internal disorders of the province, and assigned him in *jágir* the Trans-Gogra district, afterwards known as Khurása, where he settled after expelling the Doms. Tradition says that the Dom Rájá, struck by the beauty of one of the daughters of the Chhattri, demanded her in marriage. The Kalhans Rájá dissembled his rage at the indignity offered him, and pretended to comply, but when the Dom came with his followers to claim his bride, plied them with strong drink till they were insensible and then murdered them.

In the 16th century, seventh in succession from Sahaj Sah was Achal Naráyan Singh—the last of the dynasty, whose fall is related in a well-known legend. He carried off to his fort of Lurhiaghát near Khurása the daughter of Ratan Pánde, a small Bráhman Zamindár. The outraged father sat *dharna* for twenty-one days under a tamarind tree at the door of the ravisher, refusing meat and drink, till death put an end to his sufferings. Before his spirit fled he pronounced a curse of utter extinction on the family of his oppressor, modifying it only in favour of the offspring of the younger Ráni, who alone had endeavoured to make him break his fast, and to whom

he promised that her descendants (the present Rájás of Babhnipair) should succeed to a small Ráj, but that as his eyes had fallen out from hunger, so should they also be blind. The curse has only been partially fulfilled, as though there have been one or two blind Rájás of Babhnipair, the majority of them have been unaffected in their eyesight. The avenging ghost of the Bráhman obtained the aid of the river Sarju. A lofty wave rushed up from that river, overthrew the Rájá's fortess of Lurhiaghát, and left not a member of his household alive. The Ráni had fled, on the Bráhman's advice, to her father's home in Rasulpur Ghaus, where the posthumous son of Achal Naráyan Singh, Bhing Singh, the ancestor of the present Rájá, was shortly born. He possessed himself, when he grew up, of a small principality, including Babhnipair and Burhapara in Gonda, and Rasulpur Ghaus in Basti. He was, however, stripped of the Burhapara Parganá by Alawal Khán, the aggressive leader of the Patháns of Atraula, who after a long struggle finally expelled the Kalhans. For five generations the direct lineal descendants of the last Rájá of Khurása held the combined Parganás of Babhnipair and Rasulpur Ghaus.

Sixth in descent from Bhing Singh was Madhukar Singh, whose sons, Ráj Singh and Himmat Singh, divided the inheritance, the former taking Rasulpur Ghaus with the title of Rájá, the latter, as Bábu, Babhnipair. The grandson of Ráj Singh, Kesri Singh, was killed in battle by the Rájá of Bansi, who forcibly possessed himself of the Parganá of Rasulpur Ghaus. The murdered man left an infant son, Shúja Singh, who was adopted by his cousin, the childless Bábu Ráni Singh of Babhnipair, and transferred the title of Rájá to the holder of that estate. His son, Abdhút Singh, held the Ráj till 1821, and was succeeded by the blind Rájá Jai Singh, who died only a few years before the annexation. On the reoccupation of Oudh the estate was settled with Ráni Sarfaráz Kumár, widow of Indrajit Singh, who had an infant son, the present Rájá. In 1867 the estates were taken under management of the Court of Wards. Rájá Udhai Naráyan Singh was educated at Canning College, and received possession of the estates in 1873. He has issue, two daughters.

Residence.—Babhnipair, Gonda, Oudh.

UDAI PARTAB SINGH (of Bhinga), *Rájá.*

Born 3rd September 1850; succeeded to the Bhinga Ráj on the death of his father, Rájá Kishn Datt Singh, 24th April 1884. Belongs to the Bisen clan of Rájputs; the family is a younger branch of the Bisens of Gonda, being descended from Bhawáni Singh, second son of Rájá Rám Singh. The Rájá is now, however, the chief representative of the House, as the title of Rájá of Gonda is extinct. The possessions of the elder branch were confiscated after the Mutiny for rebellion. The first recorded ancestor of the family is Partáb Singh (or Mal), Zamindár of Goháni in Parganá Digsai, Gonda district, who was Chaudhri of Parganá Khurása under the Kalhans Rájá at the close of the 15th century. On the tragic death of Rájá Achal Naráyan Singh of Khurása, Partáb Singh became the leading representative of the Hindu community during the anarchy that ensued. Third in descent from Partáb Singh was Mán Singh, who first assumed the style of Rájá and founded the present town of Gonda in what was then a dense jungle. Two legends are connected with these events. It is related that in 1618 the Emperor Jahángir heard through Mirza Ali Beg, the Jágirdár of

Khurása, that Mán Singh of Goháni had caught a remarkably fine elephant in the Tarái jungles, and ordered that both the Zamindár and his beast should be invited in this Darbár. The elephant was added to the Imperial stable and the Zamindár recompensed with the title of Rájá. The Rájá was hunting near where Gonda now is when a hare turned round and put his hounds to flight. "If the air of this place," he exclaimed, "will make hares braver than dogs, what will it do for men?" He immediately left the Goháni and laid the foundation of a new capital, which he called Gonda, after a cowshed which he found on the spot.

The most brilliant period in the annals of the family commenced with the accession of Rájá Rám Singh, at the beginning of the latter half of the 17th century, who considerably extended the family estates. The following story is related of the birth of his sons: "His old age was unblessed with offspring, and he had recourse to the services of Ganga Gir Goshain, the most noted of his time among holy men of Ajudhya. The saint had two disciples, Datt and Bhawáni, whom he despatched to Benares with directions that they were to insert their heads into a grating which overlooked the Ganges, and as the guillotine-like door descended from above to decapitate them, to pray to the river who received their lives that in exchange for each a son might be given to the Gonda chieftain. The sacrifice was efficacious and two sons were born, who were named after the authors of their lives, Datt and Bhawáni. At the same time the Goshain gave the Rájá his toothpick and directed him to plant it in Gonda, with the prophecy that as long as it remained green the family of the Bisens should prosper. It grew into a *chilbil* bush, throwing out two main branches. In the Mutiny, when his rebellion cost Rájá Debi Bakhsh Singh his estates, the principal bough was broken off by a hurricane. The second bough yet remains, and with it are bound up the fortunes of the descendants of Bhawáni Singh, the Rájás of Bhinga."

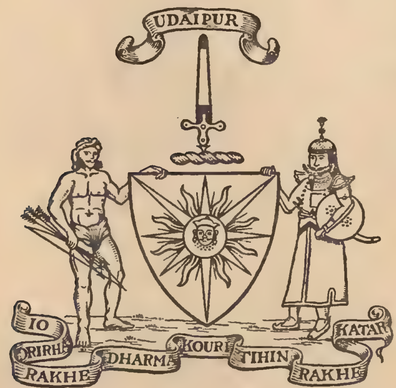
Rájá Rám Singh was succeeded by his son Rájá Datt Singh, whose exploits and conquests are famous. The most celebrated of his wars was with Alawal Khán, who had been appointed by the new Subahdár, Nawáb Saádat Khán, his lieutenant for the Trans-Gogra Provinces, and who was killed at the battle of Sarbangpur. Rájá Datt Singh finally came to terms with the Oudh Government, and his territories were created into a separate jurisdiction, independent of the Názims of Bahraich and Gorakhpur, within which he exercised the full powers of government. He provided for his younger brother, Bhawáni Singh, by sending him to Bhinga, nominally in order to defend it from its foreign enemies and to repress the Banjáras. His strong hand soon restored order. The Janwar chieftain of Bhinga died without issue. The claims of his kindred were disregarded, and Bhinga became thenceforward a Bisen dependency under the rule of Bhawáni Singh and his descendants. Bhawáni Singh brought under his sway all that portion of the Parganá which lies between the Rápti and the forest, as well as a considerable portion of the Tarái which lies to the north of the bank of the river. Up to 1816 the estate was included in the *jágir* of the Bahu Begam. The present Rájá is the sixth in descent from Bhawáni Singh. Rájá Udai Partáb Singh was educated in the Wards Institution at Lucknow. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled *Democracy not suited to India*, and is a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Sarendra Bikráma Singh, born 18th December 1878.

Residence.—Bhinga, Bahraich, Oudh.

UDAIPUR (or Mewar), HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA DHIRAJ SIR FATEH SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., *Mahárána of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 21st December 1884. Is the Chief of the Sesodia clan of Rájputs; and is called "the Sun of the Hindus," as being the head of the elder branch of the *Suryabansi* or Solar race, and the legitimate heir of the semi-divine Ráma, the first in blood of all Hindu Princes. The Mahárána is universally acknowledged as the Chief of the "Thirty-six Royal Tribes"; and the House of Mewár—which is the name of the country of which Udaipur is the capital—is the only dynasty in India that still rules over the same territory as that which its ancestors ruled over for centuries before the Muhammadan invaders from Ghazni first crossed the Indus.

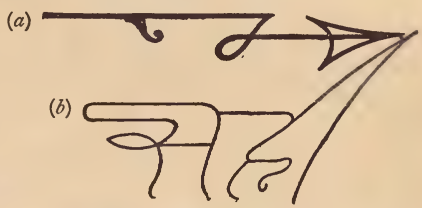


The title, however, of Ráná or Mahárána—which is proudly borne by every considerable Sesodia Prince in Central and Western India, in token of kinship with the illustrious Mahárána of Udaipur—is comparatively modern, having been adopted in the 12th century in lieu of the more ancient "Ráwal," on the occasion of the conquest of the Puár Ráná of Mandor by the Sesodia Ráwal of Chitor. Every member of the Sesodia clan claims kinship with his Chief; and even if he is only the holder of a *charsa* or "hide" of land, he addresses the Mahárána as *Bápji*—father or sire.

The chief modern authority for the history and antiquities of Mewár, as of the other great Rájput States, is the *Annals of Rájásthán*, by the learned Colonel Tod, dedicated to King George the Fourth in 1829, and embodying the researches of many years spent as a Political Agent in Rájputána, in the most friendly personal intercourse with the Rájput Chiefs of that day. Of this great work the most important part is the *Annals of Mewar*, compiled from the records of Udaipur, from the history written by the Rájá Jai Singh of Jaipur, and from a large number of ancient chronicles, including the *Memoirs* of the Emperors Bábar and Jahángir, the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, and others. Tod says of this State:—

"Mewár exhibits a marked difference from all the other States in her policy and institutions; she was an old-established dynasty when these renovated scions were in embryo. We can trace the losses of Mewár, but with difficulty her acquisitions. . . . The honours, and privileges, and the gradations of rank amongst the vassals of the Ráná's House exhibit a highly artificial and refined state of society. Each of the superior rank is entitled to a banner, kettle-drums preceded by heralds, and silver maces, with peculiar gifts and personal honours, in commemoration of some exploit of their ancestors. . . . Only those of pure blood in both lines can hold fiefs of the Crown; the highest may marry the daughter of a Rájput whose sole possession is 'a skin of land,' the sovereign himself is not degraded by such an alliance."

The knight's fee in Mewár is stated to be land of about the yearly rental-value of 250 rupees. The Thákurs of the first class in Mewár are those whose estates represent a yearly value of 50,000 rupees and upwards; these appear at the Court of the Mahárána only on special invitation, and are his hereditary councillors. Those of the second class, with estates of a yearly value of 5000 rupees and upwards, were formerly required to be always in attendance on the Mahárána; and from their number were appointed the *Faujdars* and military officers. Below these Chiefs are the great body of smaller Thákurs, called the *Gol*, holders of smaller estates. And in addition to all are the *Bábás*, or "Children of Mewár"—the numerous younger branches of the Mahárána's own family, who within a certain period are entitled to an appanage. To this class belong the Rájás of Bunera and Sháhpura, great and powerful Chiefs; the ancestor of the former was a twin-brother of the Rána Jai Singh in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, whilst the latter is descended from a scion of the family of the Rána Udai Singh in the time of Akbar. These greater feudatory Chiefs have their grants renewed by the Mahárána at each succession, and receive from His Highness the *khilat* of investiture; but otherwise their feudal burdens are almost nominal. The greatest of the Mewár feudatories is the Ráwat of Salumbar, the head of the great Chondáwat sept; descended from the Prince Chonda, elder son of the Rána Lakha Rám. The legend runs that Chonda, annoyed by some light words of his father, voluntarily surrendered his right to the *gadi* of Chitor in favour of his younger brother Mokalji, who became Rána in 1398 A.D. Chonda stipulated that he and his descendants should always hold the first place in the Councils of the State; and that his symbol, the *bhala* or lance, should always be attached to the signature of the ruling Chief in all grants to vassals. To the present day the descendants of Chonda, Ráwats of Salumbar, are the hereditary Chief Councillors of the Maháránas of Udaipur; and in all grants, the monogram *Sahai*, which is the sign-manual of the Mahárána, is preceded by the symbol of the lance, the sign-manual of the Salumbar chieftain, as shown in the margin.



(*a*) The *Bhala* or lance of the Ráwat of Salumbar, attached to every Udaipur grant.

(*b*) The monogram of the word *Sahai*, the sign-manual of the Mahárána of Udaipur, which always follows the *Bhala*.

The history of the family of the Mahárána of Udaipur is a most interesting one; only a very few landmarks in it can here be given. The legendary empire of Ajudhya, of which Ráma was the monarch, was named *Koshala*, and in the archives of the Mahárána at Udaipur the first royal immigrant from the north into Mewár is called *Koshalaputra*—the son of Koshala. Ráma's two sons were Loh and Cush; of whom the elder, the founder of Loh-Kot or Lahore, is claimed as the ancestor of the Ránás. Fifty-sixth in descent from the deified Ráma was Sumitra, the contemporary of King Vikramáditya, about the year 56 A.D. But the actual founder of the Mewár dynasty is generally considered to be Kanak Sen, who appears to have migrated from Loh-Kot or Lahore into Saurashtra (a province of Káthiáwár, Bombay) about the year 145 A.D. His descendants long reigned in great splendour at Ballabhipur; till at length, about the year 524 A.D., that city was

sacked, and the Rájá Siláditya and all his people exterminated. Only the Queen, Puspávati, was saved, who happened to be absent on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Bhaváni in her native land—she was a Princess of the Pramara clan of Rájputs from Chandravati near Mount Abu. She gave birth to a son in a cave in the mountains of Mallia; and then, having confided her infant to the care of Kamalávati, the daughter of a Bráhman priest of the temple, with the injunctions to bring up the child as a Bráhman but to marry him to a Rájputni, Queen Puspávati mounted the pyre of her dead husband Siláditya. Thus was preserved the Solar race; and Goha (the "Cave-born") subsequently founded the earliest dynasty of Idar (*q.v.*) By the time he was eleven years old he had become quite unmanageable by his kind Bráhman protectors; he associated with Rájput children, killed birds, hunted with the wild Bhils of the forest—in the words of the legend, "How could they hide the rays of the 'Sun'?" The eighth in descent from Goha was Nagadit; he was killed by the Bhils, and the Idar Ráj destroyed, but his infant son, Bappa, was saved by one of the descendants of the faithful Kamalávati, was brought up under the protection of a Bhil family, and became the conqueror of Chitor. An immense mass of legendary lore is attached to the name of Bappa. The saint Harita, who conferred on him the title of "the Diwán of the god Eklinga," dwelt on the spot that is now the site of the great temple of Eklinga, the tutelary deity of Mewár; and the high-priest of that temple, in Colonel Tod's time, was sixty-sixth in lineal descent from Harita. Bappa in some of his flights was accompanied by two Bhils, Baleo of Oguna Panora, in the west of Mewár, and Dewa of Undri, in the valley of Udaipur; and when later he conquered the kingdom of Chitor these Bhils made the *tiká* or mark of sovereignty on the forehead of the young Prince, with blood drawn from the thumb of Baleo. Whence it comes that, to the present day, in the installation ceremonies of a Maháráná of Udaipur, the Ráná of Oguna Panora, a Bhumia Bhil descended from Baleo, makes the *tiká* on the forehead of the Prince with blood from his thumb, and takes him by the arm, and seats him on the *gadi;* whilst the Undri Bhil, the lineal descendant of Dewa, holds the salver of spices and sacred grains of rice used in making the *tiká*. The date of the capture of Chitor and settlement of Bappa Ráwal in Mewár has been fixed at 720 A.D.

At the time of the Muhammadan invasion of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori, a brave descendant of Bappa named Samarsi was the Ráwal of Chitor. He was married to the sister of Prithvi Ráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi; and was the chief ally of that monarch, whose campaigns are the theme of the poet Chand. Shaháb-ud-din was at first defeated by the combined forces of the Chauháns, Tuárs, and Gehlots or Sesodias, according to the account of Chand; but returning in the following year, 1192 A.D., he slew Samarsi and his son Kalyan Rai, as well as Prithvi Ráj and all the flower of the Rájput chivalry. The Queen Pritha died on the pyre of Samarsi; but another widow of Samarsi, Kuramdevi, a Princess of the Salonki Rájputs of Patan, administered the government of Chitor during the minority of her son Karna, while an elder son of Samarsi emigrated and founded the dynasty of Dungarpur. At the head of her Rájputs, Kuramdevi gave battle to Kutb-ud-din near Amber, when the latter was defeated and wounded; and on this occasion nine Rájás and eleven Ráwats of the septs of Mewár followed the mother of their Prince. The Ráwal Karna succeeded to the *gadi* in 1193 A.D.; but he was not destined to be the ancestor of the future Princes of Mewár. His son Mahup

abandoned Chitor, to live with his maternal relatives of the Chauhán clan; and Rahup, son of Karna's cousin (and grandson of Surájmal, brother of Samarsi) succeeded at Chitor.

Goha, Bappa, and Samarsi were the great names of the early semi-legendary times of the Mewár dynasty. With Rahup's accession in 1193 A.D. its history becomes clearer and more authentic. He conquered Mokal, the Purihár Ráná of Mandur; and assumed his title of Ráná or Maháráná, which has ever since distinguished the Sesodias. Ninth in descent from Rahup was the Ráná Lakumsi, who succeeded in 1275 A.D.; his reign is famous for the terrible sack of Chitor by Alá-ud-din, the Pathán Emperor of Delhi. According to the Rájput chronicles, it was the beauty of the fair Padmáni, the Chauhán bride of Bhim Singh, uncle and guardian of the Ráná, that was the cause of this great catastrophe—when Padmáni and all the women of Chitor burnt themselves in one grand holocaust, while their husbands and brothers put on the saffron robe and threw themselves on the Pathán hosts, to be exterminated to a man. The Ráná Ajai Singh was the sole survivor among the royal princes of this massacre; and he was succeeded by his nephew, the great Ráná Hamir, in 1301 A.D. Hamir recaptured Chitor, and in a long reign of sixty-four years restored the fortunes of his family. During the remainder of the Pathán period, Mewár enjoyed great power and prosperity; and the Emperor of Delhi was defeated by one of its Ránás, Khait Singh, at the battle of Bakrol. Khait Singh's son, Lakha Ráná, had many sons, of whom the heroic Chonda was the eldest, and Mokalji the youngest. After a romantic series of incidents, already alluded to above, the succession was handed over by Chonda to Mokalji; and the Ráwat of Salumbar, the descendant of Chonda and the Chief of the Chondáwat sept, is the first noble of Udaipur to this day. After a long reign Mokalji was assassinated, and was succeeded by his son, Khumbo Ráná, in 1419 A.D.; and the latter in 1449 A.D., at the head of 100,000 horse and foot and 1400 elephants, routed the combined forces of the Musalmán Kings of Málwá and Gujarát, and carried off Máhmud, the Khilji King of Málwá, a prisoner to Chitor. The story of this victory is told by Abul Fazl, Akbar's great Minister, in the *Ain-i-Akbari;* and he dilates on the magnanimity of the Rájput Prince, who set Máhmud at liberty, not only without ransom but with rich gifts. The triumphal pillar which Khumbo set up at Chitor eleven years later still records his glory. Khumbo built thirty-two strong fortresses in Mewár, of which the most famous in history is the huge Kumbhomer. In 1469 he was assassinated by his son Uda Singh; and the parricide's name is properly left a blank in the chronicles of Udaipur. His descendant, the Ráná Raimal, had three sons famous in the Rájput ballads, of whom the eldest, the Ráná Sánga, saw the climax of the greatness of Mewár. He is one of the "Pagan" heroes of the *Memoirs of Babar;* and was defeated by the Mughal invader at the great battle of Kánua, on the result of which Bábar assumed the title of *Ghází*, which was held by all subsequent Mughal invaders. In this battle many of the greatest princes of India were slain, fighting under Sánga as their lord paramount—including the Ráwal Udai Singh of Dungarpur (*q.v.*), with two hundred of his clan; the Ráwat of Salumbar, with three hundred Chondáwats; Raimal, son of the Ráhtor Rájá of Jodhpur (*q.v.*); Rámdas, the Rao of Sonigara; the Khán of Mewát; and the son of the last Lodi Emperor of Delhi. Under the rule of Ráná Vikramáditya, son of Sánga, Chitor was once more stormed by the Musalmán foe—this time Bahádur

Sháh, King of Gujarát; but it was during the reign of the Ráná Udai Singh, 1541-1572 A.D., that this famous old fortress was finally stormed by the great Akbar himself. Akbar is stated in the *Jáhangir Námeh* to have shot Jaimal, the heroic uncle of the Ráná, with his own matchlock; which he afterwards called *Singhrám* (another form of Sánga) in honour of this exploit. The Ráná Udai Singh fled, and founded a new capital in a more remote district; he called it Udaipur from his own name, and from that time, 1568 A.D., it has been the capital of Mewár.

The wars with the forces of the Mughal Empire under the generals of Akbar and Jahángir continued with varying fortunes during the reigns of Udai Singh's successors, the Ránás Partáb Singh and Umra Singh; but in 1613 A.D. the latter made his submission to the Emperor Jahángir, who treated him magnanimously, and lavished honours on him and his son Karran. The Emperor Sháh Jahán being a son of the famous Princess of Jaipur, there was great friendship between the Mughals and the Rájputs during his reign. The old animosity broke out anew when Aurangzeb imposed the *jaziah*, or capitation tax on infidels, on all Hindus; but in 1681 he relinquished this odious claim. In 1713, during the reign of the Emperor Farukhsiyar, there was a coalition of the three greatest Rájput States, Mewár (or Udaipur), Márwár (or Jodhpur), and Amber (or Jaipur), against the Imperial power; but this was not of long duration. The House of Udaipur never consented to give a daughter in marriage to the Mughals, and contemned the other Rájput princes who had submitted to this infringemeut of caste rules. Hence the re-admission of the Jaipur and Jodhpur families to the honour of matrimonial alliances with the Udaipur family was the subject of negotiations, and the condition of treaties; and the stipulation on which this was conceded—that the sons of Udaipur princesses succeed their fathers in preference to elder sons by other mothers—was the fruitful cause of bitter family dissensions and many wars. From the year 1736 this State, like most other Rájput States, was incessantly engaged in resisting the Mahrattas or in submitting to their exactions or ravages. Towards the end of the last century, during the rule of the Ráná Bhim Singh, occurred the disastrous war between the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur, both of whom were aspirants for the hand of the Princess Krishna Kunwár of Udaipur. The feud was temporarily appeased by the cruel counsels of the Minister or Diwán of the Ráná, who persuaded the latter to poison his daughter, so as to give peace to Rájásthán. But the ravages of the Mahrattas and the Pindáris under Amir Khán (*see* Tonk) from this time almost made a wilderness of the whole country; till, in 1817, the British Government intervened, put an end to the predatory system in Central and Western India, and undertook the protection and control of the Rájput Chiefs. The Mahárána Bhim Singh gladly entered into this arrangement; and from that time the succession in Udaipur has been a peaceful and happy one. The Mahárána Sambhu Singh, who died in 1874, was succeeded by his first cousin, Mahárána Sujjan Singh, G.C.S.I. The latter died in 1884, and was succeeded by the present Mahárána; who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 15th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The chief feudatories of Mewár are the States of Chani, Jawas, Jura, Madri, Oghna, Panarwa, Para, Patia, Sarwan, and Thana. The area of the State, including these feudatories, is 12,670 square miles; its population is

1,494,220, chiefly Hindus, but including 51,076 Bhils (an aboriginal tribe), 43,322 Muhammadans, and 78,171 Jains. The Mahárání maintains a military force of 5560 cavalry, 19,344 infantry, and 464 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Arms.—*Gules*, a sun in its splendour *or*. **Crest.**—A sheathed sword erect, proper. **Supporters.**—A Bhil and Rájput warrior attired for forlorn hope (in saffron robes), proper. **Motto.**—*Io Drirha Rakhe Dharma Kouri Tihin Rakhe Katar.*

Residence.—Udaipur, Rájputána.

UDAIPUR (CHOTA NAGPUR), RAJA DHARAMJIT SINGH DEO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 17th March 1857, succeeded to the *gadi* 18th March 1876. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, descended from the Chiefs of Sargujá (*q.v.*) The last surviving Rájá of the family that formerly ruled in this State having been guilty of murder and rebellion during the Mutiny of 1857, and having been transported to the Andaman Islands, the State was conferred on the father of the present Rájá, who was the Rájá Bindeswari Parshád Singh Deo Bahádur, C.S.I., brother of the Mahárájá of Sargujá. He distinguished himself greatly for his loyalty to Government, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The latter has a son and heir named Bishan Partáb Singh Deo; who bears the courtesy title of Jubaráj or Yuvaráj. The State, which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, has an area of 1051 square miles; and a population of 33,955, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a military force of 3 guns.

Residence.—Udaipur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

UDHAM SINGH (of Pirthipur), *Mián.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Pirthipur, Kángra, Punjab.

UDIT NARAYAN SINGH (of Tirwa), *Rájá.*

Born 1855; succeeded to the Ráj as a minor on the death of his kinsman, the late Rájá Jagat Singh, in 1857. He is a Baghel Rájput, the son of Rájá Báji Singh. The remote progenitor of the family is said to have been one Bazag Gir Deo, who came from Gujrat and settled in Rewah. In the time of Rájá Jai Chand, the Ráhtor Prince of Kanauj (*circ.* 1190), one Bhaun Partáb came from Rewah and settled at Kolapur in Kanauj, and the family spread in the neighbouring villages, till about the end of the 17th century Dharm Dás took up his abode in Tirwa. His grandson, Partáb Singh, by ingratiating himself with the Oudh Governor, Almas Ali, extended his influence and acquired the title of Rao. Sumer Singh, son of Partáb Singh, raised the family to the greatest distinction they ever enjoyed from his connection with Shujá-ud-daulá, the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh, whom he aided in the battle of Buxar. He obtained from the Emperor Sháh Alam the title of Rájá Bahádur, and the dignity of a *mansabdár* of 3000.

Residence.—Tirwa, Farukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

UDIYAJIT (of Kakarbai), *Rao.*

Born 14th April 1827. This Bundela Thákur is descended from Bharat Chand, grandson of Rájá Malkhan of Orchha. The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on the grandfather of the present holder by the Mahárájá of Panna. Arjun Singh, the father of Rao Udiyajit, assisted in

restoring order in the Garotha tahsil towards the close of the Mutiny. Rao Udiyajit owns seven villages in the Jhánsi district. He has a son and heir, Lachhman Singh, aged twenty-six years.

Residence.—Kakarbai, Jhánsi, North-Western Provinces.

UGRA NARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Supul, Bhágalpur, Bengal.

UJAMBAR. *See* Ajambar.

UJJAL SINGH (of Dhanaura), *Sardár.*

Born 1858; succeeded to the title, which is hereditary, on the death of his father, the late Sardár Dewa Singh of Dhanaura. Belongs to a Khatri family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Hazuri Singh, whose eldest son, Sardár Dharam Singh, was the grandfather of Sardár Natha Singh, father of the late Sardár Dewa Singh of Dhanaura. The younger brothers of Sardár Dharam Singh were the Sardárs Karam Singh and Sada Singh, both of whom made considerable conquests in the Punjab—the last-named being the conqueror of Dhanaura and the neighbouring territory, which descended to the posterity of his elder brother, Sardár Dharam Singh. The family came under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej States, and rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857.

Residence.—Dhanaura, Karnál, Punjab.

UJYAR SINGH (of Gormara), *Thákur.*

The title is hereditary.

Residence.—Gormara, Seoni, Central Provinces.

UMAKANT DAS, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 1st January 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of eminent services in the Political Department, particularly in connection with the State of Hill Tipperah (*q.v.*), in Bengal. The Rai Bahádur holds the position of Assistant Political Agent in Hill Tipperah.

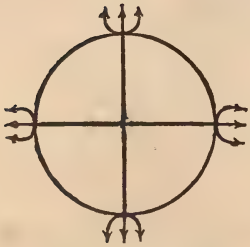
Residence.—Hill Tipperah, Bengal.

UMED KUAR (of Fatehpur), *Ráná.*

Belongs to a Ráj Gond family, claiming an antiquity, in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces, of more than 900 years. The Fatehpur *jágir* is said to have been conferred on an ancestor by Rájá Kamal Nain, Gond Rájá of Mandla, in 930 A.D. A *sanad* from the Rájá of Mandla, dated 1500 A.D., is still in the possession of the family.

Residence.—Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

UMED SINGH (of Piplod), *Ráná.*



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Born 1844. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the famous Chauhán Rájputs of Ajmir; the *chakra* or Chauhán device used in the seals and signatures of Chauhán Chiefs is given in the margin. The name of the founder of the family is unknown, but he is said to have received the *jágir* from Pádsháh Gházi of Delhi about 725 years ago. The earliest Ráná was Ráná Jagrup Singh; from whom the succession has been from father to son in uninterrupted course. The Ráná is an Honorary Magistrate. He has three sons —(1) Nahita Singh, (2) Nirbhi Singh, (3) Umrao Singh.

Residence.—Piplod, Nimár District, Central Provinces.

UMEDRAM ANANDRAM, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was at first conferred as an official title, and for good services was subsequently continued for life.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

UMETA, THAKUR HATHISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1825. Belongs to a family said to be of Bariya (aboriginal) descent. The area of the State is about 37 square miles.

Residence.—Umeta, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

UMRAO SHA (of Sobhapur), *Rájá.*

Succeeded to the title on the death of the late Rájá Chandra Churáman Sha of Sobhapur, 14th December 1886. Belongs to a Ráj Gond family, whose ancestor obtained the title of Rájá from the Gond Rájá of Mandla.

Residence.—Sobhapur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH (of Kachesar), *Rao.*

Born April 1835. Belongs to a Jat family of the Dalál *gotra*, founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jarmal, and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Hariana about 200 years ago. The first three settled in Chitsona, Parganá Sayana, while Gurwa took possession of lands in Parganá Chandansi. Bhual was succeeded by Manghi Ram, who had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom obtained considerable power. He had two sons, Magni Ram and Randhan Singh. Both of these joined the Jats of Bhartpur, but Najib-ud-daulá secured their allegiance by granting them Kachesar in *jágir*, with the title of Rao, and the office of *chormár*, or destroyer of thieves, for the nine surrounding Parganás. Randhan succeeded

to the estate in 1790, and obtained from Sháh Alam a perpetual lease of Parganás Path, Sayana, Thana Farida, and talúqas Datiyana and Sayyidpur, at a yearly revenue of Rs.40,000. This grant was confirmed by the British Government in 1803. Rao Randhan died in prison in Meerut in 1816, and on his death the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the *jágir* of Kachesar was granted revenue-free in perpetuity to his son, Rao Fateh Singh, by Lord Moira in the same year.

Fateh Singh died in 1839, after amassing immense wealth and estates, and increasing his talúqa to an enormous extent. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahádur Singh, who added twenty-six villages to the estates. He expressed his intention of leaving his estates equally to Guláb Singh and Umrao Singh. Guláb resented this, and Rao Bahádur was found foully murdered in his house in 1847.

Guláb Singh, who succeeded, received estates assessed at Rs.7,083 for his services during the Mutiny. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar, who again was succeeded by her daughter, Bhup Kunwar. Bhup Kunwar died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Kushal Singh, nephew and adopted son of the late rebel, Rájá Nahar Singh, of Ballabhgarh. Umrao Singh had meanwhile been pressing his claims, and in 1868 a settlement was made by arbitration—five-sixteenths of the property were awarded to Partáp Singh, a grandson of Magni Ram; six-sixteenths to Umrao Singh, and the remainder to Khushal Singh. Umrao Singh subsequently gave one of his daughters in marriage to Khushal Singh. He has a son and heir, named Girraj Singh, aged twelve years.

Residence.—Kachesar, Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH, LALA, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 29th May 1886, in recognition of good services rendered in the Railway Mail Service.

Residence.—Calcutta.

UMRAO SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Shergil Jat family, descended from a common ancestor, fourteen generations back, with Sardár Dayál Singh, Majithia (*q.v.*) Izzat Singh was the founder of this branch of the family. He acquired a strip of the Dhanni territory, and held it till his death in 1772 A.D. The Mahárájá Ranjit Singh took possession of the whole of the Dhanni country, but he allowed the Sardár Attar Singh, grandson of Izzat Singh, to retain a considerable estate, and the Sardár ultimately was permitted to administer the country. He was killed in Hazára in 1843, and succeeded by his only son, Surat Singh—to whose influence was largely due the rebellion of the Mahárájá Sher Singh in 1845. After the annexation of the Punjab the Sardár Surat Singh's *jágirs* were confiscated, and he was banished to Benares. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out he displayed conspicuous loyalty. He kept a Sikh detachment, which guarded the Treasury at Benares, to their duty; and in an engagement with a party of Rájputs, who had attacked Benares, he received a severe wound. For his services

during the Mutiny the Sardár received the additional title of Bahádur, a considerable pension, and a valuable *jágir;* and he was subsequently created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He received permission to return to the Punjab, and generally resided at Majithia. On 1st January 1877 he received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He was succeeded by his elder son, the present Sardár, the younger son being named Sundar Singh.

Residence.—Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

UMRAO SINGH (of Naigaon), *Rájá.*

The title is hereditary, the Rájá belonging to a Rájput family, whose ancestor received the title from the Emperor Akbar of Delhi. The family were originally the Chiefs of Argal on the river Jumna. Subsequently they migrated to Garhakota, and ruled there. The late Rájá of Naigaon, Guláb Singh, was born 21st January 1806; and on his death he was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rájá.

Residence.—Naigaon, Ságar, Central Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 14th November 1888, for good services rendered in the Medical Service. The Rai Bahádur is the son of the late Makhun Singh of Cawnpore. He entered the Medical Service of the Government of India as Native Doctor in February 1854, and was attached to the 63rd Regiment. Transferred to 2nd Grenadiers N.I., and served in medical charge of two companies of the regiment in the expedition against the Santáls in June 1855, and subsequently with the whole regiment in 1855-56. In 1857 was appointed to a detachment of Her Majesty's 64th Foot at Chinsurah, and marched to Cawnpore, and joined the headquarters of the regiment. Was present at the action of Sewrajpore and Cawnpore in November 1857 against the rebel Sepoys, and was entrenched for nine days at Cawnpore; was afterwards present in the final action at Cawnpore on 28th November 1857, when the Gwalior contingent was defeated. Appointed to the 35th Regiment in 1858, and served with the corps in keeping open the line of communication along the Trunk Road between Mainpuri and Merah-ki Serai. In 1863 was appointed to the Civil charge of the Rampur Boáliya Charitable Dispensary. In 1865 was transferred to His Excellency the Viceroy's Household Dispensary. In 1886 accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Mandalay (Burma Medal). Retired 1891. He has a son and heir, named Bhoyrub Prosad Singh, born 21st July 1858.

Residence.—Simla and Calcutta.

UMRAO SINGH, BAHADUR (of Barhpura), *Rao.*

Born 1839. This very ancient title, which is hereditary, was originally conferred by the famous Prithiráj, last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. The Rao belongs to a Bhadauriya (Chauhán Rájput) family, and is the Chief of the

clan in the Etáwah district. For the family history, *see* Mahendra Mahendra Singh, Bhadauriya, Mahárájá of Bhadáwar. The Rao has a son and heir, Lala Himanchal Singh, born 20th February 1867.

Residence.—Barhpura, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

UMRI, RAJA PIRTHI SINGH, *Rájá of.*

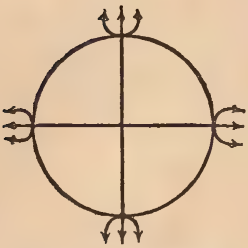
A Ruling Chief.

Born 1871; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 20th February 1882. Belongs to a Sesodia Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a Chief who in 1803 assisted General Jean Baptiste with military service, and was granted the territory of Umri, which is entirely enclosed with the Gwalior territory. The late Rájá Moham Singh died in 1882, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Rájá. The State has a population of 2740.

Residence.—Umri, Guna, Central India.

UMRI, THAKUR MOTISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.



The *Santak* of the Chauhán Rájputs, called *Chakra*, used in the seal and for signature.

(A circle with four *Trisulas* or Tridents as radii at the cardinal points.)

Born 1862. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, claiming descent from Thákur Gumánsinghji, son of Fatehsinghji. The late Chief, Thákur Amarsinghji, was born in 1811, and succeeded as a minor in June 1825. He was succeeded by his grandson, the present Thákur Motisinghji. The State, which has to make certain annual payments to Satlásna and Bhalusna, has a population of 1082, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Umri, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

UNCHERA, *Rájá of.* *See* Nagod.

UNI, THAKUR DAULAT SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1845; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family.

Residence.—Uni, Indore, Central India.

UPARWARA, THAKUR LACHHMAN SINGH, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1835; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1871. Belongs to a Solankhi Rájput (Hindu) family. The State has a population of about 1200, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Uparwára, Western Málwá, Central India.

UPENDRA CHANDRA CHAUDHRI, *Kumár.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, 18th July 1861, in recognition of his position as the adopted son and heir of the late Rájá Haris Chandra Chaudhri, Zamindár of Maimansingh. Haris Chandra was the descendant of Sri Krishna Chaudhri, Zamindár of Karni, Rájsháhi; and received the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, in recognition of his munificent contributions to various works of public utility.

Residence.—Maimansingh, Bengal.

UPENDRA NATH DUARDAR, *Rai Bahádur.*

The title was conferred on 2nd July 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services rendered during the Bhutan war, and his public spirit.

Residence.—Baksha, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

USMAN KHAN. *See* Muhammad Usmán Khán.

UTTAM SINGH (of Rámpur), *Sardár.*

Born 1840. Belongs to the House of Malaudh, descended from the famous Phulkian stock, having a common ancestor, Phul, with the great Phulkian Chiefs of Patiála, Jind, Nábha, and Bhadaur (*q.v.*) The district of Malaudh was conquered from the Afgháns of Maler Kotla in 1754 A.D., in the time of Sardár Bakhta, son of Ráma, who was the fourth son of Phul. Bakhta's grandson, the Sardár Dalel Singh of Malaudh, died in 1824, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardár Fateh Singh; who died in 1849, leaving two sons, the Sardárs Hazára Singh and Uttam Singh. On the death of his elder brother, Hazára Singh, in 1854, the Sardár Uttam Singh became the head of this important family, Sardár Balwant Singh of Bir Chima and Sardár Badan Singh of Malaudh being junior Chiefs of the same family. In 1866 the Sardár was created a *jágirdár* Magistrate.

Residence.—Rámpur, Ludhiána, Punjab.

UTTAM SINGH (of Ghanauli), *Sardár.*

The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the Chief of the Ghanauli branch of the important family of Sikh Sardárs descended from the Sardár Khushál Singh. He achieved conquests in the Manjha (the Punjab proper), and took possession of Jálandhar. Subsequently, in 1756 A.D., he conquered the Ghanauli, Bhartgarh, Bhanga, and other territories in the Cis-Sutlej States. All their Trans-Sutlej lands were taken from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but with regard to their Cis-Sutlej estates, they came under British protection with the other Chiefs. The family rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with large permanent

remissions of taxation. The son of Khushál Singh, Sardár Budh Singh, had many sons, amongst whose descendants his estates have been divided; of these the second, Sardár Bhopál Singh of Ghanauli, was the father of Sardár Uttam Singh, and also of a younger brother, Sardár Partáb Singh (*q.v.*).

Residence.—Ghanauli, Ambála, Punjab.

UTTAMCHAND SATIDAS, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred as an official title, and for good service was continued for life, 22nd June 1889.

Residence.—Sind, Bombay.

VADALI, JAREJA VIRABHA, *Tálukdár of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* 12th June 1888. The State has an area of 2 square miles, and a population of 590, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Vadáli, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

VADHYAWAN, NAIK MOHANYA *walad* PHULSINGH, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1849. Belongs to a family said to be descended from Bhil (aboriginal) ancestors. The State, which is one of those known as the Dáng States of Khándesh, has an area of about 5 square miles, and a population of 253, chiefly Bhil (aboriginal).

Residence.—Vadhyawán, Khándesh, Bombay.

VAJIRIA, THAKUR KESAR KHAN, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1876; has succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The late Thákur was named Kalubáwá Gulábkhán, and he was succeeded by the present Chief. The area of the State is 10 square miles; the population, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal).

Residence.—Vajiria, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VAKHTAPUR, THAKUR UDESINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 21st January 1847; succeeded to the *gadi* 19th May 1876. Belongs to a family said to be descended from a Rájput named Makwána Bhatti, who many generations ago came into Máhi Kántha, and married the daughter of a Koli Chief. The Thákur Wakhtsinghji was the founder of this branch of the family; his descendant was the Thákur Harisinghji, father of the present Chief. The State contains an area of 31 square miles, and a population of 2379, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Vakhtapur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VALASNA, THAKUR HARISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1881; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from the Rao Viramdeo, Rao of Idar in Akbar's time. The area of the State is 80 square miles; its population 4358, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Valasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VARADARAJA GOPALA CHARIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889. The Rao Bahádur is a distinguished graduate (B.A. and B.L.) of the Madras University.

Residence.—Madura, Madras.

VARAGAM, THAKUR RAJSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th December 1821; succeeded to the *gadi* 9th February 1848. Belongs to a Rehwár Rájput family, descended from the ancient Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. Has a son and heir named Kunwár Parbatsinghji. The area of the State is 45 square miles; its population 3446, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Varágám, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VARAJLAL PURSHOTTAMRAI, *Rao Bahádur.*

Born 24th June 1843. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, 14th October 1882, for meritorious services in the Bombay Political Department. He entered the service of the Bombay Government in 1866, and in 1889 became Diwán or Prime Minister of the State of Dharampur (*q.v.*), in the Surat Agency. He also received a Gold Medal from the States of Lunáwárá and Bálásinor (*q.v.*), in the Rewá Kántha Agency, with the sanction of the Government of India, for services rendered in the settlement of questions involving territorial exchanges and the adjustment of various claims and rights between those two States.

Residence.—Bombay.

VARDU PILLAI, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st September 1881.

Residence.—Trichinopoli, Madras.

VARNOLI MOTI, RAHTOR PITHIBHAI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1826. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 1 square mile.

Residence.—Varnoli Moti, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VARNOLI NANI, RAHTOR BHAIJI, *Chief of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1824. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 1 square mile.

Residence.—Varnoli Náni, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN SEWADA, THAKUR KALUBAWA, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1828. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is about 3 square miles.

Residence.—Vasan Sewada, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN VIRPUR, DAIMA JITABAWA BAJIBHAI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1820; succeeded to the *gadi* (jointly with the Thákur Jaswantsinghji) on 23rd August 1887. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles.

Residence.—Vasan Virpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN VIRPUR, THAKUR JASWANTSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1874; succeeded to the *gadi* (jointly with the Thákur Daima Jitabawa Bajibhai) as a minor on 23rd August 1887. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles.

Residence.—Vasan Virpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASIREDDI BHAVANI MUKLESWARA PRASADA NAYUDU, *Mani Sultán.*

This title has recently been recognised as hereditary in the Madras Presidency. When the holder is a male, the title is *Mani Sultán Garu.*

Residence.—Kistna, Madras.

VASNA, THAKUR TAKHTSINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 18th September 1873; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 7th October 1875. Belongs to the family of the Chief of the Ráhtor Rájputs, claiming descent from Jodh Rájá of Jodhpur (*q.v.*) The family has been settled at Vasna since the time of the Thákur Shersinghji, 1629 A.D. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 28 square miles, and a population of 4794, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Vasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VASUDEV BAPUJI KANITKAR, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

VASUDEV JAGANNATH, *Rao Saheb.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 23rd June 1864.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

VASUDEV PANDURANG, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 28th July 1882.

Residence.—Poona, Bombay.

VASURNA, RAJA JAWAHIRSINGH, *alias* RATANSINGH JESWANTRAO, *Rájá of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1878. Belongs to a family that is said to be descended from a Bhil (aboriginal) ancestor. The State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, has an area of 132 square miles, and a population of 6177, chiefly Bhils.

Residence.—Vasurna, Khándesh, Bombay.

VELAGOTI SRI RAJA GOPALA KRISHNA YACHENDRA BAHADUR, SIR, K.C.I.E. (of Venkatagiri), *Rájá, Panch-Házár Mansabdár.* *See* Venkatagiri.

VENKASWAMI RAO, T., *Diwán Bahádur.*

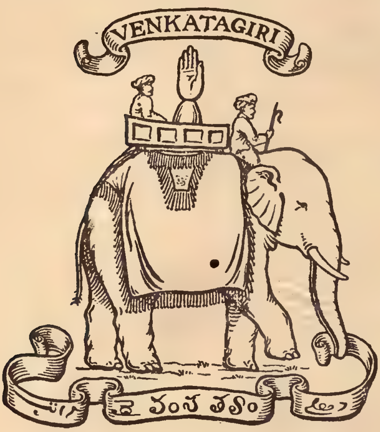
Born 1830. Was appointed Diwán (or Prime Minister) of Kálahasti (*q.v.*), and granted the title of Diwán Bahádur as a personal distinction in 1887.

Residence.—Kálahasti, Madras.

VENKATA PERUMAL RAZ, *Rájá.*

See Kumára Venkata Perumal Raz, *Rájá.*

VENKATAGIRI, RAJA SIR VELAGOTI SRI RAJA GOPALA KRISHNA YACHENDRA BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., *Rájá of, Panch-Házár Mansabdár.*



Born 1857. Belongs to a family that traces its descent from Chenireddi, from whom the present Rájá of Venkatagiri is twenty-seventh in descent; he discovered a hidden treasure, and rose to high favour in the service of the Rájá of Varagala, who granted him a large *jágir*. Under his descendants the estate was largely increased in area. The late Rájá of Venkatagiri, Kummara Yachama Nayudu, was born in 1832; and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was succeeded by the present Rájá, who was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Madras in 1888, and again in 1890. In 1888 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His title of *Panch-Házár Mansabdár* was of Mughal origin, indicating the military command of 5000. The title of Rájá of Venkatagiri was recognised as hereditary in 1890.

Residence.—Venkatagiri, Nellore District, Madras.

VENKATAKUMARA SURYA RAO, *Rájá.*

See Pithapur, *Rájá of.*

VENKATARÁMAYYA PANTULU, G., *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Revenue Survey of Madras.

Residence.—Madras.

VENKATARANGA CHARIYAR, T., *Mahámahopádhyáya.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás.

Residence.—Vizágapatam, Madras.

VENKATASVETA CHALA-PATHI RANGA RAO, RAVU (of Bobbili), *Rájá.*

Is the adopted son of the Ráni of Bobbili, Rani Lakshmi Chellegumma. The title of Ráni was conferred by the British Government, 17th February 1876; and the title of Rájá of Bobbili was recognised as hereditary in 1880.

Residence.—Madras.

VENKOBA CHARIYAR, C., *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1889, for eminent services in the Madras Judicial Service.

Residence.—Tanjore, Madras.

VIKAR-UL-UMARA (IKBAL-UD-DAULA) BAHADUR,
His Excellency the Nawáb.

One of the Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State.

Born about the year 1840. The Nawáb Bahádur bears the courtesy title of "His Excellency" as a Member of the Council of State and Minister of His Highness the Nizám. With his brother, Sir Khurshid Jáh (*q.v.*), and his cousin, Sir Asmán Jáh (*q.v.*), he is the present representative of the great and powerful Shamsiya family, the first among the noble families of Hyderabad, which has been frequently connected by marriage with the ruling House, and entrusted with the hereditary command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops of the Nizám. Descended from the famous captain, Shaikh Abul Khair Khán, Imám Jang, Shamsher Bahádur, who was a *Mansabdár* in Málwá under the Emperor Aurangzeb. He attached himself to the fortunes of the great Asaf Jáh, the founder of the Hyderabad dynasty, under whose banner he rose to the highest commands. In 1745 he defeated a force of Mahrattas; and under the successors of Asaf Jáh, the Nizáms Násir Jang and Salábat Jang, he continued his successful career. In 1752 he died at Burhánpur; and was succeeded by his son, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, who became the first Noble of the Nizám Ali, obtaining the command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops, immense territorial possessions, and the titles of Shams-ud-daulá, Shams ul-Mulk, and Shams-ul-Umará. He died in 1876, when campaigning in Panghul; and was succeeded by his son, who at the early age of four had received from the Nizám the titles of Ba-ud-din Khán, Imám Jang, Khurshid-ud-daulá, and Khurshid-ul-Mulk. He succeeded to all the honours of his father, and became a famous scholar and *savant*, receiving at various times the titles of Teg Jang, Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Umará, Bahádur, and in 1827 the title of Amir-i-Kabir. In 1849 he became for a short time Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He died in 1862, leaving two sons, Umdat-ul-Mulk (who became Amir-i-Kabir), and Ikhtidár-ul-Mulk (who became Vikar-ul-Umará). The former died in 1877, when the latter succeeded him in the family honours, and as co-Regent of the State—adding the title of Amir-i-Kabir to that of Vikár-ul-Umará. He died in 1881, leaving two sons, the Nawáb Sir Khurshid Jáh (*q.v.*) and the Nawáb Ikbál-ud-daulá, who became the Vikár-ul-Umará. Both these noblemen, like their kinsman Sir Asmán Jáh, have shared the fortune of their ancestor, in allying themselves in marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad. The Vikár has two sons, who have been most carefully educated under both Indian and English tutors, and who are both promising scholars and exceedingly popular. The Vikár has always taken an active share in the administration of His Highness's government, and is one of the most experienced and accomplished statesmen in India. He is also famous as the first sportsman in India; and in this capacity has always been most generous in providing the finest tiger-shooting for many

distinguished visitors. On the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad in November 1892, the Vikár was entrusted by His Highness the Nizám with the duty of meeting His Excellency and bringing him into Hyderabad. His palace of Falaknuma, a few miles out of Hyderabad, is one of great magnificence, and is one of the sights of India.

Residences.—Hyderabad; Falaknuma, near Hyderabad.

VIKRAMA DEVU GARU, SRI (of Jaipur, Vizágapatam), *Rájá.*

Born 1875. The title of Rájá of Jaipur was recognised as hereditary in December 1890. The late Rájá of Jaipur, Sri Ramachendra Devu Garu, received the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction on 2nd December 1875. Claims descent from the ancient Kings of Jambhuráj; the founder of the family, Vináyakadevu, having been, in very early times, the younger brother of a King of Jambhuráj. The family banner, coloured yellow and purple, bears the figure of Hanumán, the monkey-god. For a seal the Rájás of Jaipur use the device of a lion *argent* standing on the back of an elephant *azure.* The title of *Mahárájá Saheb Mehrban Doston* is said to have been conferred on the Rájá's ancestors by one of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Vináyakadevu, who is described as a Rájput of the *Chandravansa* or Lunar race, is said to have married the daughter of one of the Gajapati Kings of Orissa, who conferred on him this extensive *Zamindári,* and subsequently, to confirm his authority over the wild tribes of the mountainous districts of Jaipur, he took as his second wife the only surviving Princess of the ancient Sila Vansa dynasty. Among the population of the Ráj are many Kandhs, Gauras, and other aboriginal tribes, who were formerly notorious for their human sacrifices known as *Meriah.*

Residence.—Jaipur, Vizágapatam District, Madras.

VILAYAT ALI KHAN, SAYYID, C.I.E., *Nawáb.*

The title of Nawáb was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 14th April 1882, in recognition of "prominent and devoted services rendered during the Mutiny, and munificent liberality." The "Saviour of Behar"—the late William Tayler, Commissioner of Patna at the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny—thus wrote of the Sayyid:—

"Vilayet Ali Khan has been conspicuous from the very commencement of the disturbance, and the bravery and frankness with which he has at very great risk to himself cast his lot on the side of the authorities is deserving of special recognition at the present time, and has been in itself of great use. A few days after the news of the Mutiny reached us, he presented to me a petition stating that he was ready to devote his life and property in the service of the State; and from that day he has incessantly exerted himself in the cause of Government, seeking for information, ferreting out bad characters, watching the city, and obtaining good information, through emissaries employed at his expense, from the neighbouring villages. Professions of loyalty are valuable in proportion as they are *voluntary* and *timely*, and their sincerity is tested by acts. The proffer of Vilayet Ali's services was made in our darkest and most dangerous crisis, and the proffer throughout was supported by 'deeds.'"

At the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the Sayyid had the distinguished honour of receiving His Royal Highness's personal thanks for his good services to the Empire; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1st January 1878. He was one of the chief founders of the Patna College, now a great centre of learning, of the Temple Medical School, and of many other important educational institutions; and has always been prominent in every good work in the province of Behar.

Residence.—Patna, Bengal.

VINAYAK RAO GANESH SAMARTH, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1889.

Residence.—Tonk, Rájputána.

VIRA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Rájá of Kurumbranád.*

Born 1831. Belongs to a Kshatriya family, long known as the *Bandhu Swarupam* or ally of the Zamorins of Calicut, whom the Kurumbranád Rájás helped in their contests with the Portuguese. The family, like those of the other Rájás of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the Rájá's heir-apparent. The late Rájá of Kurumbranád, also called Vira Varma Rájá, was born in 1799, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1852. The Rájá receives an allowance from Government, as compensation for the territory that belonged to his ancestors.

Residence.—Payyoli, Malabar, Madras.

VIRAMPURA, THAKUR NATHU KHAN, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854. Belongs to an Agwán (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 1 square mile; its population is chiefly Bhil.

Residence.—Virampura, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VIRESALINGAM PANTULU, K., *Rao Bahádur.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services in the Education Department. Is the Senior Pandit of the Rájámandri College, Madras.

Residence.—Rájámandri, Madras.

VIRPUR, THAKUR SURAJI SURTANJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 8th October 1846; succeeded to the *gadi* 30th July 1864. Belongs to the great Jareja Rájput family that has given rulers to Kutch and Nawanagar, being an offshoot of the latter House. The Thákur has a son and heir, named Harisinghji. The State, which is tributary to Junágarh, has an area of 67 square miles, and a population of 5338. The Thákur maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 40 infantry, and 2 guns.

Residence.—Virpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

VIRPUR, *Thákur of.* *See* Vasan Virpur.

VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th July 1888.

Residence.—Bombay.

VISHNU PANT KESHAO KANTI, *Rao Bahádur.*

Has held an important position in the State of Dewás (senior branch), Central India; and received the title as a personal distinction on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—Dewás, Central India.

VISHNU RAMCHANDRA ASHTIKÁR, *Rao Saheb.*

Granted the title, as a personal distinction, 2nd January 1893, for eminent services as *Mámlatdár.*

Residence.—Bombay.

VISHRAM RAMJI GHOLE, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his services in the Medical Department. He holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army.

Residence.—Ratnagiri, Bombay.

VITHAL RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mahratta Government of Ságar, and recognised by the British Government.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

VITHALRAO PHIRANGOJIRAO (of Chikurde), *Patangrao.*

Born in the year 1747 of the *Saka* era, or about 1825 A.D. The Patangrao is in the enjoyment of certain *Deshmukhi Amals*, and is known as the Deshmukh of Chikurde. The title of Patangrao was conferred on one of his ancestors by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. He has three sons—Ganpat Rao, Nilkanta Rao, and Ananda Rao. The device of a dagger-head is the family seal or signature.

Residence.—Sátára, Bombay.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJA SIR P. ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZ, G.C.I.E., *Mahárájá of.*

The Mahárájá is the son of His late Highness Sir Viziaram Raz, Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and was born in 1850; succeeded his father in 1878. He was appointed a Fellow of the Madras University in 1882; a Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George in 1884 and 1892, and of the Governor-General's Council in 1888. Was granted the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction in 1881; created K.C.I.E. in 1887, and G.C.I.E. on 24th May 1892. The family is of Rájput origin, claiming descent from Viziabhup, brother of one of the ancient Mahoránás of Udaipur in Rájputána, and therefore belonging to the Sesodia branch and the Vasista *Gotra* or clan. The family obtained the following titles from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi: *Mahárájá Sahiba Meharban Mushpaku, Kadaradan Karampharmayi Mokhalesan Mahárájá Mitza, Manya Sultán Garu Bahádur.* The family colour is purple, and its motto is "Ever Loyal." The Mahárájá's late father introduced the "Majority Bill" into the Viceroy's Council, which became law; and he was granted the "Darbár salute" in 1876. The Mahárájá is an extensive landowner in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere. His hereditary title of Rájá was recognised by Government in 1890.

Residence.—Vizianagram, Vizágapatam, Madras.

VOHORA, THAKUR MOTABAWA, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The State has an area of 2 square miles; and its population consists chiefly of Bhils and Kolis.

Residence.—Vohora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VYANKAT RAO, *Rao Saheb.*

Born 23rd October 1836. The title is hereditary. The Rao Saheb is one of the representatives of the Rao Vináyak Rao, who was Diwán or Prime Minister to the last Mahratta ruler of Ságar. Rao Vináyak Rao came originally from the Deccan, and was appointed a Mámlatdár by the late Mahratta Government. The present Rao Saheb is a *Tahsildár* in the Chhattisgarh division. He has three sons—Raghunáth Rao, Madho Rao, Shankar Rao.

Residence.—Ságar, Central Provinces.

WADALI, *Tálukdár of.* *See* Vadáli.

WADHWAN, THAKUR SAHEB BALSINGHJI, *Thákur Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* 20th May 1885. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family that has given rulers to Dhrángadra and Wankaner, being an offshoot of the latter House. The late Thákur Saheb Dajiráj was born in 1861, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875 as a minor; and was succeeded in 1885 by the present Chief. The capital, Wadhwán, is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. The area of the State is 236 square miles; its population is 42,500, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 49 cavalry, 280 infantry, and 5 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Wadhwán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WAHID-UD-DIN, MAULAVI, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Ulama.*

Born 12th December 1818. Was created a Khán Bahádur in 1874, on appointment as a Subordinate Judge; and a Shams-ul-Ulama, for eminence in oriental learning, on 1st January 1889. The latter honour entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. Belongs to a Zaidia Sayyid family, tracing their descent, through Zaid the Martyr, great-grandson of Fatima, to Fatima (daughter of the Prophet) and her husband Ali. One of the Sayyid's ancestors, Háji Ahmad Sayyid Khán, was Vazir to the Emperor Sháh Jahán. His great-grandfather, Sayyid Bakiat-ullah, and his grandfather, Sayyid Imám Ali, were Tahsildárs of Barh in Patna district, and of Kailwar in Sháhabad district. His father, Sayyid Imdád Ali, was principal Sadar Amin of Sáran. His maternal grandfather, Sayyid Salámat Ali, was a Sadar Amin of Sháhabad. He has four sons, of whom the eldest is the Maulavi Imdád Imám; and the second Fazl Imám.

Residence.—Dinapur, Bengal.

WAIK, MAUNG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 6th June 1885. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Pegu, Burma.

WALA, THAKUR WAKHTSINGHJI MEGHRAJJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 19th February 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 20th August 1875. Belongs to the great Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, of which the head is His Highness the Mahárájá Thákur Saheb of Bhaunagar—the Wala family being an offshoot of the Bhaunagar House. Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 109 square miles; and a population of 17,019, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 26 cavalry, 126 infantry, and 8 guns.

Residence.—Wala, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WALASNA, *Thákur of.* *See* Valasna.

WALAWANAD, *Valiya Rájá of.* *See* Ráma Varma Rájá, *Rájá.*

WALI MUHAMMAD *walad* GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

Born October 1818. Belongs to the Manikani branch of the Tálpur Chiefs of Sind. This branch commences with Mánik Khán, who came to Sind after the conquest of Baluchistan by Nádir Sháh. The title of Mir was originally derived from Nur Muhammad, the head of the Kalhora Government of Sind, and has been recognised as hereditary by the British Government. The Mir has five sons—Muhammad Khán, Hasan Ali, Muhammad Hasan, Yár Muhammad, and Ghulám Sháh.

Residence.—Hyderabad, Sind.

WALI MUHAMMAD, *Nawáb.*

Born 1834. Belongs to the Loghari clan. The title of Nawáb was bestowed, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of the late Mir, Ali Muhammad Khán.

Residence.—Tájpur, Sind.

WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India.

Residence.—Thar and Parkar, Sind.

WALIDAD KHAN *walad* MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

WALIDAD KHAN, ALIZAI, *Bahádur.*

Belongs to an Alizai Pathán family, being the son of Sahebdád Khán. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 he was in the Punjab Police, when he was selected by his relative, Ghulám Kásim Khán, to command a troop in his levy. He formed part of the force which acted against the rebels under Lieutenant Lind, and shared in all the actions with that officer, who speaks of him in the highest terms for his loyalty and bravery. He was at last disabled by a sword-wound in his right arm, and received a pension, with the title of Bahádur. He is now a Member of the Board of City Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khan. He has a son, Karimdád Khán, born 1873.

Residence.—Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

WANKANER, RAJ SAHEB GANGUBBA *alias* AMARSINGHJI BONISINGHJI, *Ráj Saheb of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1879; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 12th June 1881. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family that has given ruling Houses to the States of Dhrángadra, Wánkáner, Limri, Wadhwán, and Thán Lakhtar. The late Ráj Saheb was named Benisinghji; he was born in 1842, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861, and died in 1881. The present Ráj Saheb is still a minor; and the State is administered, during the minority of the Chief, by a Government *Karbhári.* The area of the State is 414 square miles; its population is 30,491, chiefly Hindus. The Ráj Saheb maintains a military force of 73 cavalry, 312 infantry, and 15 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Residence.—Wánkáner, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WAO, RANA CHANDANSINGH UMEDSINGH, *Ráná of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1854; succeeded to the *gadi* in June 1884. Belongs to the famous family of the Chiefs of the Chauhán Rájputs, claiming descent from Prithviráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. This family was originally settled in Sembhor and Nándol, in Márwár or Jodhpur (Rájputána); and after various vicissitudes of fortune, Dedh Rao was driven out of Nándol, and obtained possession of Thárad (*q.v.*), which had been an appanage of the Rájput dynasty of Patan. The seventh in descent from Dedh Rao was

the Ráná Punja; and he was killed in battle, and lost the Thárad territory. His son was the Ráná Waza, who built the town of Wao. From him the seventeenth in descent was the late Ráná Umedsingh, who was born in 1848, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1868, and dying in 1884 was succeeded by the present Chief. The State has an area of 380 square miles, and a population of 27,735, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 30 cavalry, 20 infantry, and 1 gun.

Residence.—Wao, Pálanpur, Bombay.

WARAGAM, *Thákur of.* *See* Varágám.

WARAHI, MALIK ZORAWAR KHAN UMAR KHAN, *Málik of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 1881; succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant on 14th September in the same year. Belongs to a Jat (Muhammadan) family; descended from the Málik Isa, who came from Sind and established himself at Warahi about 400 years ago. The late Málik Umar Khán was born in 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* (as principal shareholder in this State) in the same year as an infant. He died in 1881, and was succeeded by the present Málik as principal shareholder in the State.

Residence.—Warahi, Pálanpur, Bombay.

WARNOLIMOTI, *Chief of.* *See* Varnoli Moti.

WARNOLINANI, *Chief of.* *See* Varnoli Náni.

WARSORA, THAKUR KISHORSINGHJI MOTISINGHJI, *Thákur of.*

A Ruling Chief.

Born 15th October 1840; succeeded to the *gadi* 4th March 1858. Belongs to a Chaura Rájput family, claiming descent from a scion of the Chaura dynasty, by whom Anhilwára Patan was founded in 746 A.D. The Thákur Surajmalji was the founder of the Warsora House, and fourteenth in descent from him was the Thákur Gambhirsinghji. The brother of the latter, the Thákur Motisinghji, was the father of the present Thákur. The Thákur has a son and heir, Kunwar Surajmalji. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 56 square miles, and a population of 4051, chiefly Hindus.

Residence.—Warsora, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

WASAN SEWADA, *Thákur of.* *See* Vasan Sewada.

WASAN VIRPUR, *Chief of.* *See* Vasan Virpur.

WASNA, *Thákur of.* *See* Vasna.

WAZIR MIRZA, *Mirza Wala Kadr Nawáb Bahádur.*

Born 1837. Is the grandson of the late Malika Zamáni, the favourite Queen of Násir-ud-din Haidar, King of Oudh; being the son of the late Kainwan Jáh, who for a time was recognised as the heir-apparent of Nasir-ud-din. The title is a personal one, or a courtesy title.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

YADURAO PANDE, RAO, *Rao Bahádur.*

The title of Rao was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. On 1st January 1889 he received the hereditary title of Rao Bahádur.

Residence.—Bhandara, Central Provinces.

YAKUB ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, 17th May 1887.

Residence.—Herat.

YAR MUHAMMAD *walad* WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.*

The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur).

Residence.—Shikárpur, Sind.

YAR MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1890.

Residence.—Jaora, Central India.

YASHVANT SINGH (of Mandhata), *Rao.*

Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, whose ancestor married the daughter of the Bhil Rájá of Mandhata. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred in early times by one of the Pathán Kings of Delhi.

Residence.—Mandhata, Nimár, Central Provinces.

YATSANK, KUN NU, *Sawbwa of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 2000 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Yatsank, Shan States, Burma.

YIN WEI SHANG, *Kyet Thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1889. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

Residence.—Mandalay, Burma.

YUSUF ALI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 22nd January 1873.

Residence.—Surat, Bombay.

YUSUF SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of meritorious services rendered in the Survey Department.

Residence.—Survey of India, Calcutta.

YWANGAN, MAUNG THU DAW, *Ngwegunhmu of.*

A Ruling Chief.

The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 100 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans.

Residence.—Ywangan, Shan States, Burma.

ZAFAR HUSAIN KHAN (of Farukhabad), *Nawáb.*

Born 1840; succeeded his father, the late Nawáb Tajammul Husain Khán, in 1858. Belongs to a Bangash Pathán family, said to have come originally from Kohát. The first well-known ancestor was Muhammad Khán, the founder of Farukhabad, whose father, Ain Khán, of the Kághzai Karláni clan, settled at Mau Rashidabad (Kaimganj), in Farukhabad, in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb, 1658-1707, and took service in the cavalry. In the action which placed the Emperor Farukhsiyar on the throne, fought between Farukhsiyar and Jahandár Sháh near Agra, in January 1713, Muhammad Khán rendered the greatest service to Farukhsiyar, who rewarded

him with the dignity of a *Char Hazári*, with the title of Nawáb, and gave him in *jágir* Kálpi, Kunch, Sipri, Jalaun, etc. In 1714 he founded the town of Farukhabad, calling it after the Emperor. Afterwards, when the Emperor Muhammad Sháh had put down the Sayyids in 1720, he still more richly rewarded Muhammad Khán, and gave him the title of Ghazanfar Jang, with many other honours, and the *jágir* of Bhojpur and Shamsabad. In 1720-24 Muhammad Khán received the appointment of Governor of the Allahabad Provinces, and was directed by the Emperor to rescue Bundelkhand from the usurping Bundelas. In 1729 he was besieged by the Mahrattas in Jaitpur, the garrison was reduced to the direst extremities, and he was compelled to bind himself never again to invade Bundelkhand. In 1743 he died, at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried at Nekpur Khurd of Parganá Pahára. To the fiefs of Shamsabad and Bhojpur, which he held by Imperial grant, he had added, by title of the sword, the rest of the district, the western half of Cawnpore, the whole of Mainpuri, nearly the whole of Etah, two Parganás of Budaun, one of Sháhjahánpur, and parts of Aligarh and Etáwah.

Kaim Khán, entitled Kaim-i-Jang, succeeded his father without opposition. He was a splendid horseman and a brilliant performer with the lance. Safdar Jang, Viceroy of Oudh, looked on all Patháns, whether Bangash or Rohilla, as his rivals. He promised Kaim that if he ejected the Rohillas, he should be appointed Governor of all Rohilkhand. At the same time the Vazir covertly encouraged the Rohillas to resistance. A large force set out from Farukhabad and arrived opposite the entrenched camp of the Rohillas at Daunri, near Budaun, on the 21st November 1748. The battle began next morning, and resulted in the defeat of the Bangashes and the death of Kaim Khán. Imam Khán, brother of Kaim, succeeded, but was treacherously dispossessed of the Farukhabad territory by the Vazir after a few months. Ahmad Khán, second son of Muhammad, headed a movement to restore the fortunes of the family; he defeated at Khudaganj and killed the usurping Governor of Farukhabad, who had been appointed by Safdar, and gained a victory over Safdar himself in Etah. The territory from Koil to Cawnpore was taken possession of, and arrangements were made for occupying the whole of Oudh. Ahmad next besieged Allahabad, and established his headquarters at Jhánsi. Safdar Jang meanwhile called in the aid of the Mahrattas, and Ahmad marched to Farukhabad to oppose them. He entrenched himself in the fort of Fatehgarh, and summoned the Rohillas to his assistance; the Rohillas on their arrival were defeated by the Mahrattas, which compelled Ahmad to evacuate Fatehgarh. He fled to Aonla, and subsequently to Chilkiya, where he was besieged by the Mahrattas. Eventually a peace was concluded, Ahmad Khán alienating half his territory in payment of the expenses of the campaign. After the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, Ahmad Khán recovered most of the territory of which he had been deprived. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his son, Muzaffar Jang, a boy thirteen years old. About this time the Bangash territory became tributary to the Oudh Power. Shujá-ud-daulá began to receive 4½ lakhs per annum, which was assigned for part payment of the contingent of British troops stationed at Fatehgarh. Muzaffar Jang died in 1796, poisoned by his eldest son, and was succeeded by his second son, Imdád Husain, Násir Jang. He was a mere puppet under the control of his uncle, Amin-ud-daulá. In 1801 the tribute of 4½ lakhs hitherto paid

by Farukhabad to Oudh had been ceded by the Nawáb Vazir to the British, and Imdád resolved that his domains should follow the tribute. At Bareilly, on the 4th June 1802, was signed a treaty by which the Nawáb ceded his country in return for a yearly allowance of Rs.1,08,000 to himself and his dependants. Násir Jang, the last ruling prince of his house, died in 1813, and was succeeded in his honours and estates by his son, Khádim Husain, who bore the title of Shaukat-i-Jang, and was then ten years old. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son, Tajammul Husain, a baby not a year old. But this Tajammul Husain died childless in his twenty-fourth year (1846), and was succeeded by his cousin, Tafazzul Husain. On the outbreak of the rebellion, Tafazzul Husain was enthroned on the cushion of his forefathers by the mutinous 10th Native Infantry stationed at Fatehgarh, and after the massacre of the Europeans the formation of a native Government was taken in hand, which lasted for seven months. When the British reoccupied Fatehgarh in January 1858, the Nawáb fled to Bareilly, but soon surrendered himself. He was attainted for treason, and deported to Mecca. The estates then reverted to the father of the present Nawáb, Tajammul Husain Khán. The present Nawáb has a son and heir, Sultán Husain Khán, born 1874.

Residence.—Farukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

ZAHID HUSAIN, SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 1st January 1890.

Residence.—Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

ZAIGHAM-UD-DAULA, *Nawáb.*

The title is a courtesy title, in recognition of his position as the second son of Nawáb Ali Naki Khán, Prime Minister of the late King of Oudh.

Residence.—Lucknow, Oudh.

ZAIN-UD-DIN, MAULAVI, *Khán Bahádur.*

The Khán Bahádur was for many years a Judge in the North-Western Provinces, and for his good services in that capacity received the title, as a personal distinction, on 25th May 1892.

Residence.—North-Western Provinces.

ZAIN-UL-ABADIN, SAYYID, *Nawáb Bahádur.*

Born 8th December 1838. The Nawáb Bahádur received his title, as a personal distinction, on 5th June 1867, in recognition of his position as great-grandson of the Nawáb Názim Mubárah-ud-daulá, the youngest son of the Nawáb Názim Mir Muhammad Jáfar Ali Khán, and also as son-in-law of His late Highness the Nawáb Názim. His grandfather was Mir Abul Kásim, second son of the Nawáb Názim, who received from his father the title of Nawáb Mangli. His father was Safdar Ali, who received a title from the British Government. The Nawáb Bahádur's full title is "Shuja-ul-Mulk Asaf-ud-daulá Nawáb . . . Khán Bahádur Firoz Jang."

Residence.—Murshidabad, Bengal.

ZAKA-ULLAH, MAULAVI, *Shams-ul-Ulama*, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born April 1832. The title of Shams-ul-Ulama was conferred on 16th February 1887, as a personal distinction, for eminence in oriental learning, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; it entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. The Maulavi's ancestors were for four or five generations tutors and preceptors of the Royal House of Tamerlane at Delhi. He served Government from 1851 to 1887 in the Educational Department. In recognition of his services in the cause of female education the Maulavi received a *khilat* in 1864. He has published several excellent series of scientific works, which have been commended by Government, and is Fellow of Allahabad University. In addition to the title of Shams-ul-Ulama he enjoys the title of Khán Bahádur, conferred also in February 1887.

Residence.—Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

ZAMAN KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 21st November 1882, in recognition of his eminent military services. The Sardár Bahádur is Subahdár-Major of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

Residence.—Bombay.

ZEB-UN-NISA (of Jahángirabad), *Ráni.*

Born 28th October 1855; succeeded her father, the late Rájá Farzand Ali Khán, 7th April 1881. The title of Rájá was conferred on the latter by the late King of Oudh, Wajid Ali Sháh, and has been recognised as hereditary by the British Government. The estate of Jahángirabad belonged to Rájá Razak Bakhsh, who, dying without male heir, left it to his son-in-law, the late Farzand Ali Khán. Farzand Ali was the darogah in charge of the Sikandra Bágh at Lucknow, and owed his success in life to a fortuitous circumstance about three years before the annexation. King Wajid Ali Sháh, on visiting the garden, was struck with the appearance of the young man, and presenting him with a *khilat*, directed him to attend at the palace. With such a signal mark of the royal favour Farzand Ali's advancement was rapid, and by the interest of the influential eunuch, Basis-ud-daulá, he eventually obtained a *firmán* designating him the Rájá of Jahángirabad. Farzand Ali Khán was attached to the Court of the late King, and followed him in 1856, after his deposition, to Calcutta, where he remained for some time. He was not prominent during the Mutiny, and early made his submission. In 1860 he was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector within the limits of his estate.

Rájá Farzand Ali Khán had no male issue; and his daughter, Ráni Zeb-un-Nisa, has married Sheikh Tasadduk Rasul Khán, who succeeded his father-in-law and uncle as tálukdár, and was created a Rájá (as a personal distinction) on 2nd January 1893.

Residence.—Jahángirabad, Nawábganj Parganá, Bara Banki District, Oudh.

ZIA-UD-DIN KHAN, MAULAVI, *Khán*, *Shams-ul-Ulama.*

The title of Khán was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 20th May 1870, and that of Shams-ul-Ulama, for his eminence in oriental learning, on 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. The latter honour entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. He is the grandson of the late Nawáb Shaikh Ghulám Hasan Khán, *Jágirdár* of Basi. In addition to his Arabic scholarship, which is of the very highest order, he is a profound mathematician, and has a considerable knowledge of physical science. He has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has three sons—Anwar-ud-din Khán, Munáwar-ud-din Khán, and Násar-ud-din Khán.

Residence.—Delhi, Punjab.

ZUHR-UD-DIN AHMAD, HAJI, *Khán Bahádur.*

Born 1841. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 3rd March 1876, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of the Nawáb Ghausia Begam (*q.v.*).

Residence.—Madras.

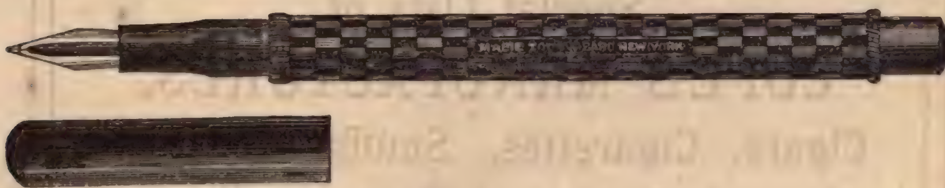
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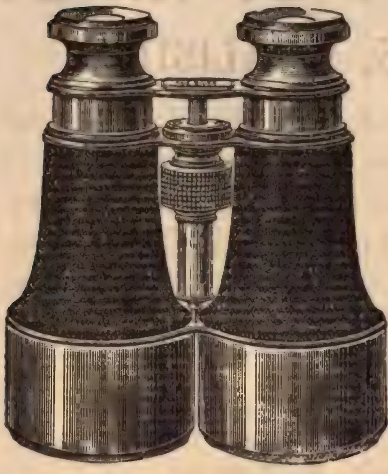
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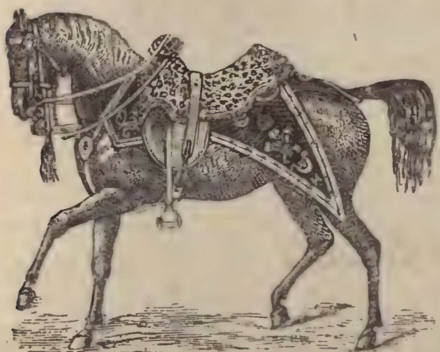
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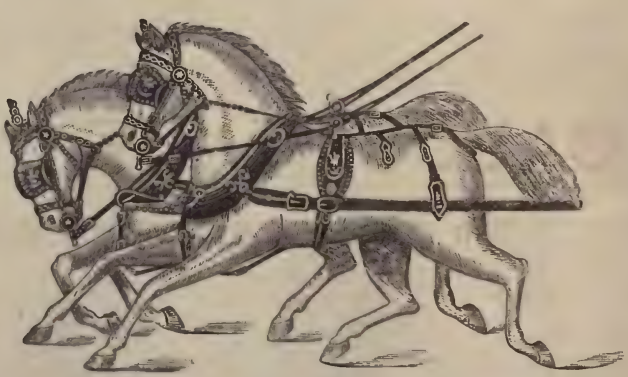


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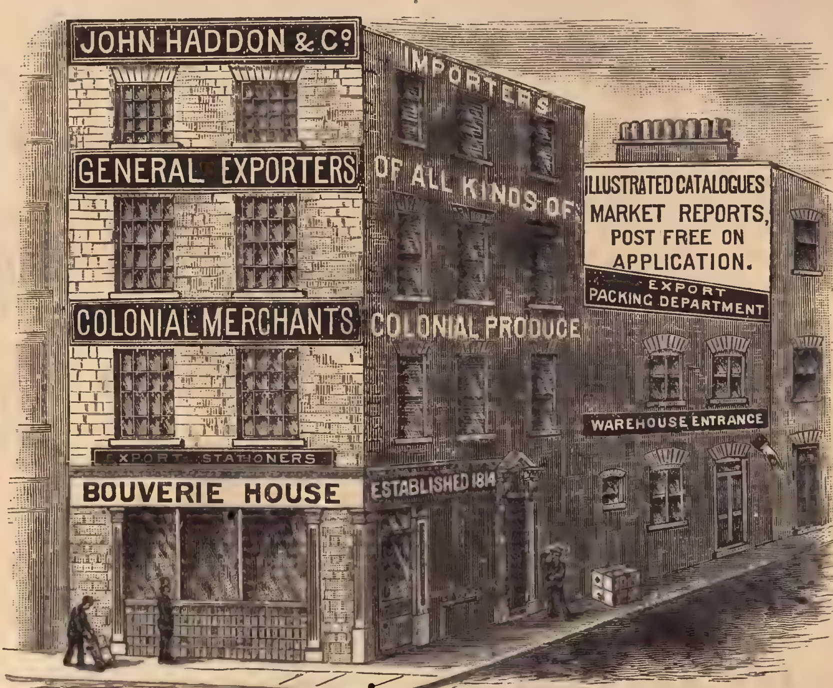
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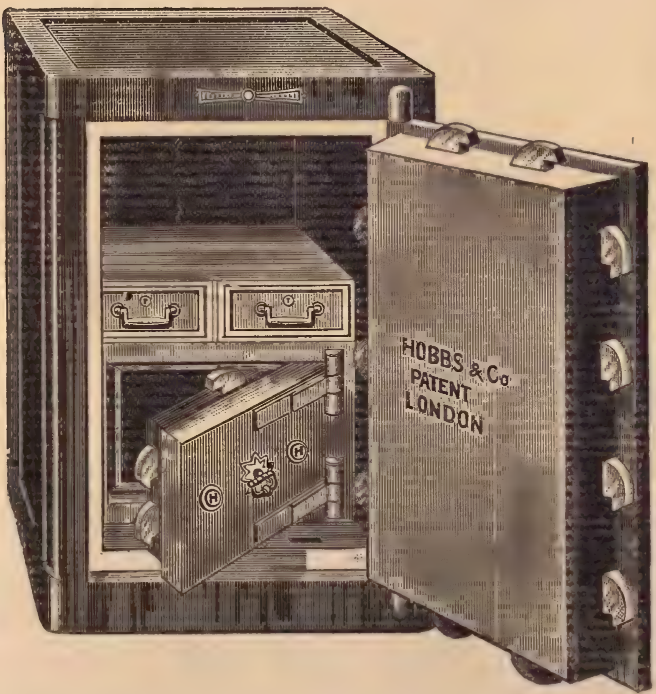
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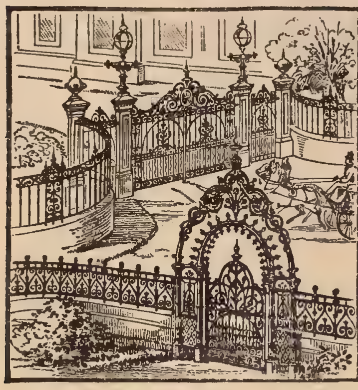
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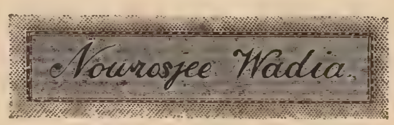
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"THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE."

With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not, as some have supposed, in the "remaining five per cent" after the separation of the ninety-five per cent of fat and fat-acids (so-called). He was also impressed with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there was more to be accomplished before perfection could be claimed; in fact, no Oil had yet been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers.*

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A new and important laboratory extension was therefore added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the labours and exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained their reward, the practical outcome being an entirely new Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more fluid, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the best kinds of oil usually sold. The laboratory work has established the fact that the unpleasantness of "repeating" and "after taste" is due to unscientific treatment in the manufacture, by which the formation of Hydroxyls is permitted; by the Patented Process no such contamination is possible, and this oil is therefore SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

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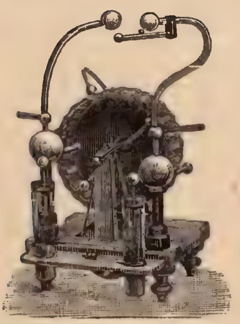
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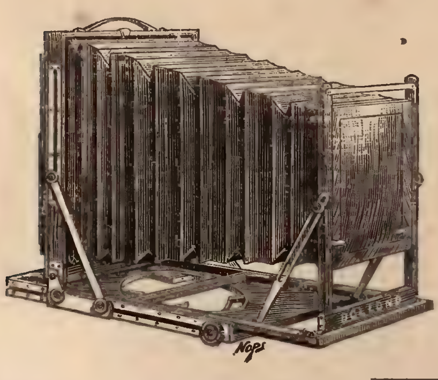
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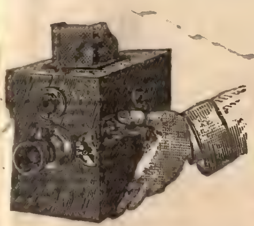
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